The New-York Times.

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ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DISADVANTAGES OF DISTINCTION—A SUBJECT FOR GOSSIP—THE INTENDED INDIAN TOUR—MATTERS IN BARODA—AFTER EFFECTS OF THE TICHBORNE CASE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 3, 1875.

Society has this week been greatly exercised in mind about the Prince of Wales. The Prince is, of course, public property, and everybody feels entitled to know all about him, and to discuss freely his most trivial or private movements. The *Court Circular* is part of the British Constitution, and quite as sacred as anything in Magna Charter. Accordingly a vast number of respectable people have, for some days, been thrown into a state of much anxiety by the Prince's trip to the Mediterranean. Arrangements had been made to spend the Easter holidays at Sandringham, but these were suddenly countermanded. The Princess and children went to the Queen, at Windsor, while the Prince started for Mentone. The latter fact, however, was communicated to the public, not in the august chronicle of the *Court Newsman*, but in an ordinary paragraph; nor was the usual formula adopted of stating by whom his Royal Highness was attended. Moreover, no hint was given of the reason or probable duration of the journey. Hence, there was a fine subject for the gossip-mongers, and you may be sure that they made the most of it. It is known that there are very few people in the world who do not occasionally change their minds, especially as to the spending of a holiday, and at this season nothing is more common than a sudden off-hand flight for a few days' fresh air. But then the Prince of Wales is not an ordinary person, and society has been much aggrieved at his unceremonious behaviour in rushing off in this abrupt manner, without notice, explanation, or persons "in attendance." At first it was said that his health had broken down, and that the doctors had declared that the only chance for his life was that he should be hurried off to a more genial climate. Then somebody had seen him limp, and sciatica was talked of, but whether it was the left leg or the right leg nobody could tell. Other disorders were suggested, and when the medical conjectures had been exhausted a rich field of fancy and invention still remained to be worked in other directions. The old question of the Prince's finances turned up again; he had had a bad book on the boat-race; his wife objected to his going to India; his mother had said he might go if he liked, but she would not contribute a penny to the payment of the expenses; the Government, too, had discovered difficulties, and so on. Then, in due course, came contradictions and explanations; there was nothing whatever the matter with the Prince, and he would be back in a few days, said one authority. Another asserted that his Royal Highness had been prescribed "absolute mental, moral, and physical rest," and nothing could be more delightful to society than to discuss what moral rest could or should mean. After all, the only foundation for all this gossip appears to be that the Prince last week did not feel very well. He had, like many other people, been suffering from that sort of depression which has of late been quite an epidemic here, and which may be traced to the dismalness of the weather, and especially the long continuance of the east wind. It was thought that, under these circumstances, a brief change to a brighter sky and the exhilaration of a journey would be the best remedy; and nothing could be more simple than that the Prince should take the advice. So off he went with Lord Hardwicke and another friend not officially "attached" to his person, and on Tuesday he will be home again.

THE PROJECTED INDIAN TOUR.

I also hear, however, that the arrangements with regard to the Indian tour are not progressing very smoothly, and that grave doubts have been suggested by persons whose experience gives them great authority, whether the game is really worth the candle. An expedition of this kind must necessarily cost a vast sum of money. The Prince will have to travel as heir-apparent, with all the pomp and splendor which, according to Oriental notions, are the natural and indispensable attributes of such an exalted personage. It is all very well for him to run over to Nice in a tweed great-coat and billy-cock hat, and without a single gentleman-in-waiting to carry his cigar-case, but this is not exactly the Eastern idea of a magnificent potentate. He must have a gorgeous retinue, and make the most of himself on the back of an elephant. Then there will be difficulties about precedence, and difficulties about presents; to whom to give and from whom to receive, and so on; and, in short, the more the matter is looked into the more troublesome it appears. And what after all is to be the result? The Prince will probably shoot a tiger or two, and there will be some more trophies of sport and some more portfolios of photographs, and some more brocaded shawls and hookahs, and so on at Marlborough House, and that will be all. Nothing can be more childish than to suppose that the Prince's visit will have the slightest effect in settling any question with the rubrics or consolidating English rule; and the best that can be hoped for is that no harm may be done. Nor can the question of the Prince's health and the perils to which his temperament will especially expose him in India, be left out of account. It is, of course, quite possible to make a run through the country in the cool season without imminent danger, but there are always risks, and it would be extremely untoward, to say the least, if the succession to the crown were left to a minor. On the whole, then, it is more than possible that the project will be given up. The great difficulty of all is, however, that about the money. The Prince is at present paying his way only by living on his capital, and it would be a provocation to unpleasant remarks if the House of Commons were asked for a grant. When the Sultan was in London, the India Office gave him a grand ball at the expense of India, but it would hardly be safe to repeat the experiment in this case.

THE TROUBLES IN BARODA.

There can be no doubt that by the inability of the Commissioners to agree, the Indian Government has been placed in a very unpleasant position in regard to the Guikwar of Baroda, but this is not so much its fault as a natural consequence of the peculiar difficulties of the work which it has to do. It is precluded by its principles from governing the country after the fashion of a native despot; and, on the other hand, constitutional procedure is constantly baffled by the people being utterly unfit for it. Lord Northbrook is furiously attacked by some of the newspapers here for having ordered a trial. He ought, it is said, to have taken the question into his own hands, collected such information on all sides as he could get, and then given a decision on his own responsibility, without stating his reasons or allowing the evidence to be published. It is tolerably certain, however, that, if he had done so, he would have been equally attacked for his absolutism. What has happened in this case is only what happens in almost every case that is tried in India. Such a thing as honest evidence is there almost unknown. Witnesses can always be found who are ready to swear anything, and, indeed, a regular rehearsal of the false story which is to be brought forward into court is said to be not uncommon. It is extremely embarrassing for the Government to deal with such a state of things, and the result is very unfortunate in the present instance; but this sort of worry is all part of the regular day's work, and has to be borne as patiently as may be. It is quite clear that the authorities can only take such evidence as they can get, and if the tribunal before which it is placed is divided as to its value, that is only one of the natural incidents of the situation. This much, however, seems to be pretty clearly made out, that Col. Phayre was by no means a judicious Resident, and that it might have been well if he had been removed at an earlier period. Great amusement has been caused at the Bar in London by the news of Sergeant Ballantine, who went out to defend the Guikwar, being crowned with flowers by the natives in honor of his successful eloquence. The Sergeant is one of the best-known characters in, or rather, perhaps, as the technical phrase is, "about" town.

THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will produce his budget next week, but its interest is already pretty well diminished by the knowledge that he has very little to give away. It is only by some happy accident that a deficit was avoided. Mr. Gladstone and Sir S. Northcote were both in the wrong in assuming that the prosperity of the country would go on unchecked. There has been a great falling off in various important items of revenue, and consequently it will be just as much as Sir Stafford Northcote can do to balance both sides of the account, without attempting to make any remissions of taxation.

THE AMALGAMATION OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The important question of the propriety of allowing railway companies to amalgamate is again to be brought forward by a proposal for union between the South-eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover, which were originally competing lines. In former cases of a similar application, Parliament has given an answer in the negative, on the ground of danger to public interest in the creation of such powerful bodies as two or more railway companies rolled into one. It is calculated that if the South-eastern and the London, Chatham, and Dover are allowed to unite, there will be a saving of £50,000 a year at once attained by a reduction of trains.

AFTER EFFECTS OF THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

I suggested some time ago that the agitation for the release of the Tichborne Claimaint could hardly fail to produce embarrassing results, and this is now being unpleasantly demonstrated. Everybody of course, is entitled to his own opinion as to the Claimaint's identity; but the line which Dr. Kenealy and the Claimaints other friends are taking, goes far beyond this. They impute to the Judges, and by implication to the jury, not error, but a deliberate and systematic conspiracy against justice; and there can be no doubt that in a vague, blind way these views have taken a hold on a large body of the population, and not merely or even chiefly among the working men, but chiefly among the class of small shop-keepers and what is called lower middle-class. There is no reason to suppose that the sort of people who have given themselves up to these delusions on the Tichborne case would form a more rational opinion on other questions; and it is not reassuring to remember that they have most of them votes. A writter in M. Gambetta's Parisian organ, *La Republique Française* says be fears that this movement will retard the coming of universal suffrage in England for half a century, and there can be no doubt that it suggests ominous reflections as to the probable effect of even the present household franchise. It is easy to exaggerate the importance of the meeting in favor of the claimant in Hyde Park on Easter Monday, and it may be supposed that more people attended out of curiosity and a desire for fun than in earnest. Still, the fact remains that, to a certain extent, it represented public opinion. Dr. Kenealy has now taken to posing as "the English Garibaldi," and glorifies himself more extravagantly than ever in his newspaper, the *Englishman*. This is the style in which he writes of his opponents: "Hardly a day passes that some dirty dog of a member, who would be a fitter tenant of a pig-sty than of a seat in the House of Commons, does not get up and, in a drunken, after-dinner speech, without any provocation, assail Dr. Kenealy in the most loathsome language of scurrilous abuse." The *Englishman* also predicts that the Doctor will soon be Prime Minister. He is the coming Cromwell. The women are with him, "they bless him, they kneel to him," and "blest is he who has the women thus upon his side." There is, of course, not the slightest chance either of Orton's release or of a new trial, but it may be feared that the persistent repetition of charges of corruption against the administration of the law may have a bad effect among the more ignorant classes. The difficulty is, however, that it is scarcely possible to impose any check upon Dr. Kenealy's scurrilous ravings without giving them an artificial and mischievous importance.

J. H. F.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Easton, Ind., yesterday declined to consent to the consecration as Bishops of Drs. DeKoven and Jaggar.

By an order of the United States Circuit Court, the Mississippi Valley and Western Railroad was sold at auction yesterday. Mr. A. B. Stone, of Cleveland, was the purchaser at $600,000.

James Dergan was arrested in Newport, R. I., yesterday morning, charged with being the accomplice of Tellinghurst, the counterfeiter of five cent coin.

The stage from Downieville to Sacramento, Cal., was stopped yesterday afternoon by highwaymen. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasury box, containing $5,500 in gold dust, bars, and coin was carried away.

Dr. T. B. Smith, a prominent physician and resident of the village of Nyack, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday morning of hemorrhage of the lungs.

A special dispatch from Annapolis says that Cadet Midshipman W. H. Cox, Fourth Class at the Naval Academy, was drowned yesterday morning in a creek adjoining the academy grounds by the upsetting of his boat. Cox was from Jonesboro, East Tenn.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 14.—The following is the Day Calendar of the Supreme Court for Thursday, April 15, 1875: Nos. 1, 4, 68, 86, 87, 95, 105, 122, 135, and 137.

WASHINGTON.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE DISTRICT LEGISLATURE.

THE SPEAKER SUED FOR THE WHISKY AND CIGARS OF THE LEGISLATORS AND CONDEMNED TO PAY FOR THEM—TRANSPORTATION FROM CANADA IN SEALED CARS—COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE NEW REGULATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A trial at law of considerable local interest was concluded here to-day. The last District Legislature was a merry and well-feeding body, and during the session the members and officers ran up, on the order of Speaker Campbell, a bill of upward of $1,000 for lunches, "stag whisky," "coulet," "cigars," &c., at a restaurant near by. It was doubtless intended that the bill should be paid from the public fund; but it was not, and Speaker Campbell was sued for the amount. His defense was a general denial that he had given the orders on which the charges were made; but the jury found differently, and awarded the plaintiff $850. From the evidence in the case, it looks as if all hands expected the lunches and wine to be paid for out of the contingent fund, and it is therefore not a little mean that the Speaker should have to stand the bill alone. The taxpayers of the District could have afforded to pay the board and lunch bills of all the District solons, through their entire terms of office, in return for pledges on their part not to hold sessions of more than one day in a year and to enact no laws. Happily the body is extinct.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS FROM CANADA FOR EXPORTATION.

The controversy over the Treasury regulations relative to the transportation through the territory of the United States of Canadian merchandise intended for exportation has been almost continuous since the order was given that the sealing of cars should be dispensed with, and the goods entered instead at the first station after crossing the border into the United States. The rival interests are chiefly connected with the transportation of such goods by the Grand Trunk Railroad. Under the old system the cars were sealed on the Canada side and went through to Portland, where the goods were entered for exportation, or at least such goods as ever reached Portland. For it will be recalled that this system was found to conceal many fraudulent devices, such as false doors and the like, by which packages could be abstracted without disturbing the seals. Under the new system the goods are entered at Island Pond, as soon as they reach the United States, and are checked off by the manifests, and are again checked at Portland, so that smuggling is rendered almost or quite impossible. But the Grand Trunk people complain of the detention which this causes, and they have not the necessary facilities for handling cars at Island Pond. The Portland people complain because their Custom-house business does not appear so great as formerly. The rogues miss their old opportunities of escaping the payment of duties, and the officers at Island Pond and Portland are both anxious for the increased fees from this business. The subject is a perplexing one to the department, as the law is not very clear, and there are threats that these exportations shall be made by way of Nova Scotia instead of through the United States, unless restrictions upon commerce are removed. The regulations will be modified by the department in some respects, but it is safe to say the obstructions to frauds upon the revenues will not be lessened. The Secretary is anxious to facilitate the legitimate trade as much as possible, and will not restrict or embarrass it in any way beyond what seems absolutely necessary to secure a certain collection of duties on all dutiable goods brought from Canada and not actually carried to some foreign port.

THE LATE GEN. SHIRAS.

The following order was issued by the Secretary of War this afternoon:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51.—The Secretary of War with deep regret announces the death of Brig. Gen. Alexander E. Shiras, Commissary General of Subsistence, and Brevet Major General of the United States Army, which occurred at his residence in this city early this morning. Gen. Shiras was a graduate of the Military Academy of the Class of 1833. His clear intellect and close attention to whatever duty was assigned to him were the cause of his being principally employed in the Subsistence Department, where he ever displayed great business capacity and stern integrity. His early training in that department was under the veteran Gibson, with whom he long maintained the closest official and personal relations, and many of whose genial and popular traits of character he loved to reproduce. He more than once refused a proffered promotion, preferring as a subordinate to lend his best ability to the successful administration of the affairs of his department; and at no time was that ability more conspicuous or more useful than when it was most needed during the time of the war. By due course of succession he became chief of the Subsistence Department only a brief twelve months ago. The many friends of Gen. Shiras throughout all branches of the service will long cherish the memory of his generous, affable, and courteous manners, indicative as they were of true kindness of heart. The officers of the Subsistence Department will wear the usual badge of mourning for six months.

By order of the Secretary of War,

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

The funeral of Gen. Shiras will take place to-morrow afternoon, and the remains will be taken to Mount Holly, N. J., for interment. Gen. Barriger and Col. Bell, of the Subsistence Department, will accompany the body to that place. In accordance with the request of Gen. Shiras, there will be no military escort at the funeral.

SUBLETTING POSTAL CONTRACTS.

The Post Office Department is in receipt of information that parties who have secured contracts for a large number of mail routes in the Western States are systematically offering to to sublet them, thereby assuming, in effect, the position of mail route brokers. One contractor in Kansas has sent out postal cards inviting bids for subletting specific routes, and stating in a printed postscript that he has sixty-five routes to dispose of and will send catalogues on application. The department has taken steps to break up this sort of business, so far as possible, without delay.

A NAVAL CADET DROWNED.

A telegram received at the Navy Department this morning from Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, commanding the Naval Academy, announces that Cadet Midshipman W. H. Cox, of the fourth class, was drowned at 6 o'clock this morning in Graveyard Creek, by the upsetting of a boat.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE VACANT COMMISSARY GENERALSHIP.

There is considerable speculation in military circles as to who will be appointed Commissary General of Subsistence to succeed Gen. Shiras who died to-day. The President, under existing laws, can select any officer now in the Commissary Department to fill the vacancy, but it is understood that the only prominent candidates are Col. M. D. L. Simpson, Lieut. Col. Henry F. Clarke, and Lieut. Col. Amos Beckwith, Assistant Commissary Generals of Subsistence. The latter has been acting Commissary General during the illness of Gen. Shiras, by reason of his being the oldest officer in the Commissary Department among those stationed in Washington, though Col. Simpson and Lieut. Col. Clarke are both his seniors in rank and service, Col. Simpson having entered the Army on the 1st of July, 1846, Clarke July 1, 1843, and Beckwith July 1, 1850. The five officers in the Department ranking next below Gen. Shiras are in the following order: Col. Charles L. Kilburn, (who, it is understood, is not a candidate,) Col. Simpson, Lieut. Col. Clarke, Lieut. Col. William W. Burns, and Lieut. Col. Beckwith.

SMUGGLING IN ALASKA.

The Secretary of the Treasury writes to the Secretary of War, in response to a communication from the War Department on the 11th of February last, covering a copy of a letter of Capt. T. B. Campbell, Fourth Artillery, on the subject of smuggling in Alaska, and recommending that a revenue cutter be stationed in the waters of that country. Secretary Bristow says the Treasury Department has not at its disposal a revenue vessel that can be assigned to permanent duty in the waters of Alaska, but the steamer Wolcott, stationed at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, will be ordered to make occasional cruises into those waters, with the view to remedy the evil complained of.

SUBSIDIZED RAILROADS.

Capt. J. H. Gilman, Commissary of Subsistence of the Department of the Missouri, having received a notice from T. F. Oakes, General Freight Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, that the company had contributed to the relief of the destitute people of Kansas in the form of free transportation of supplies to the amount of about $25,000, and believing that the period of destitution has passed, all free transportation of supplies ceased on the 1st day of April, 1875. The matter was referred to the Secretary of War and a decision requested as to whether or not roads receiving land grants could be paid for transportation. The question was referred to the Second Controller, who decided that the act of March 3, 1873, heretofore held to apply in the case of all the Pacific railroads, which are indebted to the United States for bonds, is not, in his judgment, repealed by the acts of June 16 and 22, of 1874. Payment therefore, in the case presented above cannot be made; credit, however, should be given the Kansas Pacific Railroad in the manner provided by the fifth section of the act of July 2, 1874.

INTERESTING TO STAMP COLLECTORS.

The Post Office Department has made arrangements to furnish to the public at their face value specimen postage-stamps of all the various issues, dating back to 1847, and including the official stamps now in use by the executive departments. Circulars containing full information as to the denominations and prices of complete sets will be supplied on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. The department has adopted this course on account of the constantly increasing number of applications made by individuals to purchase or be given specimens, and several hundred dollars' worth have already been sold here on orders from stamp collectors in Europe.

THE BLACK HILLS RESERVATION.

Indian Agent J. J. Saville telegraphs to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from the Red Cloud Agency on the 13th inst., that messengers have been dispatched for Crazy Horse and Black Twin, two prominent Sioux chiefs, whose presence in Washington is desired in connection with the proposed negotiations for the purchase of the Black Hills Reservation. Mr. Saville says it will require fifteen days to make the trip, and that he expects to reach Cheyenne with these chiefs about the 1st of May.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Controller of the Currency has received seven applications for national banks since the 1st of April amounting to $550,000, of which amount $200,000 was from the State of Massachusetts, $100,000 from New-York, $50,00 from New-Jersey, $50,000 from Pennsylvania, $50,000 from Ohio, and $100,000 from California. During the same time the amount of applications for increased circulation from banks now organized was $315,000, of which amount $270,000 was from the Eastern and Middle States, and $45,000 from the Western States. The amount of legal-tender notes deposited for the purpose of surrendering bank circulation since the 1st of April is $949,275, of which amount $179,000 was surrendered by banks in the Middle and Eastern States: $112,000 by banks in the Southern States, and $657,800 by banks in the Western States. The total amount of legal-tender notes deposited to surrender circulation since the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, is $18,245,312. The amount of additional national bank circulation issued since the 1st of April is $626,230, and the total amount issued since the passage of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, is $4,182,830. The amount of national bank notes destroyed of banks which are in liquidation or which have deposited legal tender notes since the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, is $5,034,585. Forty-eight national banks have been organized since Nov. 1—the date of the publication of the annual report of the Controller, having a capital of $4,585,000.

THE RECENT INDIAN FIGHT.

ACCOUNT GIVEN OF THE AFFAIR OF THE CHEYENNE PRISON CAMP BY THE ACTING AGENT.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following account of the recent fight with the Cheyennes was received by the Indian Bureau to-day from Acting Indian Agent Covington:

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY, DARLINGTON, Kan., April 7.

Hon. Edward P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

I have the honor to report that on the 6th inst. a difficulty occurred at the prison camp of the hostile Cheyennes, about two miles north-east of this agency, which resulted in the escape of a prisoner and the subsequent killing of another Cheyenne in an attempt made to recapture the prisoner. The killing of the Indian and the firing acted as a match placed to a powder magazine, and in a very few minutes the whole body of male Cheyennes had raised the war-whoop, left the camp, and in the course of half an hour the Cheyennes had taken possession of a sand hill on the south side of the river, opposite to the camp of Company B, Fifth Infantry, and maintained a steady fire on the troops. It is impossible to give a correct version of this sad affair at the present time. The troops—three companies of cavalry and one of infantry—tried in vain to dislodge the Indians, who kept their position during the afternoon, and escaped under cover of an extremely dark and stormy night. I have obtained no reliable information in regard to the casualties, but so far as known there was one man killed and thirteen wounded. Pursuit has been ordered, and news will be forwarded as fast as received. The women and children of the hostile Cheyennes took refuge in the camp of the friendly Indians.

[Signed,] J. A. COVINGTON.

COLUMBUS AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 14.—The stockholders of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company held a meeting here to-day and elected thirteen Directors. They also adopted a resolution that a final effort be made to increase the capital stock to $1,000,000, and that the stockholders hereby instruct the Directors to take the proper legal steps necessary for the entire abandonment of the enterprise unless said capital stock is raised on or before the 1st of June by responsible subscribers. All but $150,000 of the required amount has been subscribed. The Directors organized to-night by re-electing M. M. Greene President and James A. Wilcox Secretary and Treasurer.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

RELATIONS OF PRUSSIA WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

BERLIN, April 14.—The Government journals give tranquilizing assurances in regard to the relations of Prussia with foreign powers.

WITHDRAWAL OF STATE GRANTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY—BISMARCK ON THE PAPACY.

BERLIN, April 14.—In the Upper House of the Prussian Diet to-day the bill withdrawing the State grants from the Roman Catholic clergy was under debate. Prince Bismarck made a speech in which he declared that since the Vatican Council Catholic Bishops were merely the Pope's prefects. He said he was not an enemy of the Catholic Church. He warred only against the Papacy, which had adopted the principle of the extermination of heretics, and which was in enmity with the Gospel as well as with the Prussian State.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEWMARKET HANDICAP WON BY ST. LEGER.

LONDON, April 14.—The Newmarket Handicap was run to-day at the Newmarket Craven meeting, and was won by St. Leger, Peeping Tom coming in second, and Lord Gowran third. Ten horses started, nine to two being laid against the winner, four to one against Peeping Tom, who was favorite, and ten to one against Lord Gowran. The following is a summary of the race:

THE NEWMARKET HANDICAP—25 sovereigns each, 15 forfeit, with 400 sovereigns added, for three-year olds and upward; winners extra; the second horse to save stake; entrance, 3 sovereigns; the only liability if declared out by Feb. 2; closed with fifty-two subscribers, twenty-four of whom pay 3 sovereigns each to the fund; the last mile and a half of the Beacon Course:

Mr. W. S. Mitchell-Innes' ch. c. Saint Leger, 3 years, by Trumpeter, dam Marigold.......... 1
Lord Falmouth's b. c. Peeping Tom, 4 years, by King Tom, dam Lady Coventry.......... 2
Mr. T. V. Morgan's b. h. Lord Gowran, 5 years, by Lord Clifden, dam by Mary Andrew, out of Cordelia.......... 3

THE REVIVALISTS AND THE OWNERS OF HER MAJESTY'S OPERA-HOUSE, LONDON

LONDON, April 15—6 A. M.—The owners of her Majesty's Opera-house have filed a bill to restrain Messrs. Moody and Sanky from using that building.

FRANCE.

PURCHASE OF HORSES BY THE GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

BERLIN, April 14.—Agents of the French Government have made contracts in Bohemia for 10,000 horses, to be delivered next June.

SPAIN.

FORT ASPE SURPRISED BY THE CARLISTS—200 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

HENDAYE, April 14.—The Carlists have surprised Fort Aspe, near Santander, and carried off 200 prisoners and four guns.

CUBA.

SHARKEY, THE ESCAPED MURDERER—PROBABLE DEPARTURE FOR NEW-YORK TODAY.

HAVANA, April 14.—It is now stated that Sharkey, the escaped murderer, left Santiago de Cuba on Saturday last for Havana. He is expected to arrive here to-night, and will probably be sent to New-York to-morrow on the steamer Columbus.

Telegraphic communication has been re-established between Havana and Santiago de Cuba.

TURKEY.

REPORTED MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

VIENNA, April 15.—It is reported that the Turks have murdered 270 Christians in Roumelia and Bulgaria during the last three months, and that the names of the victims have been communicated to the foreign representatives in Constantinople.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

THE COMPROMISE SUCCESSFULLY IN OPERATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 14.—The Legislature met at noon. It was the most orderly for many years. The Conservative members were sworn in, and a resolution adopted in the House referring the claims of those included in the award to the Committee on Elections, which will report to-morrow. Both parties seem to accept the award without opposition, making the compromise a success.

MESSAGE OF GOV. KELLOGG—DECREASE IN THE STATE DEBT OF $3,065,926 SINCE 1873.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 14.—Gov. Kellogg's Message to the Legislature was long and elaborate. The following are some of the principal points:

"The occasion of this extraordinary session marks a new and, I trust, a better era in the history of our State. The history of Louisiana since its incorporation into the Union, as summarized in the Messages of successive Governors from Gov. Claiborn to recent times, has been unhappily prolific of race antagonisms and sectional jealousies and disorder. Though second to no State in natural advantages of climate, soil, and products it has fallen far behind other less favored States in the development of its resources and in the cultivation of that homogeneity of feeling and interest without which no community can be permanently prosperous. The causes of this lack of progress and unity in the past have been as varied as the ills that have resulted. Some are beyond the pale of legislation. They can only be remedied by the action of time in removing present prejudices and erasing the memory of past traditions. Others are the result of the peculiar character of the population of the State, and the prevailing diversities of race, religion, and language. Others again, and these by no means the least considerable, have sprung from the improvident and oppressive legislatures of late years, including that of 1865-67, which have managed to subordinate the material interests of the State to the enforcement of partisan purposes and the pecuniary aggrandizement of individuals. It would serve no good purpose to review in detail the events of our recent history. The unfortunate past, with whatever mistakes and wrongs may have been committed on either side, is before you. The consequences of these mistakes and wrongs, more eloquent than any language I could use, are also before you. It is your privilege to correct, remedy, or, at least, alleviate them, and, more important still, to offer guarantees that such events shall not again occur. After a political contest the length and bitterness of which have been unparalleled, a policy has at last been adopted which, I think, should have been tried at first, and which, I trust, will afford an immediate and satisfactory solution of the difficulties that have beset us for years and entailed misfortune and distress upon the people. It is a most hopeful sign in my opinion when, as now, citizens of all political parties seem inclined to take the management of this affair into their own hands, and sinking party aims, unite to advance the general good."

Regarding State revenues and their collection and disbursement, the Governor expresses the opinion that the present system is too cumbersome, expensive, and unjust, and should be radically changed.

The Governor then details the changes desired, and gives a resumé of the State finances, which shows a reduction in the State debt of $3,065,926 since 1873.

VETOES BY GOV. KELLOGG.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 14.—The Governor has vetoed the following bills:

An act for a new city charter for New-Orleans. The Governor says that he vetoed this bill at the request of a committee of the Merchants' Exchange, Cotton Exchange, and Chamber of Commerce, who were preparing city measures themselves.

An act legalizing a large amount of indebtedness said to be due the State charitable institutions.

An act authorizing the Parish of Point Coupee to issue bonds, on the ground that such an act would encourage extravagance and increase the parish debt.

An act depriving the City Sheriff, Democrat, of his fees, on the ground that the reductions made in the payments for feeding prisoners were excessive, and would work public injury.

THE MAIL CONTRACT FRAUDS.

CONTINUATION OF THE HEARING BEFORE COMMISSIONER INGERSOLL IN THE CASES AGAINST VAN VLECK AND HINDS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The hearing of Van Vleck, charged with complicity in the mail-contract frauds, was resumed to-day, before Commissioner Ingersoll. The District Attorney announced that he would not present any more evidence against the accused. Col. Cook, for the defense, asked if the Government abandoned the case. The District Attorney answered he thought the Government had made out a *prima facie* case, and sufficient for the Commissioner to hold Van Vleck for the action of the Grand Jury. Col. Cook said he did not think that way, and argued that there was no evidence of the guilt of Van Vleck. If any offense was committed it was by Colt, a witness in the case, who received the money, and not by his client. The Commissioner said he would reserve his decision until to-morrow.

The case of Jerome J. Hinds was then heard. Kettle was examined and repeated circumstantially his business connection with Hinds. The contract between these parties was read. It was dated Jan. 27, 1875. They were jointly interested in procuring mail-contracts for the States of Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, and each was to have one-half the routes. They promised to work together and so manipulate the matter as to secure contracts. The witness, Kettle, testified the manipulation provided for included the paying of money for the secret information required by them. He bought up certain clerks and paid them money. He paid Colt in all $540, but did not know that Hinds paid out any money. Hinds, however, was informed of what he had done in that respect, and the transaction was with his knowledge. He therefore considered that Hinds owed him half the money he paid on joint account.

On the cross-examination Kettle said he did not know why others implicated in the frauds were not arrested, and Hinds placed within the grasp of the law.

Col. Cook remarked that a combination had been formed to personally injure Hinds.

Kettle detailed the facts concerning the preparation of the fraudulent bids, saying, among other things, that Hinds held the ribbons of the false stamp in order to have a clean job, while he managed the stamping process. They fixed up twenty or thirty bids in this way. Altogether he paid out $2,770 to different parties. He told Hinds how he he had captured Colt, having previously informed him that Colt had been transferred to the Texas desk, and that he was going to get hold of him. He filibustered and captured such men as he thought would be of service to him. The bids referred to were falsely marked, and the false stamp put on them, with the knowledge of Hinds. He had the seal made to use between Hinds and himself, in accordance with the understanding of the articles of the agreement.

The further hearing was postponed until to-morrow.

THE FREE-PASS NUISANCE IN CONNECTICUT.

THE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD ENJOINED FROM ISSUING PASSES TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, April 14.—For several years past the railroad companies of this State have issued free passes to members of the Legislature and State officers, and in consequence of it legislators, as a rule have repaired to their homes daily, and neglected the public business. The system hastened to prolong sessions beyond a reasonable limit, and efforts have been made in the Legislature to force the railroads to cease giving passes, but only a feeble minority could be obtained to favor the legislation proposed, as the selfish interest predominated. Mr. H. L. Goodwin, of East Hartford, who has been conspicuous as a member of the House in his attempts to restore cash payments for fare, has at last gone at the root of the matter, and the prospect is that the incoming Legislature will have no exceptional railroad privileges. He is a stockholder in the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road, and to-day on his petition Judge Martin, of the Superior Court, granted a temporary injunction against the officers of that road to restrain them from issuing free passes. This injunction will be, in the natural order of things, till the July term, unless the road takes steps to have it removed, but the probability is that the road will be only too glad of this opportunity to get rid of the abuse, and the other roads, finding that the largest corporation in the States is under compulsion will voluntarily decline to grant passes. If this is done the result will prove advantageous not only to the railroads but to the State. It will, however, make the average legislator almost wish that he had not consented to run for the Legislature when he reflects that he must pay his fare.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1 A. M.—Generally clear weather prevails in the Southern States, the Ohio Valley, the Middle States, and New-England, with westerly winds and slight changes in temperature and pressure. The temperature has risen in the lake region and the North-west, with increased cloudiness, westerly to southerly winds, and less pressure. The barometer is lowest near Lake Superior and highest in the Gulf States. The rivers have fallen at Little Rock, Hermann, Paducah, and Oil City, and risen at St. Paul, Pittsburg, and Morgantown.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle and South Atlantic States generally clear and warmer weather will prevail, with light southerly to westerly winds and slight changes in the barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, clear and warmer weather, with south to west winds and falling barometer.

For the lake region, generally cloudy weather and light rain in Michigan and Wisconsin, with south-west to north-west winds, rising temperature, and falling barometer during the day, followed by cooler weather and rising barometer in the upper lake region.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, northerly to westerly winds, slight changes in temperature and pressure, and light rains north of Missouri.

The Upper Ohio and the Upper Mississippi Rivers will rise. The Allegany and Monongahela will fall rapidly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	34°	32°	3:30 P. M.	64°	[illegible]
6 A. M.	35°	33°	6 P. M.	58°	49°
9 A. M.	45°	36°	9 P. M.	56°	43°
12 M.	56°	43°	12 P. M.	53°	42°

Average temperature yesterday.......... 41¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......... 50¼°

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

SHARP QUESTIONS AND CAUTIOUS ANSWERS.

SLOW PROGRESS OF THE CROSS-EXAMINATION—THE INTERVIEWS WITH MRS. MOULTON AND MRS. TILTON—THE DISCREPANCIES IN HIS ACCOUNTS OF THE PISTOL-SCENE—SOME CLOSE QUESTIONING REGARDING THE LETTER OF CONTRITION—HOW HE CAME TO SPEAK OF IT AS A LETTER—ITS CONTENTS UNKNOWN TO HIM UNTIL MR. TRACY DESCRIBED THEM.

The cross-examination of Mr. Beecher has had the effect of crowding the court-room. People are disposed to see a contention of intellect in every interrogatory and response of Mr. Fullerton and the defendant, and sometimes, at all events, their expectations are fulfilled. There was a great rush of visitors yesterday, and the courtesies of the officials of the court were taxed to the uttermost. Mark Twain was in attendance, accompanied by Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell and Judge Howe, of Wisconsin; Robert T. Lincoln, son of the late President Lincoln; Judge Peabody, Luther Marsh, and other gentlemen occupied seats on the bench.

The proceedings were opened by a slight correction in the testimony given by Mr. Beecher on the previous day. He had occasion to mend his statement that there were no letters from Mrs. Tilton which were not exhibits in the case, and this he did by stating that there were some such letters which were given by Mrs. Beecher last Summer. The cross-examination was then continued. Mr. Fullerton's questions were searching and exact, without the slightest involution or confusion, and the defendant's answers were prompt and comprehensive. The principal points covered during the morning's session were the interview at Mr. Moulton's house when Mr. Beecher was confronted with the accusations made against him, and the subsequent interview with Mrs. Tilton, in which the retraction was obtained. His account of these famous transactions was substantially as given on his direct examination. When pressed by Mr. Fullerton as to why he did not give a prompt denial to the charges of Mr. Tilton, why he remained silent when confronted with such grave inculpations, he answered that he was about to speak, but that Mr. Tilton waved him into silence by an imperious and repressive gesture. He kept silent, he said, because of Mr. Tilton's stern desire to finish his speech, and at the end he did break out into denial. In respect to the letter of retraction, he swore positively that he had nothing whatever to do with the composition of that document, and that he did not dictate a single word of it. The morning session was concluded by a sharp passage between Mr. Evarts and Mr. Fullerton touching an answer given by the defendant.

After recess, the examination branched into other matters. Mr. Beecher was asked if his representation of the pistol scene was correct, and he said that he would not affirm so absolutely, but it was as he remembered it. He did not think it extraordinary that Mr. Moulton should have taken a pistol from his pocket. Mr. Moulton used no threat, nor did he indicate any hostile intention. He did not, he said, think then, nor did he think now that the pistol was exposed to view for the purpose of intimidation. Mr. Fullerton then questioned Mr. Beecher as to his intent in making the statement in which he said that Mr. Moulton made no verbal threat, but, with some emphatic remark, laid a pistol on the bureau. He did not, he said, then intend to convey that the pistol was used for the purpose of intimidation, and he referred to the matter for the purpose of giving the picture as it then presented itself to his mind. He had made an arrangement to meet Mr. Moulton the next day, but he did not recollect for what purpose. It was an entirely friendly conference. Mr. Moulton arrived about 3 o'clock. The order of the topics and the language were gone from his memory, but he had a general sense of the topics discussed during the interview. He represented Mr. Moulton as saying that Mr. Bowen had played traitor to both sides, and that he [Mr. Beecher] had done injustice to Mr. Tilton. Mr. Moulton further said that in the matter of temperance or of immaculate chastity, Mr. Tilton was in no way subject to the stories which had been circulated respecting him. Mr. Beecher's evidence on this point took the form of a long narration, which was hardly ever interrupted by the intervention of Mr. Fullerton. "You felt grieved at something that you had done to Mr. Tilton?" queried counsel, and Mr. Beecher answered affirmatively. "Did you explain it to him?" asked Mr. Fullerton, and the question elicited the response: "I don't know that I explained it to him; I poured it over him." Mr. Moulton, he said, convinced him that Mr. Tilton was not guilty of the charge alleged against him by Bessie Turner. Counsel asked if witness believed that Bessie Turner had told him a falsehood, and he answered in the negative. He thought, however, that she was under a misconception. Mr. Fullerton here came down to details, and asked Mr. Beecher if he thought she was under a misconception when she spoke of Mr. Tilton's carrying her from her bed to his own. His answer was in effect that he believed she had, under the representations of Mrs. Morse, thought of the matter in a different way from what she would have done if left to her own inclinations.

The letter of contrition, containing the familiar phrase, "I humble myself before him as I do before my God," was the next subject of cross-examination. His explanation of that document was substantially the same as given on his direct examination. From the time of the interview when that letter was written he became satisfied that Mr. Tilton had reason to suppose that he had done a wrong to his family. The wrong he supposed to be improper solicitation. He was asked why, supposing Mr. Tilton was under that impression, he did not hasten to put himself right with him; and he replied that he thought he was doing so through Mr. Moulton. Mr. Fullerton read the letter, and asked what there was in it exculpatory of the defendant. "That is not my document," answered Mr. Beecher. Again, he said that he did not dictate a phrase of that letter to Mr. Moulton for the purpose of having it written. He was closely questioned as to why he did not on that occasion send some message to Mr. Tilton exculpatory of himself, and he replied that the whole interview if faithfully represented would have obliterated the impression that he had done the wrong to Mr. Tilton which he supposed. Mr. Fullerton read the letter phrase by phrase, and asked Mr. Beecher if he had expressed such sentiments, and his answers were generally to the effect that he had not done so in the bold and phlegmatic way in which they were there stated. He denied absolutely that he had stated that he had Mrs. Til

ton's forgiveness. The phrase "in trust" was the subject of some close cross-examination.

Counsel then passed to the first statement made by Mr. Moulton to the committee. That statement, witness said, was read over to him, and he made no objection to it. Neither did he say anything in approbation of it. Mr. Fullerton read the statement, and then Mr. Beecher said that he did not know that the document was read to him. A part of it he recollected, but he could not recall the whole of it.

Mr. Fullerton here asked witness when he again saw the "letter of apology," after it had left his hands. He replied that it had never left his hands, and Mr. Fullerton said there was no use in playing upon words. Mr. Beecher answered placidly that he had been cornered so often he was afraid, and then he testified that he had his hands on the paper, having seized it, but that he had never had it in his hands. He had learned, he said, from Mr. Tracy, the substance of it, but it was not communicated to him in detail. He gathered, however, a good idea of it from Mr. Tracy's statement, but he was unable to recall the designation which Mr. Tracy gave to it. He did not describe it as a letter. Mr. Fullerton asked it Mr. Tracy said anything which conveyed to him the idea that the paper was in the form of a letter written by him through Mr. Moulton, and Mr. Beecher was proceeding to state what Mr. Tracy did say when counsel interposed. A contention between Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Evarts grew out of this interruption, and the court ruled that the question was one which admitted of a direct answer. The question was then repeated, and the response was a negative. He could not say where he got the information which caused him to describe it as a "letter" in his letter of June 1, 1873. He had been informed of it by Mr. John Russell Young, in the Summer of 1874, and he did not then deny its authenticity. At this stage the court adjourned until this morning, when the cross-examination will be resumed in reference to Mr. Beecher's statement.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The jury were called at 11:05, and at 11:08 Mr. Fullerton said:

If your Honor please, Mr. Beach is unavoidably absent this morning, but I think we will go on without him for the time. He will be in, probably, in the course of half an hour.

The Court—You have not heard from him this morning, then?

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; but I was aware yesterday afternoon that he would be detained for a short time this morning.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Shearman and Mr. Beach are both detained in a cause in a court in New-York. They are on the same side, but I expect them in the course of half an hour, or an hour or so.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Beecher—

Mr. Beecher—If you will allow me to interrupt you, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly.

MR. BEECHER MAKES A CORRECTION.

Mr. Beecher—I wish to make a correction of an answer I made to you yesterday. You asked me whether I had any letters in my possession of Mrs. Tilton, and whether I had made a diligent search for any. I was informed afterward that there are several letters in the possession of my counsel. The circumstance that led me to make the answer was, as I am informed, my wife communicated letters to the counsel during the time last Summer when the Investigating Committee were in session, without my knowledge. I recollect now, after this trial began, I ransacked the house for letters and found none.

Mr. Morris—Where are the letters?

Mr. Porter—Mr. Shearman has them.

Mr. Morris—When will he be here?

Mr. Porter—Mr. Shearman's absence has just been explained; they will probably be here within an hour.

CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Q.—When you arrived at the house of Mr. Moulton on the night of the 30th of December did you enter it in company with him? A.—I did.

Q.—And what did he do after entering the house? A.—He locked the door.

Q.—Did you see him lock the door? A.—I did.

Q.—Did he take the key out of the lock? A.—He did.

Q.—And what did he do with it? A.—I can't say what he then did with it.

Q.—Did you not notice or observe what he did with it? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did he make any observation when he took the key out of the door? A.—I think the observation that he made was afterward, when he unlocked it, Sir.

Q.—Did you not think it strange that he should lock the door and take out the key? A.—I did not.

Q.—It did not excite your observation or surprise you at all? A.—Nothing special.

Q.—And you asked him no question in regard to it? A.—Certainly not.

Q.—You submitted to it without any remonstrance? A.—Without the slightest remonstrance.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, I scarcely think that is a proper form in which to put the question, whether he submitted to it; that is a question of submission and not of fact.

Mr. Fullerton—It is a fact that he submitted to him.

Mr. Evarts—No.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

The Court—He used the term in the sense of acquiescence.

Mr. Fullerton—The gentlemen on the other side may construe it in their own way.

The Court—Well, proceed, Sir.

Witness—My reply was not on the supposition that you covered by submission anything more than this, that acquiescence which every gentleman has in every ordinary conduct of another gentleman in his own house.

Q.—Was it an ordinary thing for gentlemen after asking you as Mr. Moulton did in an excited and emphatic manner to go to Mr. Tilton's house—to go to Mr. Moulton's—to lock the door after your entrance, or take the key out of the door? A.—I have seen one not only to lock the door but to put a chair on the door so as to make it doubly sure.

Q.—When you made an ordinary call? A.—When I have made an ordinary call.

Q.—You did not regard that as an ordinary call, did you? A.—I could not tell what the call was to be, Sir.

Q.—The language employed when the invitation was given was somewhat peremptory in it character, was it not? A.—It was intense; rather I should say earnest and intense.

Q.—And Mr. Moulton was under some excitement? A.—Not a visible—an excitement that showed itself in his general manner, but not in any such way as would develop itself in extraordinary action or anything of that kind.

Q.—Well, it was general if he showed it in his general manner? A.—To that extent, yes.

Q.—That excitement, however, that he manifested did not cause you to inquire into the cause of it, as I understand you? A.—It did not.

Q.—Well, after the door was locked and the key had been taken from it where did you go? A.—I went up stairs.

Q.—Was anything said to you to cause you to go up stairs? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Moulton requested me to go up; he said that Mr. Tilton was waiting for me in the chamber above.

Q.—What reply did you make, if anything, to that observation of Mr. Moulton? A.—I asked him to be present at the interview, whatever it might be.

Q.—What did he say in answer to that request? A.—He said it was better that I should see Mr. Tilton by himself, substantially.

Q.—Why did you want a witness to the interview? A.—Supposing that I was to have a business discussion with Mr. Tilton, I wanted that there should be a witness.

Q.—What business relations existed between you and Mr. Tilton at the time? A.—No business relation, but it was a discussion, nevertheless, about business.

Q.—There were no business relations? A.—We were not connected in business together.

Q.—Now, how long had you been without any business connections? A.—Since 1864–5; about that time.

Q.—Well, was there anything in these anticipated business discussions that made it necessary in your judgment for you to have a witness present? A.—It made it desirable to my feelings that there should be.

Q.—Well, Mr. Moulton did not go up with you? A.—He did not, Sir, that I recollect; I do not—I think he did not.

Q.—Did not you expect that the letter of the 26th of December would be brought under discussion? A.—I thought it very likely.

Q.—And did you want a witness present to hear that discussion? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Where did Mr. Moulton go when you went up stairs? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—Did you not observe where he went? A.—I do not recollect.

THE INTERVIEW WITH TILTON AT MOULTON'S HOUSE.

Q.—Did you find Mr. Tilton in the room indicated by Mr. Moulton? A.—I did.

Q.—How long, in your judgment, did that interview last? A.—I could not, with any considerable precision—half an hour, three-quarters of an hour, or an hour—something between half an hour and an hour, I should say.

Q.—How is that? A.—I should say, Sir, half an hour to an hour, but I cannot give it with any precision.

Q.—There was no other person present besides you and Mr. Tilton? A.—Not to my knowledge, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Moulton's family at home at the time? A.—I understood not.

Q.—Did you see any other member of the family, or any other person than Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton while you were in the house? A.—No, Sir, not that I recollect.

Q.—I want you to state now, Mr. Beecher, all that you said from the time that you entered that room on the night of the 30th until you left it to go to the house of Mr. Tilton? A.—I did; this is a dream; I do not believe Elizabeth would say such an untruth of me; I think that is about everything I said.

Q.—Yes. Well, during that conversation, Mr. Tilton charged you with making improper advances to his wife, did he not? A.—That was the substance of the charge.

Q.—Give us the language, if you recollect it, in which he made the charge? A.—The language, if I recollect correctly—I cannot state it correctly, but it was substantially this: that I had solicited her to be a wife to me to all the intents and purposes indicated by that relation.

Q.—Yes. And that charge, in that conversation, you did not deny, then? A.—Not in any other way than as I have said.

Q.—Well, you have told me that all that you said while you were in that room, during that interview was, first, "I did;" and, second, "I do not believe that Elizabeth would make such—"

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—No, that is not all he said.

Mr. Fullerton—Just repeat it, then, Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—That is already there.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, we will have it again.

Mr. Beecher—"That I did not believe that Elizabeth had made charges so untrue against me."

Mr. Evarts—Yes, that is the form. You omitted the last branch from your recital, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton.—No; I was repeating it when you interrupted me.

Q.—That was the only method in which you denied the charge preferred by him, that you had made improper advances? A.—It was, Sir.

Q.—You felt indignant at that charge, did you not? A.—I felt indignant at all the approaches to it, but I was stunned with the charge itself and its concomitants.

Q.—Well, he charged you at the same time with having won the affections of his wife, did he not? A.—He did.

Q.—What feeling did that create? A.—A feeling that he was a violently jealous man.

Q.—Is that the only feeling? A.—Yes, Sir, and regret and sorrow.

Q.—Have you said, referring to that interview, "I had listened with some contempt under the impression that he was attempting to bully me?" A.—Very likely; I may have said so.

Q.—Was it true? A.—In regard to the earlier part it was.

Q.—When he charged you, therefore, with having interfered with the family relation and produced domestic discord, you had a feeling of contempt for him? A.—No, Sir; when he charged me with having been listening to stories unfavorable to his reputation, and having influenced Mr. Bowen to the course which he had pursued—

Q.—It was that that gave rise to the feeling of contempt? A.—It was the feeling with which we entered into the discussion; that was my idea of about what that conversation was going to be.

Q.—Did he give you any reason for having made that charge to you that night—any one of those charges? A.—I do not know that I quite take in the intent of your question, or rather its scope; the whole thing was in some sense a reason for the interview.

Q.—Did he give you any reason for seeking that interview and making those charges? A.—I did not seek the interview.

Q.—I did not say that you did; did he give you any reason for seeking the interview? A.—With me?

Q.—Yes. A.—I do not recollect that he gave any special reason whatever, Sir.

Q.—Did he tell you that night that he had, previous to that interview, promised his wife that he would never disclose the relations that existed between you and her? A.—No, Sir; he did not.

Q.—Did he not tell you in substance that the writing of that letter to Mr. Bowen on the 26th of December would, in the judgment of his wife, cause a revelation to be made of those relations which existed between you and her? A.—Not a word of it, Sir.

Q.—And did he not tell you that in consequence of those fears of his wife he had sent for you to recall the letter of the 26th? A.—No, Sir; he did not.

Q.—Did he recall the letter of the 26th that evening? A.—He did.

Q.—Did he not give you some reason for so doing? A.—He did not—anything more than a general statement.

Q.—Did you not think it somewhat strange that he should write a letter such as he did on the 26th to you, and then on the 30th send for you and recall it? A.—I wanted to see what his account of the matter was.

Q.—Well, did he give you any reason for recalling it? A.—No, Sir; he did not give me any distinct reason for recalling it.

Q.—Well, not having given you any distinct reason, why did not you ask him for one? A.—I was waiting to hear what he had to say to me.

Q.—After hearing what he had to say to you, why did not you ask the reason for that extraordinary conduct? A.—Because the thing the conversation came to so superseded everything else that I cared for no part of the conversation except the last.

Q.—He tore up the paper from which he read, I understand you to say? A.—He did.

Q.—Threw the fragments away? A.—He did.

Q.—What did he say when he did that? A.—Whether he said it before he did it, while he was tearing it, or in the act of throwing the paper away, I will not be positive, but he said in that connection that there was only a copy of the paper which his wife had drawn up, the other being destroyed, out of self-respect and affection for his wife, and now he tore up, or should tear up, or had torn up, whichever it might have been, this paper, so that there should be no written record of the matter.

Q.—Well, did Mr. Tilton make any demand upon you that night? A.—None that I recall now.

Q.—He did not ask that you should do anything? A.—No; he did not ask that I should do anything.

Q.—Did he demand that you should do anything? A.—No; he did not demand it; he expressed a wish.

Q.—What wish did he wish? A.—"I wish you now to go down and see Elizabeth."

Q.—Is that the only wish he expressed during that evening? A.—The only one that I recall at present, Sir.

Q.—Well, did he by actual demand, or by insinuation or intimation, make known to you that he wanted you to do anything beyond that? A.—I do not recall that he did, Sir, at present.

Q.—He made no demand of money? A.—Oh, no.

Q.—Nor of aid of any kind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He did not ask you to see Mr. Bowen on his account? A.—He did not.

Q.—Nor any other person or persons? A.—Nor any other person except Elizabeth?

Q.—Well, Mr. Beecher, did you not think it seemed strange that during that long interview he did not make known some object that he had in view in seeking it? A.—I do not know that I did.

Q.—And you did not ask for any explanation? A.—I asked him for no explanation.

Q.—You heard these charges that he made against you? A.—I did.

Q.—Made these replies that you have given us? A.—I did.

Q.—And then went away? A.—Then went down to see Elizabeth.

WHY DID MR. BEECHER REMAIN SILENT.

Q.—Yes. Why didn't you ask him for some of the evidences that you had won his wife's affections and created discord in the family? A.—I was not allowed to talk, if you will recollect, Sir. When once or twice I moved it I was imperiously waived silence.

Q.—Ah! A.—I was getting ready to do it, but the termination of that discourse was such that there was but one thing in it that could move me, and that was that terminating matter.

Q.—Yes. Then in the presence of Mr. Tilton, having been charged with a grave offense, you kept silence because he waived you silence? A.—I kept silence till he had finished his statement to me.

Q.—Did you not keep silence because he waived you silence? A.—He did not wish the conversation.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, I am not asking for his wishes, I am asking for your action. Did you not keep silence because he waived you to keep silence? A.—I kept silence because he indicated to me that he did not wish to be interrupted.

Q.—Did he indicate that by words? A.—I will not speak positively about that.

Q.—Did he use one word indicating that he desired you to keep silence? A.—He indicated that he did not wish to be interrupted by that which was stronger than words.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, answer my question. A.—I will, Sir.

Q.—Did he indicate it by words? A.—I say, again, that I do not recollect that he did.

Q.—Now, will you be kind enough to show us how he indicated that he wanted you to keep silence? A.—By his whole manner and by a kind of repressive gesture.

Q.—Yes; and under those terrible charges, involving your moral character, you were silent under a gesture, were you? A.—I did not consider—

Q.—Were you silent under a gesture? A.—I was silent under the intimation of Mr. Tilton that he wanted to tell the whole story.

Q.—Yes, Sir. And after he got through with the whole story involving these charges against you, all that you said to him you have given us, have you? A.—I have, Sir, to the best of my recollection.

Q.—Now, before leaving the house that night after this interview did you believe in the truth of any one of those charges? A.—I did not in—except so far—I did not believe in any of them; I was thrown into a state of great astonishment—

Q.—Well. A.—Rather than belief.

Q.—You did not believe any of them? Was the charge that you had made improper advances to his wife, or solicited her to be a wife, with all that term implies, as you say you understood the charge to be that night, true or false? A.—It was false.

Q.—Did you that night think that Theodore believed it to be true or false? A.—I thought it quite likely that he believed it to be true, but I was very much perplexed and uncertain.

Q.—You thought, then, it probable that his wife had made to him that charge against you, did you? A.—I hardly thought it probable.

Q.—Then how did you think or suppose that he thought that it was true? A.—That was the very question; I did not believe that he thought it so in full, except as a calous man would, until he told me to verify it by going down to see her; then I thought that he would not dare to do that unless there was some truth in it—in what he stated in respect to his wife.

Q.—Well, now, state whether or not you did leave that room that night in the belief that Theodore Tilton believed in the truth of the charge made? A.—I left that room in a divided and perplexed state of mind; if his wife had made those charges, I could not doubt that he believed them; if he stated that she had made those charges when she had not, then I should not believe them.

ON THE WAY TO TILTON'S HOUSE.

Q.—Well, did you— [Mr. Beach here arrived in the court, and the question was interrupted by the morning's salutation between counsel.] Now, you left and went to the house of Mr. Tilton, I understand you to say? A.—I did.

Q.—You did not go alone? A.—I did not.

Q.—Mr. Moulton, you say, accompanied you? A.—He accompanied me.

Q.—How did it happen that he accompanied you from his house to Mr. Tilton's? A.—He volunteered to go.

Q.—Before starting upon that journey did he say anything to you? A.—He asked me if I was going to Mr. Tilton's.

Q.—Had you said nothing about going to Mr. Tilton's up to that time? A.—Nothing.

Q.—You thought then that he knew where you were going? A.—I do not know whether I thought so or not.

Q.—Did not that observation warn you of the fact that he knew where you were going—where you were probably going? A.—It naturally would follow that he knew where I was going, but I—it was not a subject matter of reflection.

Q.—Before leaving the house to go to Mr. Tilton's did you not say to him in substance, "Have you seen Elizabeth's confession?" A.—No, Sir; I never made, then or at any time, such a remark to him.

Q.—Was there nothing passed between you upon the subject of the interview which had just closed between you and Mr. Tilton? A.—Not a word that I now recall, Sir.

Q.—He did not ask you anything in regard to it, and you did not disclose anything that had taken place? A.—He did not ask me nor did I tell him anything about it.

Q.—Now, I will ask you again, Mr. Beecher, did you not think, after that interview closed, when you met Mr. Moulton at the foot of the stairs, that he knew what the subject matter of that interview was, or had been? A.—I do not know that I thought about that at all.

Q.—On the way to Mr. Moulton's house that night, I understand you—

Mr. Morris—Mr. Tilton's house, you mean.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Moulton's house, that night, I understand you to say that you asked him what Mr. Tilton wanted of you? A.—I did.

Q.—And his reply was, in substance, "It is better for Mr. Tilton himself?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, then, didn't you infer from that that he was privy to the object of Mr. Tilton in sending for you? A.—No, Sir, I cannot say privy to it; it was very evident to my mind that Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton had conferred, but how far Mr. Moulton had been made the recipient of Mr. Tilton's confidence I neither knew nor had the means of knowing.

Q.—Well, why didn't you, when you came in contact with Moulton, ask him the question? A.—It was not my way; after I had asked a gentleman and he politely declined, I did not choose to ask any further.

Q.—The interview had not excited interest enough in you to ask Mr. Moulton? A.—It had not taken place.

Q.—I mean after you returned—after you came down stairs and encountered Mr. Moulton? A.—Oh, my mind was full of far more important things than what Mr. Moulton was thinking about. [Sensation.]

Q.—Well, Mr. Moulton accompanied you, did he? A.—He went with me; yes, Sir.

Q.—To Mr. Tilton's house? A.—To Mr. Tilton's house.

Q.—You say you did not want him to accompany you? A.—I meant by that, or I mean by that, that it was not at my desire; Mr. Moulton's company was always agreeable enough; but it was not at my request or desire.

Q.—Didn't you think it seemed strange that he should propose to accompany you? A.—I thought it an act of politeness.

Q.—Nothing more? A.—I don't recollect that I did.

Q.—Well, he went to the house with you, did he? A.—He did, Sir.

Q.—He did not enter it, I believe? A.—I believe not, Sir; I won't be sure.

THE INTERVIEW WITH MRS. TILTON AT WHICH THE RETRACTION WAS OBTAINED.

Q.—Well, you went up stairs and found Mrs. Tilton in bed, I think? A.—I did.

Q.—In what room was it, Mr. Beecher? A.—Left-hand room, front, as you go up and turn toward the street.

Q.—As I understand you, you then informed her of the charges which her husband had made against you? A.—That was the result of our interview, I think.

Q.—Had Mrs. Tilton retired for the night? A.—I am sure I don't know, Sir; she was in bed.

Q.—Well? A.—Your question implies the act of going to bed.

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—I knew nothing about that.

Q.—Was she dressed in the ordinary costume of a lady who had retired for the night? A.—She was dressed in white; whether it was a dressing-gown of a sick-room or a night-gown I do not recollect that that occurred to my mind.

Q.—What time in the evening was it? A.—I should say not far from 9 o'clock, or in that neighborhood.

Q.—She was ill, was she not? A.—She was ill; yes.

Q.—Well did you suppose that she had retired for the night? A.—I supposed that she was in bed for the night.

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—My impression was that she had been in bed all day, being ill.

Q.—In your direct examination you emphasized the fact that she was dressed in pure white, "her face was as white as the bed"? A.—I did.

Q.—Were you surprised to find her dressed in pure white under the circumstances? A.—No, Sir; I was not surprised.

Q.—What did you say to her, Mr. Beecher, after arriving in the room? A.—I don't know what I did say, except to ask her good-evening.

Q.—And what was her reply? A.—Nothing.

Q.—What next did you say? A.—I will not be positive as to the order of the opening remarks, but in general I said that I had just come from an interview with her husband, and that he had been making a good many very serious charges against me; I think I introduced it in that way.

Q.—State all that you said before she made any answer. A.—I can't.

Q.—All that you recollect. A.—I can't divide it in that way; I think that it was not until I had begun to say to her, "he charges me with impropriety, with having withdrawn your affections from him," or something to that effect, I think it was only then that she began to show responsiveness.

Q.—And how did she show responsiveness? A.—By the tears falling down her cheeks, and by a little motion of her hands.

Q.—Did she make no other motion? A.—Not that I recall, Sir.

Q.—Did she not bow her head in acquiescence to something you said? A.—Later she did.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, I want you to give us the whole of the interview as you now recollect it.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, give us the interview between yourself and Mrs. Tilton as it occurred on that occasion? A.—I will give it to you in substance as near as I recollect; when I went in, after a salutation, I sat down by her bedside and said to her, "Elizabeth, I have just come from an interview with your husband, and he has been making very serious charges against me;" I don't now recall distinctly whether I alluded in any detail to business charges, but I said, "he has charged me with having withdrawn your affections from him and with introducing great distress and discord in his family," or words to that effect; "Is this so," I said; she made no response to it; I said to her in substance, "Elizabeth, he says that you have told him that I had won your affections from him and that you had transferred the wifely affection to me," and then I think it was, though I will not be certain about that matter, the tears ran down her cheeks and she made still no response; I went on and said to her, "Elizabeth, Mr. Tilton says that you have declared to him that I have made improper advances toward you," and she was very much agitated; I said, "Elizabeth, have you ever said that to your husband?" and she bowed her head, and then it was that I spoke to her with more emphasis than I had done, for she was a sick woman, and I said to her, "Elizabeth, what could have tempted you to do such a thing as that; wherein have I acted wrongly toward you," I said; I expostulated with her on the subject and I said to her, "You know that it is not true that I have intentionally drawn you from him, and that I have been guilty of any impropriety intentionally;" she then slowly began to speak, or about that time; she was feeble, and her conversation was somewhat hesitating.

Q.—Well, proceed. A.—I plied her still; she seemed reluctant and *grieffful*, and I still dwelt upon these charges and my astonishment at her making such statements, and "How could you ever say such a thing?" in a slow and in a sad voice she said, "I could not help it; I was tired out with his persistence; he pursued me and importuned me;" and then I think she alluded to an interview of the Summer before, about which I have not, and I never had a distinct idea, and I thought it was in connection with that interview that she said that he had told her that if she would confess to him her strong undue affection for me it would be easier for him to confess his alien loves, and that they should stand together again with a reformed and better love, going on more happily than they ever had, or something to that effect, which, according to my personal recollection, referred to the interview of July, which he said I had had with her; I plied her in respect to that; that is, in respect to the course of conduct that she had pursued toward me, and she said, "But what can I do?" I don't know but that that was in response to some saying of mine that she ought to retract it and do me justice; I know that that occurred somewhere in the conversation, but I can't say in that order, but at any rate the question came up "What can I do?" and I said "You ought to make a written retraction as you have made written charges;" she made some reply in respect to that that it would be an injury if I should have such a paper toward her husband; my general reply was that I intended it, not for an offensive document at all, but I wanted it for my own justification; that if matters should ever, by rumor or otherwise, come to the knowledge of the friends, or of the church, I ought to have something which should be a clearance of me from her, or words to the effect. She said if I would not use it to the injury of her husband she would be willing to give me such a statement, and I told her I should not, certainly; it was not my object, but simply self-defense. I went, by her direction, to the see—little private writing-desk which she had in the other room—it was open—and took out the note paper, the pen, and the ink, and brought them to her. She had meanwhile sat up in the bed, upheld by pillows behind her, and took the paper and wrote it in her lap or on her knee, and reading it over she held out her hand again for some ink—I held the inkstand—and added something—another sentence, and then signed it with her full name. Something further—but not very much pertaining to that—conversation took place, and I told her that I thought she had only acted justly and rightly toward me, and I then expressed solicitude for fear the excitement of this interview might be an injury to her in her sickness, and took my leave.

Q.—You have stated in your direct examination that as she lay upon the bed she appeared as one dead. You remember that? A.—When I first entered the room; yes, Sir.

Q.—Yes. She rose in bed without your assistance, did she not, to write that paper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who placed the pillows behind her when she wrote it. A.—I do not know, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Did she do it herself? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—Was there any other person in the room during that time? A.—Not to my knowledge, Sir; I can give you only the inference; I saw nothing.

Q.—She indicated where the paper and ink were to be found, did she not? A.—She said it was in her secretaire; I knew what the secretaire was; I was familiar with it.

Q.—And she wrote the paper in your presence? A.—She wrote the paper before me.

Q.—You were acquainted with her handwriting, were you not? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

A COMPARISON OF HANDWRITINGS.

Q. (handing him paper)—I place the letter in your hand, and I ask you whether it is not in her ordinary handwriting? A. (examining paper)—I should recognize it as her handwriting, but not as her ordinary handwriting.

Q.—Not as her ordinary handwriting? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What is the difference between that and her ordinary handwriting? A.—There is a feebleness, and the letters are not fully formed; she writes a strong, full hand. This is a letter of weariness.

Q.—That is your judgment, is it? A.—That is my judgment.

Q. (handing witness another paper)—Do you discover any difference between the handwriting indicating more weariness or feebleness in the one than the other? A. (examining the two)—Oh, I do; Oh, yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—That is exhibit—that last one I handed you is exhibit—the number, please?

Mr. Beecher—Exhibit No. 12, I think.

Mr. Fullerton—No. 12.

Mr. Beecher—Exhibit No. 5 or 6 is the other one.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. I desire the jury to look at these two specimens of handwriting. [Handing the two to the foreman of the jury. Mr. Fullerton waited some moments for the jury to get through with the documents, but finding it likely to consume too much time, he proceeded as follows:]

Q.—Were you informed at that time that the attending physician had ceased to visit her on that day for the reason that she was convalescent? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not know that? A.—No, Sir.

HE DID NOT SUGGEST ANY PART OF THE LETTER.

Q.—Did you suggest any part of the letter? A.—No, Sir; only the general suggestion that she ought to give me something that should be an effectual retraction.

Q.—When she wrote the first part of it, did she pass it over to you to read? A.—No, Sir; I think not, Sir.

Q.—Are you sure upon that subject? A.—I think not, Sir; according to the best of my recollection, she did not.

Q.—How certain are you of that, Mr. Beecher? A.—Well, sufficiently to say that, according to the best of my recollection, she did not; I remember—I remember nothing of the kind, and I remember some things that are inconsistent with it.

Q.—Do you remember that you were made aware of the contents of that letter befor the supplementary part of it was written, either by reading it yourself or hearing her read it to you? A.—No, Sir; I did not, Sir.

Q.—Will you swear positively and directly that you did not dictate any part of that letter. A.—I will.

MRS. TILTON WISHES THE RETRACTION TO BE DESTROYED.

Mr. Fullerton—I show you exhibit No. 1, and ask you when the contents of that paper were first made known to you. [Handing paper to witness.] A.—I suppose that this letter was read to me by Mr. Moulton on the 31st—the evening of the 31st.

Q.—On the evening of the 31st? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is the evening next after— A.—Next following—

Q.—Next following the interview between you and Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I will read it, because I want to ask some questions in regard to it. [Reading.]

SATURDAY MORNING.

MY DEAR FRIEND FRANK:

(To witness.) Referring to Mr. Moulton, I suppose?

Mr. Beecher—That is not for me to say, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—It is for you to say what you think.

Mr. Beecher—I presume it did, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—That is enough. [Continuing reading.]

I want you to do me the greatest possible favor. My letter, which you have, and the one I gave Mr. Beecher at his dictation last evening, ought both to be destroyed. Please bring both to me and I will burn them. Show this note to Theodore and Mr. Beecher; they will see the propriety of this request. Yours truly,

E. R. TILTON.

Q.—Now, after reading that letter, I ask you whether it refreshes your recollection on the subject whether you did dictate the letter to Mrs. Tilton? A.—It does not refresh my recollection at all. I know that I did not dictate it.

Q.—Did you make any observation to Mr. Moulton when he read that letter to you, in regard to that allegation? A.—I do not recollect making any statement to him about that at all.

Q.—Well, did not you regard that as an imputation upon you—I mean the charge that you had dictated the letter as contained in this note of Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir, I considered the word as a very suspicious word.

Q.—But you did not defend yourself against it to Mr. Moulton at that time? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, I understand you to say that Mrs. Tilton expressed a willingness to retract the charge, if you did not use it to the injury of her husband? A.—I understood it so, Sir.

Q.—And you promised not to so use it? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you, in consequence of that promise, conclude that you would not show it to her husband? A.—I cannot say that.

Q.—Well, did you mean when you obtained it to show it to him? A.—I do not now recall that I did; that is a line of thought that is now first suggested to me.

HE DID NOT SHOW THE RETRACTION TO TILTON.

Q.—You did not show it to him that night? A.—Oh, no.

Q.—You did not make known to him the fact that you had it? A.—No; I did not interchange any further conversation with him that night, nor do I recollect to have seen him then.

Q.—Nor did you the next day—did you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you left Theodore Tilton, however, to go to Mrs. Tilton, you were under the impression that he might believe the charge? A.—That, if his wife had made such statements to him really, he might believe the charge.

Q.—Yes. Well, you were informed by him that she had made such statements? A.—I was.

Q.—And yet you did not go to the husband to disabuse his mind in regard to the charges? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—You were willing then to put that retraction of Mrs. Tilton in your pocket and keep it, and leave the husband in ignorance of the fact that you had been vindicated against that charge? A.—Not at all; I was perfectly willing to put that retraction in my pocket and leave the husband to find out the retraction where he found out the charge.

Q.—You were willing then that he should rest under the idea, or in the belief, that you had committed this offense, were you? A.—No, I was not willing that he should do it, nor did I think that he would do it.

Q.—Then you did not think after you left Mrs. Tilton that the charge was made in good faith? A.—I thought that, whatever might have been the circumstances of the making, all that transpired in my interview with Mrs. Tilton would be known to him.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, that is not an answer to my question. When you left the premises of Mrs. Tilton with the retraction in your hands, did you then believe that Theodore Tilton had made the charge against you in good faith? A.—I do not suppose that I had that thought in my mind in any form.

Q.—Did you believe that she was wearied with importunity to make the charge? A.—I did not know what to believe.

Q.—She told you so? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did not you believe her? A.—I did not know what to believe; here a woman that had made the charge and denied the charge lay before me, and I did not know what to believe.

Q.—She was ill, was she not? A.—She was ill.

Q.—Did not she tell you the circumstances attending the signing of that paper, which she had given to her husband, implicating you? A.—She said that she had given it, as the result of persistent persuasion, and that—

Q.—Yes—? A.—She had given it, and that it was not true and she then retracted it.

Q.—Yes—? A.—And lay before me as a person capable of saying first one thing and then the other.

Q.—And you did not regard then the importunity to which she had been subjected as an excuse for giving this paper, although untrue? A.—If—, no, if Mr. Tilton had reason to suppose that there was something wrong, I might object to the mode of importunity, but he had the right to question his wife till he ascertained what the facts were.

Q.—Then you still thought probably that he believed in the charges, did you? A.—I do not think that Mr. Tilton's state of mind and his special belief on this and that and the other question came into my mind at all.

Q.—And you had no desire to vindicate yourself, so far as he was concerned? A.—Not then.

Q.—Nor the next day? A.—Well, I cannot say what thoughts passed—

Mr. Beach—Did he act on it?

Mr. Fullerton—You did not act upon any such desire? A.—No, Sir; I did not have any interview with him, nor seek any.

Q.—I understand you to say that you expressed a desire to Mrs. Tilton that she should give you a retraction in writing, inasmuch as the charge was made in writing? A.—Yes, I understood so.

Q.—Yes? A.—I will not be perfectly certain on that point; I understood that the charge had been made in writing, but I was—

Q.—I am asking you what you said to Mrs. Tilton. A.—I think that I said that, but I will not be positive that I gave her as that reason—that as the reason for making it in writing.

Q.—Did you not say so a moment ago, when you said you wanted of Mrs. Tilton a retraction in writing, inasmuch as the charge was in writing? A.—Yes, Sir; I said that I made that statement in substance; I now correct it so far as to say that while it is my impression that I had, I am not positive that I used such language.

Q.—Before writing this letter by Mrs. Tilton, on the night of Dec. 30, called the retraction, I understand you to say that she had explicitly denied the charges which Mr. Tilton had made against you? A.—Yes, at least—I charged her that she knew that they were not true, and she admitted it.

Q.—Yes. Well, you regarded that as a full denial, did you not, on her part? A.—Well, I regarded it as a denial that she had made those charges.

Q.—Yes? A.—I mean that she considered those charges which she made as true.

Q.—And she afterward put the denial in writing, as appears by this letter? A.—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—You have the letter.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. Now, Mr. Beecher, up to that time—up to the time of the interview with Mr. Tilton at Mr. Moulton's house—had you been made aware, in any way, that Mrs. Tilton had an undue affection for you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you, from any cause whatever, ever suspected such a thing? A.—I had not.

Q.—What Mr. Tilton said to you, then, on the night of the 30th, upon that subject, was the first intimation that you had ever received, from any quarter whatever, that such was the fact? A.—I think it was, Sir; I do not recall any other hint or intimation.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, then, was the only—the first man, and, up to the time when this retraction was made, the only person, who had ever declared that such a thing was a fact? A.—The only person that I recall—that is undue affection.

Q.—And Mrs. Tilton had denied it orally and in writing to you? A.—She had.

DID HE BELIEVE THAT MRS. TILTON'S AFFECTIONS HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO HIM?

Q.—Did you believe it after that? A.—I have stated to you already that I was more in a state of perplexity than of belief.

Q.—No, no, no; don't get us all in a state of perplexity. Will you be kind enough to state whether, after the denial of Mrs. Tilton of the allegation that her affections had been transferred to you, you believed it? A.—That I believed that she had made the charges? I don't take your point exactly.

Q.—No; did you believe that her affections had been transferred to you? A.—I say again, Sir, that I was not in a condition—

Q.—Now, one moment— A.—To believe one way or the other.

Q.—Did you believe it? A.—I state again, Sir, that I was in a state of perplexity and not of belief.

Q.—Well, will you state whether or not you did believe that her affections—

Mr. Evarts—He has answered you.

Mr. Fullerton—No, he has not.

Mr. Evarts—Why not?

Mr. Fullerton—Don't ask me why, or I will give you an answer that you won't relish much.

Mr. Evarts—But he has answered it.

Mr. Fullerton—He has not answered it.

Mr. Evarts—You draw the witness' attention to the proposition whether he had a belief. He answers you distinctly that he was then in a state of perplexity and not of belief. Now, I do not know any better answer than that, if it is true.

The Court—It is an answer. Could not he add whether he believed it or not?

Mr. Evarts—If it is true, it is a very perfect answer, because the pressure is upon the form of belief.

The Court—The existence of belief.

Mr. Evarts—The existence of a form of belief.

Mr. Fullerton—And whether that belief did or did not exist I propose to find out by having a direct answer on that subject.

The Court—The witness can answer, according to his best recollection, whether he believed it or not.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, I put the question to you again, Mr. Beecher: After Mrs. Tilton had denied orally to you, and in writing, that these charges—denied the truth of these charges—revoked them all—did you believe that she had transferred her affections to you? A.—I state again to you, Sir, that my mind was not in a state of conviction.

Q.—Well, will you state whether you believed it or not? A.—I will state that I had both a belief and an unbelief, and that I fluctuated from one to the other.

Q.—Did you regard the fact that she had charged you with improper advances as an evidence of her affection? A.—I do not think that that entered into my consideration.

Q.—Did it not enter into your consideration whether her conduct in charging you with immoral practices—a charge which, if true, would work your ruin—was an evidence or not that her affections had been transferred to you? A.—It certainly was an evidence, and yet I was not yet apprised of all the facts; I felt that there was more to come out than I knew that night.

Q.—You had not enough, then, to form a judgment up to that time? A.—If these were all the facts, I had; if these were not all the facts, I had not.

Q.—Then you suspended your judgment, did you? A.—I suspended my judgment so far as a final judgment; at times I thought that here was the evidence that she had done it; at other times I revolted against it, and found myself moved from that conviction.

Q.—Well, you had not the highest regard of Theodore Tilton up to that time, did you? A.—I cannot say that I had the highest regard for him.

Q.—As between himself and his wife, which, do you think, would be most likely to tell a falsehood? A.—He.

Q.—You had a high regard for Mrs. Tilton, did you not? A.—I did.

Q.—You had admired her Christian character up to that time? A.—I had.

Q.—You had regarded her as a woman of truthfulness in every respect? A.—I had.

Q.—Of exalted piety? A.—I had.

Q.—And purity? A.—I had.

Q.—And yet you tell me that when she told you verbally, and put it in writing, that these charges were false, and that she was importuned to make them when she was sick, it did not convince you that they were untrue? A.—She had made charges, Mr. Fullerton, distinctly admitted it, and now she came back—

Q.—One moment, Mr. Beecher; don't review the ground. Tell me whether all those circumstances did not induce belief in your mind that the charge which Mr. Tilton made against you, that you had won his wife's affections, were untrue? A.—No—[pausing]—and *yes*.

Q.—Let it stand at that. That needs no explanation. When did you expect to get further evidence upon that subject? A.—I had no definite expectation as to time, Sir.

Q.—Did you expect to get any further evidence upon the subject? A.—I did not believe things would rest there.

Q.—How did you expect to use the retraction, and not use it against the husband who had made the false charge? A.—I had no plan whatever except in a possible contingency which I stated to her.

Q.—Well, didn't you think that Theodore Tilton had some object in making that charge? A.—I presumed he had, but he had disclosed none to me.

Q.—What object did you think he had in view in making this charge? A.—I waited to see.

Q.—Had you no information upon it at that time? A.—I had not.

Q.—Didn't you believe the charge—the theory that the charge was untrue, that he had an improper and wicked object in making the charge? A.—I cannot assert that, Sir; I waited to see what was to be the end of these things; he certainly had not disclosed a line of procedure to me.

Q.—Well, after you went away that night with the retraction in your pocket, did you go home? A.—I went first to Mr. Moulton's.

Q.—And from there did you go home? A.—I went home.

Q.—You considered this subject, didn't you? A.—I did.

Q.—Well, didn't you consider it in the light of a false charge, known to be so by Theodore Tilton? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you consider it as a charge which Mr. Tilton believed in? A.—Sometimes I did and sometimes did not.

Q.—Then you had formed no opinion about it at that time? A.—I had come to no final decision.

Q.—Now after you obtained this paper you went to Mr. Moulton's, I understand you? A.—I did.

Q.—What did you go to Mr. Moulton's for? A.—At his request.

Q.—When was that request made? A.—When he left me at Mr. Tilton's door.

Q.—In what form did he make the request? A.—As near as I can recollect, he said, "Will you stop in when you come back?"

Q.—And what did you reply? A.—I do not remember; I presume I said yes.

Q.—And you went back? A.—I went back.

DID HE SUPPOSE MOULTON KNEW OF THE NATURE OF THE CHARGES.

Q.—Now, I ask you again, Mr. Beecher, when you returned to the house of Moulton, with that retraction in your pocket, did you not suppose that Mr. Moulton knew of the nature of the charges which Theodore Tilton had made against you? A.—I do not think I thought anything about it, Sir.

Q.—You did not give the subject any consideration? A.—I do not think I knew anything about—I was not thinking about Mr. Moulton.

Q.—Were you not thinking of the only man who probably believed in these charges? A.—No, Sir, I was not.

Q.—You had no desire, then, on the theory that Mr. Moulton had been made aware of this gross charge against you, to vindicate yourself in his mind? A.—I was not aware that he had made—had been made a participant of any such knowledge.

Q.—Well, didn't you have reason to believe? A.—I may have had reason to believe that he did, or not.

Q.—That he knew of it—how? A.—I may have had reason for it, but I did not—

Q.—You did not argue in your mind that Tilton had probably told Moulton in regard to— A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—One moment—[concluding the question]—that Tilton had told Moulton of all this, and that Mr. Moulton believed that you were an immoral man, and, therefore, proceed to vindicate yourself by showing him Elizabeth's retraction? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were willing, then, if Moulton did believe that you had been guilty of this gross charge that he should remain in the belief so far as you were concerned, were you? A.—So far as Mr. Moulton was concerned in his relations to it, he was as if he never had been created; I neither troubled myself to think what he thought, nor what he knew, nor anything about it.

Q.—And you did not care what he thought or what he knew? A.—That is another question.

Q.—Well, answer another question? A.—If I had supposed that he had known it, I should have been anxious to have learned of his thought; but I neither knew that he knew it, nor supposed that he knew it, nor thought about his knowing it.

Q.—And you, if you had thought that he did know it, would have shown him the retraction? A.—I cannot say; that is a hypothetical case, and I may have done one thing or the other.

Q.—What do you think you would have done under those circumstances? A.—I could not tell you; as I feel now, I might have done one thing; as I felt then I might have done another. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—That is what I think.

The Witness—I am sure of that.

The Court—Mr. Rogers, you will have to see to this audience somewhat. This is very unusual—this disturbance.

THE PROMISE WHICH HE MADE MRS. TILTON.

Mr. Fullerton—Did you not promise Mrs. Tilton when you obtained that retraction, that you would not show it to her husband? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—What was the exact form of the promise that you did make when you obtained it? A.—I cannot give you the exact form.

Q.—Well, give us the substance of the form? A.—The substance of the form was a response to her objection to giving any paper of that kind lest—clearing me—lest it might be used to the injury of her husband, and I said, "I shall not use it to the injury of your husband;" I got it entirely for my own self-defense, in case that in future time this matter of these charges should come up, and it should be inquired into by my church.

Q.—Did she explain how that paper might be used to the injury of her husband? A.—No, she did not go into it, but there was something about it that I did not understand, and did not inquire about.

Q.—Well, why didn't you ask her how that paper could be used to the injury of her husband? A.—Because I did not think meet under the circumstances to go into a prolonged investigation with that woman in her present state of feebleness.

Q.—Well, did you have at the time in your own mind any way in which that paper could be used to the injury of her husband? A.—I don't recollect that I did, Sir.

Q.—And you told her, as I understand you, that you wanted it for your own self-defense? A.—In a contingency.

Q.—What contingency? A.—Should it ever become a matter of rumor and inquiry in consequence of rumor among my people.

Q.—Well, did you anticipate that it might become a rumor? A.—I did not know what might happen.

Q.—Or a subject of inquiry among your people? A.—I did not—I hoped it might not be, but should it be—

Q.—But you got it to be used for that purpose if the contingency should ever happen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And for no other purpose? A.—For no other purpose.

Q.—And you thought it would be necessary to have it for that purpose? A.—I thought it certainly would.

Q.—Yes. I show you now—exhibit No. 6, is it?

Mr. Beach—No. 6, yes.

Q.—Exhibit No. 6, known as the writing of the letter, and I ask you when you first became acquainted of the existence of that letter? [Handing paper to witness.] A.—I cannot tell you, Sir.

Q.—Have you any recollection upon the subject? A.—I have none, Sir—of seeing the letter.

Q.—I did not ask you that, Mr. Beecher. A.—I beg your pardon, Sir; what was the question?

Q.—My question is when you first became acquainted that such a document was in existence? A.—Well, Sir; that a document was in existence I knew on the next night, but that it was *this* document I did not know until I had seen it. I could not know unless I had seen it.

Q.—How did you hear of its existence the next night, that is the night of the 30th—31st? A.—I cannot say that I knew of the existence of this document. I knew from Mr. Moulton of the existence of a document of substantially like contents.

Q.—And where were you and Mr. Moulton when you learned that fact? A.—At my house.

Q.—That was on the evening of the 31st? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE INTERVIEW AT WHICH HE GAVE BACK THE RETRACTION TO MOULTON.

Q.—Now, will you be kind enough to state what occurred on the evening of the 31st between you and Mr. Moulton? A.—Mr. Moulton came to my house about 7 again, I should think, or a little after, perhaps; we went to my back—my bed-room, second story back room; he stood, with his overcoat on, by the bureau on one side, and I stood by the bureau on the other; he said he was the bearer of a letter from Mr. Tilton, which he would read to me; he then read a letter purporting to be from Mr. Tilton, reciting—

Q.—Just one moment. [Consults with Mr. Moulton.] Now go on. A.—Reciting an alleged, or stating what he had found on returning home the evening before, from his wife, of the nature of my interview and its result with her; and I think that in that letter also were some of the statements that are in this; I will not be positive of that; I will not be certain that some part of this was not read; I took neither of the papers into my hand.

Q.—By "this" you mean the letter in your hand? A.—Yes; I took no paper that he had with him then in my hand, and upon reading of that, Mr. Moulton said that he thought my conduct last night was not very discreet nor very honorable; in substance, that I had no right to go down and obtain the paper or the retraction that I did; I think he had asked me beforehand whether I had obtained a retraction, and I said I had; I think he said he did not think that I acted discreetly or wisely in that matter, and, at any rate, if my object was pacification and reconciliation, that it had a tendency, on the contrary, to make the misunderstanding and the feeling severer; in substance that; I argued the point with him on the ground that I thought I had a perfect right to defend myself by obtaining such a retraction as that; he said that he thought it was taking an unfair advantage, and I said I thought an unfair advantage had been taken of me; and there was a considerable interchange between us on these points; I asked him—I think it was then, after some preliminary talk, that he drew a letter from his pocket, purporting to be one from Elizabeth, and read it to me, in which she requested that the retraction should be sent back; and I think it was in that connection that he said that a retraction obtained under such circumstances if it was retained it would be an act of meanness, especially on a call for it by this woman; we proceeded with some further remarks—I cannot give them in detail at the present moment, but I said to him, I know, in the course of the conversation, "What shall I do suppose these charges are renewed or brought up?" he says, "You let me have the retraction and I will take the charges and the retraction; I will either burn them in your presence or I will defend them; they shall go together."

Q.—Well? A.—I don't give his language, only the substance of what was said; we talked for some few moments more, going over the ground again and again, and I concluded to let him have the retraction; he represented that he was friendly to us both; that he desired that this matter should be settled amicably, and that I might rely upon him; if I was amenable to reason I should have his friendship and good offices in preventing any mischief coming from the affairs as they had progressed thus far; I went to the drawers where I kept my private papers and took the retraction and brought it back and gave it to him; we then had some further conversation, and soon after that he withdrew.

Q.—I understand you to say that you thought that this letter, or part of it, was read to you? A.—I am under that impression; I can't affirm it.

Q.—I will read it.

DEC. 30, 1870—Midnight.

MY DEAR HUSBAND: I desire to leave with you before going to sleep a statement that Mr. Henry Ward Beecher called upon me this evening; asked me if I would defend him against any accusation in the Council of Ministers.

Did you ask her such a question as that? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I read on:

"And I replied solemnly that I would, in case the accuser was any other person than my husband."

Did she so reply to you? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I read further:

"He (H. W. B.) dictated a letter, which I copied as my own, to be used by him as against any other accuser except my husband."

Did you promise that you would not; that you would only use that against any accuser other than her husband? A.—No, Sir; I did not promise to use it as against anybody, but to use it in an inquiry by my own friends in the church.

Mr. Fullerton (reading)—

"This letter was designed to vindicate Mr. Beecher against all other persons save only yourself."

Was that expression used by her or by you in that conversation? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton (reading)—

"I was ready to give him this letter, because he said with pain that my letter in your hands addressed to him, dated Dec. 29, had struck him dead and ended his usefulness."

Did you say that to him? A.—I did not.

Mr. Fullerton (reading)—

You and I are both pledged to do our best to avoid publicity. God grant a speedy end to all further anxieties. Affectionately, ELIZABETH.

Q.—I ask you again, Mr. Beecher, whether that letter was read to you that night, or its contents made known to you? A.—I can't say that it was; I have an impression, Sir, part of it was, but nothing more than to that degree.

Q.—Did you accept a call from Mr. Moulton that night? A.—I don't remember whether I did or not.

Q.—I understand you to say that you went up stairs into your bedroom? A.—We did.

Q.—And I believe you closed the door. A.—We did.

Q.—Why did you go to your bedroom? A.—The most convenient room to go to.

Q.—Did you usually take visitors up stairs? A.—Usually took them in the parlor.

Q.—Why did you not hold this interview with Mr. Moulton in the parlor? A.—Because it would be more convenient to hold it in the bedroom, as I wished it to be private.

Q.—You did not then wish anyone to know what that interview was to be? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you did not know what it was to be? A.—No, Sir; I supposed it to be on this general subject.

Q.—Had you any intimation before he came there that he was coming at all? A.—I don't remember that I had.

Q.—Well, I understand you to say that he told you that it was not honorable for you to keep the retraction that you got that night? A.—In some part of the conversation, I remember he made the allegation—

Q.—Was your only reply that you thought it was honorable? A.—I discussed with him the right of my having a shield against such a charge.

Q.—Well, upon the theory that the charge was false, and you were innocent, did you think it was the subject of discussion? A.—Innocence had nothing at all to do with it; if that charge was published and believed by the public, my innocence would not be any defense to me.

Q.—Did you think the retraction would be a defense? A.—I thought it would; certainly it would be a foundation for a proper defense.

Q.—Well, he said also that to give it up would promote the object which you had in view.

namely, a reconciliation between you and Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—He did not say that.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; Mr. Beecher says so.

Mr. Evarts—I did not understand him.

Q.—Was not your object to get a written retraction? A.—My object was to have peace.

Q.—Yes, and you will get that through reconciliation, won't you? A.—One would naturally expect it; I undertook to say that I then thought I would have a reconciliation; that is a modern question, and had not come up in that shape in my mind at that time.

Q.—Well, did you think that you were to be reconciled to Mr. Tilton? A.—If he was to be reconciled to me and there was to be a reconciliation, it would have to be on both sides.

Q.—And in order to get a reconciliation you gave up the retraction? A.—In order to get a reconciliation through the kind offices, and a better understanding and a settlement of all misunderstanding through Mr. Moulton, I expected to have a reconciliation.

Q.—Well, did you think that Theodore Tilton had any just cause for anger because you had obtained this reconciliation—this retraction? A.—I did not think he had a just cause of anger for my obtaining that retraction.

Q.—Well, then, in what view were you to be reconciled—you two gentlemen? A.—Through the kindly offices of Mr. Moulton—bringing us together and having explanations.

Q.—And so you gave up the retraction in order that you could be brought together and have explanations, did you? A.—No; I gave up the retraction upon persuasions to that effect, namely, that we would better accomplish a mutual understanding and reconciliation than it would for me to keep the retraction and leave Mr. Tilton in a repugnant and excited state of mind.

Q.—Well, in what sense did you expect to have a reconciliation, or desire a reconciliation, if you knew that the charge was false and Theodore Tilton knew it to be false? A.—Well, I knew it to be false. I do not say Theodore Tilton knew it to be false.

Q.—But before giving up your defense, why did not you ascertain something about that and investigate it? A.—There were various ways in which it could be come at.

Q.—I ask you to give us those various ways in which it could be come at. A.—Well, because I thought the other truth.

Q.—To give up your defense to Mr. Tilton? A.—To give up the whole difficulty, so that there could be no need of a defense.

Q.—You were not rid of the difficulty if it were a false charge and Theodore Tilton knew it to be false? A.—If he thought it to be a true charge, and should renew it, there might be difficulty.

Q.—Did you not contemplate that condition of things as possible? A.—No, I do not think I did; I certainly did not look the whole case through.

Q.—Did not you think it probable he would renew the charges? A.—I don't recollect that I thought of it; I have no distinct recollection of that. I did think that Mr. Moulton was in possession of the ground, and with knowledge that I had not, and that his assurance that the matter could be amicably adjusted through his kind offices, provided I did not nothing to continue the irritation of Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, Mr. Moulton, you say, was the friend of Mr. Tilton? A.—I understood so.

Q.—And an intimate friend of his? A.—I understood so.

Q.—You knew he represented Mr. Tilton in this difficulty? A.—I understood so.

Q.—He came after you to to get you to go to Mr. Tilton's house? A.—I understood so.

Q.—And afterward came to you and got that retraction? A.—I understood that, Sir.

Q.—And yet you were willing to trust your defense into the hands of your probable enemy, were you? A.—He was not my probable enemy.

Q.—Theodore Tilton was not your probable enemy? A.—I say Mr. Moulton was not my probable enemy.

Q.—I say you were willing to trust your defense in the hands of your probable enemy, Theodore Tilton? A.—Mr. Moulton pledged himself on his honor that that should remain in his care—keeping the one with the other.

Q.—Or destroyed? A.—Or destroyed, if I preferred.

Q.—Well, you were willing to give it up to the friend of Mr. Tilton? A.—I was willing to give it up to Mr. Moulton under the persuasion which he offered me.

Q.—Well, were you induced to give up this retraction in consequence of what Elizabeth said in this note you refer to? A.—I deferred to her wish in the matter to a considerable extent.

Q.—Very well. Now, when you deferred to the wish of that woman, who had made this charge against you in writing, did you suppose that she had made it under coercion, or did you suppose she had made it voluntarily? A.—I don't recollect that that train of thought passed through my mind.

Q.—Would not you probably determine that question definitely in your mind— A. (Interrupting)—I hardly think that—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—One moment. [Continuing question]—Before you gratified her desire in that respect, namely, to give up your defense?

Mr. Beecher—Will you be kind enough to state the question again? I interrupted it, so that the connection is lost in my mind.

Q.—I understand you to say the request of Mrs. Tilton, in this letter which was read to you, that you should give up this retraction, had something to do with your conclusion to give it up? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Very well. Now, when you gave it up, I want to know whether you regarded Mrs. Tilton as having made this charge against you under coercion, or whether you came to the conclusion that she made it voluntarily? A.—Well, there was a case again of very divided judgment.

Q.—Then I ask you this question: With that divided judgment why did not you ascertain something in regard to the good faith of Mrs. Tilton—learn whether she had acted voluntarily or under coercion and duress before you complied with her wish by giving up that which was your defense against the charge? A.—A woman—

Q. (Interrupting.)—No; I ask you why you didn't? A.—I don't know.

Mr. Fullerton—You don't know? Well, that is satisfactory. Mr. Moulton, I understand you, was to stand between you and harm? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE HARM WHICH HE EXPECTED MIGHT BE WARDED-OFF.

Q.—What harm did you expect that he might ward off? A.—The harm of being charged by an indignant husband with offering improper advances to his wife, with her written charge at his back.

Q.—You thought it would be just as well to give this retraction to Mr. Moulton for him to keep as to keep it yourself? A.—I thought that he would keep it with the charge, and that as a gentleman of honor, pledged to me—and I supposed him both a gentleman of honor, and of high honor—

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Mr. Beecher (continuing)—I considered it just as safe in his hands as it would be in my own, and he swore that they should stand together; the one and the other.

Q.—That was done before you gave it to him? A.—That was done before I gave it to him, I believe.

Q.—And you gave it to him although you thought this charge might be revived? A.—I did.

Q.—You anticipated, then, as I understand you, that at some future day Theodore Tilton might renew this charge against you when you gave up the retraction? A.—I do not think it took on that definite form; I thought trouble might come from the knowledge of such a charge having been made, but I do not know that I definitely thought it would come through that or any other channel.

Mr. Fullerton—Let me read to you. Do you remember this [reading:]

"Moreover, from the anger and fury of Mr. Tilton I apprehended that this charge so made by him"—

Mr. Morris—*As* made by him.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; "as made" it should be. [Reading on.]

"And supported with the accusation of his wife, was to be at once publicly pressed against me, and if it was I had nothing but my simple word of denial to interpose against it."

Q.—Do you remember that? A.—I do not.

Mr. Beach—Look at it and see.

Mr. Fullerton—Look at it and see. Did you not say that in accounting for the condition in which you were in on the first—on the 31st of January—on the 31st of December, 1870, and the 1st of January, 1871? A.—Very likely, but I do not recollect it now, Sir, until I refresh my memory.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, refresh.

Mr. Beecher (after a moment)—I presume that this is so, Sir.

Q.—Is it true, then, that anticipating that your enemy might renew the attack, that you gave up your shield of defense, and gave it up for that purpose? A.—Yes, Sir. I see that purports to be an account of my feelings the next day.

Q.—The 1st of January? A.—The 1st of January.

Q.—The next day? A.—The next day, yes Sir.

Q.—So I understood it? A.—I thought you were speaking still of the 31st.

Q.—Well, I ask you again, Mr. Beecher, whether regarding it as probable—I will say even anticipating on your part that the charge might be renewed, did you consent to give up your defense? A.—I consented to change my mode of defense and to have that document kept by the faithful friend on his word of honor to be used if ever it was necessary, so that I should have the document and the friend also.

Q.—And you chose the intimate, personal friend of Mr. Tilton—one with whom you had a very slight acquaintance—to be the custodian of these papers? A.—I chose a gentleman, a member of one of the best firms in the City of New-York, whom I had seen on several occasions, and believed to be a cultivated literary man, as well as a business man, whose wife was a member of my church, and whom I thought to be a good man, true and honorable.

Q.—Yes. You did not then suppose, did you, that he knew the nature of the charge against you? A.—I do not suppose that I had any thought about it.

Q.—Did not you regard it as important to ascertain whether Mr. Moulton, at that time, did understand the nature of the charge? A.—Whether I thought it important or not, I did not go into that subject.

Q.—Mr. Moulton was not a member of your church? A.—He was not.

Q.—Well, why did not you select some other person—some member of your church, instead of Mr. Moulton? A.—I did not select anybody, Sir.

Q.—Why did not you deposit it in the hands of a third person with whom you were more acquainted? A.—He was a person who presented himself to me, and seemed to me as fit as any person whom I could have selected.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, had you at that time come to any conclusion as to how much Mr. Moulton knew in regard to the nature of the charges which Mr. Tilton had preferred against you? A.—I did not know how much he knew; the very correspondence that he brought showed that he must have had some knowledge of it, but I did not ask him what was the degree of his knowledge—what the history of it was.

Q.—Did you rest under the impression that Mr. Moulton believed the charge which Mr. Tilton had made against you? A.—I do not recall that matter.

Q.—Well, Mr. Moulton you say was a very worthy and respectable gentleman, and a member of one of the largest firms in Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir, of New-York.

Q.—Did not you think it of some consequence that you should vindicate yourself in his mind, if he was acquainted with these charges against you? A.—I did not.

WHY HE DID NOT ASK MOULTON ABOUT IT.

Q.—Why did not you ask him; why did not you say "Mr. Moulton, what do you know about this business, and what do you believe in regard to myself?" so that you might vindicate yourself? A.—I did not do it; what were the reasons operating at that time that led me not to do it, I cannot recall.

Q.—You were anxious to secure and enjoy his good opinion were you not? A.—I had the same anxiety as I have toward you; I prefer your good opinion to your bad, and I would his.

Q.—Yes? A.—But in this matter he presented himself to me—

Q.—I understand that; I know he presented himself.

Mr. Evarts—It is a question of general reasoning in the witness' mind—why he did not do a certain thing; now, if he cannot be allowed to answer—

The Court—The witness has a right to assign the reason.

Mr. Beach—He was asked simply whether he wished to secure and enjoy the good opinion of Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Evarts—They are not inquiring as to any external fact at all, but are trying to get at the operations of his mind.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—And then, when the witness tries to give them the operations or the non-operations or whatever there was in the matter in his mind they say it is not answer to the question. His mind does not operate as a cross-examination mind; every man's mind operates in its own way, and before you undertake to fathom the operations of a man's mind, you must take his answer—

Mr. Fullerton—I have determined that; I have got his answer.

Mr. Evarts—But not all of it.

Mr. Fullerton—I say to that he has.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Evarts is not reasoning on the answer of the witness.

Mr. Fullerton—That is his difficulty.

Mr. Evarts—Your difficulty is the present inquiry; you interrupt the witness' answer; I say the witness has a right to answer.

Mr. Fullerton—I say I do not interrupt a proper answer.

Mr. Evarts—Well, Sir, that is a question of fact.

Mr. Fullerton—And my word goes as far on that question of fact as anybody else's.

Mr. Evarts—The witness has a right to give anything that is responsive to the question.

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly; but he has no right to go into a long discourse on that subject.

Mr. Evarts—The question of length has nothing to do with it. You ask him about the operations of his mind—

Mr. Fullerton—I asked him whether he was not anxious to enjoy and secure the good opinion of Mr. Moulton. That is a simple question, and neither the eloquence of the witness nor the eloquence of his counsel can change the nature of the question or the nature of the answer to it.

The Court—It is a very proper question, no doubt of it.

Mr. Fullerton—It admits of an answer, yes or no.

Mr. Evarts—You say it has not been answered.

Mr. Fullerton—It has been answered sufficiently.

Mr. Evarts—Well, you stopped him—

Mr. Fullerton—I did stop him, certainly.

Mr. Evarts—Well?

Mr. Fullerton—I stopped him when he got through and I hope to have equal success with you.

Mr. Evarts—I stop when I get through.

Mr. Fullerton—There are some people who do not stop when they get through.

Mr. Beecher—Mr. Fullerton, may I call for the reading of my answer?

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Reporter, the witness desires you to read his last answer.

Mr. Evarts—Last question and answer.

Mr. Fullerton—Question and answer.

The Stenographer (reading.)—You were anxious, of course, to secure and enjoy his good opinion? A.—I had the same anxiety that I have as toward you; I prefer your good opinion to your bad, and I would his, but in this matter he presented himself to me—

Mr. Fullerton—Now, you will perceive, that is an answer.

Mr. Evarts—You stopped him there, "but he presented himself"—

The Court—It is probably not worth while to commence a new topic.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; inasmuch as we have not got through this.

The court then took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled, Mr. Fullerton said: "Shall we proceed, Sir?"

The Court—Yes.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, after you got this retraction from Mrs. Tilton, did you show it to any one before you delivered it up to Mr. Moulton? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you talk with any other person on the subject of the charge and what had subsequently occurred in reference to it, before the visit of Mr. Moulton on the night of the 31st? A.—I did not.

THE PISTOL SCENE.

Q.—I call your attention then, now, to an incident that occurred at the interview when this retraction was given up, and I read your direct examination, with a view to asking you further upon the subject:

"After some little further parley, I went to the drawer where the letter was, brought it out, and handed it to him; he had been sweating, and had his overcoat on, and about this point, perhaps, as I came back with the letter, he took off his overcoat, and in doing so I saw the hilt of a pistol in the pocket, which he took out and laid on the bureau, without a word, as I remember, and put his overcoat on the foot of the bed."

Is that a correct representation of that part of the interview? A.—I will not affirm it to be positively; that is my present recollection, although not a positive one.

Q.—It is as you recollect it now? A.—As I now recall the scene—that is about the order of it.

Q.—Yes, but did you see the pistol yourself? A.—I saw the hilt of it first, and then afterward he drew it out and laid it upon the bureau.

Q.—You still don't answer my question, Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't understand you then.

Q.—Did you see the pistol? A.—I saw the pistol.

Q.—Did you see the whole of it? A.—When he laid it on the bureau I saw the whole of it.

Q.—He was in a profuse perspiration, was he not. A.—I could not say that; he seemed to be very warm, and I saw perspiration upon his brow, but I can't say that it was profuse or sparce.

Q.—After that he removed his overcoat on account of his condition as to heat? A.—I don't know whether he did or not.

Q.—Well, what do you think, now? A.—Well, I presume he did.

Q.—He laid it on the foot of the bed? A.—He laid it on the bed.

Q.—Then he sat down and talked with you some considerable time, did he not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, how long did you talk? A.—He stood up and continued talking; I don't know how long; it may have been five minutes—possibly ten—but not, I should think, more than that.

Q.—Did you think it extraordinary or noticeable at all when he took his overcoat off under the circumstances? A.—I did not think it extraordinary or noticeable in the ordinary sense of the term; I noticed it, or I should not have remembered it.

Q.—Well, did you think it at all extraordinary that he removed a pistol from his overcoat pocket before taking the overcoat off? A.—No, Sir; I can't say that I did.

Q.—He did not say a word about the pistol when he took it out? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He made no threat? A.—No threat.

Q.—Nor did he make any gesture which indicated that he was going to use it in a hostile manner? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor do you think that he used it for the purpose of intimidation, or for any other purpose to get the papers? A.—No, Sir, I do not so consider.

Q.—You did not so consider? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not think so at the time, and don't think so now? A.—I did not think so at the time.

Q.—You don't think now that you thought so then? A.—Excuse me, Sir; let me understand you.

Q.—What do you think about it now? A.—That he meant to intimidate me, do you mean?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Mr. Beecher—I presume he did not.

Q.—You did not regard then the presentation of that pistol to your view in any hostile light on his part? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You recollect heretofore making a statement in regard to that part of the interview, I suppose, Mr. Beecher? A.—I recollect of making a statement before the committee.

Q.—See if this recalls to your recollection what that statement was?

"He made no verbal threats, but he opened his overcoat, and, with some emphatic remark, showed a pistol, which afterward he took out and laid on the bureau near where he stood. I gave the paper to him, and after a few minutes' talk he left."

Do you recollect making that statement? A.—I don't recollect making it, but I presume I did if it is there.

Q.—Well, when you did make it, did you not intend to have it inferred that that pistol was used for some purpose of intimidation? A.—I intended to express in that paper what at that time—what remembrance I had at that time of that scene, and that part of it.

Q.—That is no answer to my question, Mr. Beecher. I am speaking now of the question of intent. Did you not intend when making the statement I have just read to you to have it inferred, at least, that that pistol was taken out by Mr. Moulton for the purpose of influencing your action with reference to the retraction? A.—I don't recall that I did.

Q.—Do you remember of making this statement, referring to that scene, precisely what I have just read, namely:

"He was under great excitement; he made no verbal threats, but he opened his overcoat, and with some emphatic remark showed a pistol, which afterward he took out and laid on the bureau near which he stood. I gave the paper to him, and after a few minutes' talk he left."

Witness—I don't remember making it; I presume, if it is printed there as part of my statement, it is substantially as I made it.

Q.—And I understand you to say that you did not make it then with the view of having the inference drawn that the pistol had anything to do with the return of the paper? A.—So far as I can recollect—

Q.—Did you intend at that time, or suppose, that such an inference would be drawn? A.—I don't remember that I did.

Q.—Why did you deem it necessary, then, to introduce that pistol scene into the narration? A.—In order that I might give as nearly as I could the picture that rose to my memory.

Q.—I understand you now to say that the pistol was not exhibited at all, even the hilt of it, until after you had got it from your private drawer or desk, wherever it was, and was returning to hand it to him? A.—That is my impression now, although I am not, as I have stated before, positive that I have got the order just right.

Q.—This was on Saturday night, if I recollect right? A.—Saturday night.

MOULTON ASSURED BEECHER THE STORIES AGAINST TILTON WERE FALSE.

Q.—Was there any arrangement that you should see Mr. Moulton the following day? A.—I think there was, Sir.

Q.—Who suggested it? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Well, what object had you in meeting him the next day? A.—I say I do not recollect; I only know that the next day I was in a state of expectancy, so that I reasoned that there must have been that arrangement the night before, but I do not remember any arrangement made the night before.

Q.—Well, you would not expect him unless an arrangement were made? A.—No, that is the reason, I say, why I think an arrangement had been made.

Q.—And you do not know what object was to be accomplished by the meeting the next day? A.—I do not recall.

Q.—You do not recall what was to be said, or what was to be done? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was to be discussed? A.—No programme was laid out, and no plan suggested that I recall.

Q.—Well, was the hour fixed for the meeting the next day? A.—I recollect expecting him in the afternoon; that is the nearest I can come to it.

Q.—Do not you know that an hour had been appointed in the afternoon for the meeting? A.—I presume there had been a period—not any particular period—but after dinner and in the afternoon.

Q.—It was a Sunday, was it not? A.—It was on Sunday.

Q.—It was not connected with any religious exercises? A.—No, Sir; we had no prayer or singing, or anything of the kind; it was entirely a friendly conference.

Q.—Well, do you usually hold friendly conferences on Sunday? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Of that character? A.—No, Sir; I very seldom hold such friendly conferences on any day.

Q.—The reason I ask is, whether the object of that meeting would not be impressed on your memory so that you could tell us what it was? A.—No, I do not think that it did; Sunday afternoons, you know, are my leisure afternoons for rest; very seldom am I occupied in the afternoon, which would make it very natural for me to make an arrangement to meet him in the afternoon.

Q.—Was it not agreed between you and Mr. Moulton on the night of the 31st, when you separated, that he should call upon you the following Sunday afternoon, and reported you how Tilton received the return of that retraction? A.—Very likely; but I have no remembrance of it, whatever.

Q.—Have you no impression upon the subject? A.—None, except that which springs from reasoning.

Q.—Well, do you recollect what time he arrived there on the 1st? A.—Yes, about 3 o'clock.

Q.—And where did your interview take place? A.—In the study—third story, back room.

Q.—In the presence of any one? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was said and done during that interview? A.—Well, Mr. Fullerton, I shall be obliged to say again, as I have said before, that in many respects the order and altogether the language is gone from me; I have a general sense of the order of the topics, but I will give you, as well as I can, the substance of the conversation that took place; do you wish me to do so continuously, or shall I follow your questions?

Q.—Well, tell us how the conversation opened? A.—As nearly as I can recollect, after the usual courtesies and a few words, Mr. Moulton spoke to me that the wisdom of his suggestions the night before had been shown by the way in which Mr. Tilton received the account from him, and also the retraction, and also an account of the retraction; I think that opened it, and it passed on, but by what stages I cannot recall now, to the discussion of Mr. Tilton's position—the very great reasons that he had for excitement, and severity even, and that he was suffering unjustly all round; that was the impression that I have of the opening and that naturally led us to talk of Mr. Bowen, and of his relations to Mr. Bowen, and then of my relations to Mr. Bowen in regard to business matters, and that led me to give a description to him of the interview with Mr. Bowen on the 26th, if that was the day, on which he was very particular; he wanted the interview in detail, and I undertook to give it to him, and he then said that Bowen had played traitor to both sides—that he was my enemy and that he was his enemy, and that I had been misled, and I had done very great wrong to Mr. Tilton, and, especially in receiving from Mr. Bowen any tales or stories respecting Mr. Tilton's moral character; he told me that he had been his school-mate, that he had known him from childhood upward; he spoke with very great positiveness and effectiveness about that; he mentioned, I think, that there had been a discontinuance, for a short time because of their changed business relations; but it had been an intimacy resumed, and he said that—he assured me, with the strongest asseverations, that, neither in regard to intemperance nor in regard to immaculate chastity, was Mr. Tilton subject to the criticisms or the stories that had been told upon him—that they were base slanders and outrages upon him; and he spoke with a good deal of feeling on that subject, and I spoke with a good deal of feeling on that subject. He referred to the stories that had been circulated about me by Mr. Bowen, as I knew, and my feeling, when conscious of being innocent, at having such tales reported about me—how much more in the case of a man like Mr. Tilton, and in his present circumstances, when he had been stricken off from his profession and in a manner that left a stain upon his reputation, and was now without occupation, without means of subsistence, and who also found great distress in his household—not that relief which a man might in times of disaster expect in his own family; he went into some special statements in regard to some of the persons whose names had been mentioned, and told me that he had personal knowledge of the falsity of some of those stories, and I will not say personal knowledge, but that he, of his own self, knew that they were false; well, this occupation ran through, I should think, in various phases and forms, ran through an hour, and I became convinced, if I had not been already, that I had joined hands—

Q.—That is not a part of my question. A.—I beg pardon; I told him substantially that—not in those words—that I was satisfied on his testimony that I had been greatly misled—that I had believed those stories of Mr. Bowen, I admitted, and that I had some reason for believing them, because I had received such an account from Miss Bessie Turner, and certain stories from Mrs. Morse in regard to him; he assured me that the stories were false.

Q.—Well, were you accounting for the advice you gave as to the separation then? A.—I was—I cannot say about that, because I am not now giving any more than the substance of the narrative, but when he spoke to me about my giving credence to Mr. Bowen's tale regarding Mr. Tilton, I recollect that I partly defended myself, or excused myself—somewhat feebly—by saying that I had been prepared to hear from him such things by the relations of Bessie Turner, and I told him what Bessie had said, and also many statements that at times had been made under great excitement by Mrs. Morse.

Q.—Well, you felt grieved that day, I understand you, at something you had done toward Mr. Tilton? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Yes. Well, did you explain that to him? A.—I did—I do not know that I explained it; I poured it over him; I gave expression of so much to an analysis and a bill of items by statements as the conversation went on, and I became more and more free to speak a little my feelings out, I did pour out.

HE ADVISED BOWEN THAT TILTON WAS A TAINTED MAN.

Q.—Well, now, Mr. Beecher, the information that you got from Mr. Bowen had you used that in any way to the prejudice of Mr. Tilton? A.—I had lent my ear to it and had advised Mr. Bowen that I thought he was a tainted man, and that it would not be practicable for him to keep him on the *Independent.*

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Mr. Beecher (continuing)—And probably not on the Brooklyn *Union.*

Q.—Well, and did not you advise, in regard to the *Independent,* in reference to the articles he had written and which you had subsequently seen or which you know of? A.—I do not recollect now; I may have made some allusions to this.

Q.—Did not you advise him in reference to the Brooklyn *Union,* in the light of your own observations, for a series of years prior to that interview? A.—Did not I advise Mr. Bowen?

Q.—Mr. Bowen; yes. A.—You ask me whether I said to Mr. Bowen—

Q.—Did not you advise Mr. Bowen with reference to the continuation of Mr. Tilton's services on the Brooklyn *Union,* in view of the idiosyncracies and peculiarities of Mr. Tilton, which you had made personal observation of for years prior to that interview?

Mr. Beecher—Pardon me. Do I understand you as asking me this question now, independent of this interview of Jan. 1, or do you go back to that interview of Mr. Bowen's and ask it as a part of that interview?

Mr. Fullerton—I ask it as a part of that interview.

Mr. Beecher—Why, I did not advise Mr. Bowen on any—

Judge Neilson—He goes back to your interview with Mr. Bowen, Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton—I am speaking of your advice to Mr. Bowen, which took place on the 26th; I ask you whether you did not give advice with reference to the continuation of the services of Mr. Tilton on the Brooklyn *Union,* in the light of your own experience and observation of Mr. Tilton's peculiarities. A.—Yes; in the light of his peculiarities, not of doctrinal statement and not of socialistic statement, but in the light of my experience of him as a manager, and especially as a corporation worker in a party or in a cause.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well; that is an answer.

Mr. Beecher—I am glad that I at last understand you.

Mr. Fullerton—How?

Mr. Beecher—I am glad that I at last understand you.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I am glad that you are glad. Now that advice was not given on the strength of anything that Mr. Bowen told you? A.—What, Sir?

Q.—It was not given on the strength of anything Mr. Bowen told you, was it? A.—In regard to the Brooklyn *Union?*

Q.—Yes? A.—It was given on the—

Q.—One moment; you are not answering my question? A.—I am giving you an answer.

Q.—Not a correct answer; the question admits of an answer yes or no.

Mr. Evarts—But it does not require an answer yes or no.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I require it.

Mr. Evarts—You have no right to require it.

Mr. Beecher—Will you ask the question again?

Mr. Fullerton—Was the advice you gave Mr. Bowen on that occasion with reference to the continuation of the services of Mr. Tilton on the Brooklyn *Union* predicated upon anything that Mr. Bowen told you? A.—Partly.

Q.—Partly? A.—Partly.

Q.—Did he tell you anything that induced you to believe that he would breed discord in the party? A.—No.

Q.—Did he tell you anything that induced you to believe that he could not follow but must lead? A.—No.

Q.—Nothing of that kind? A.—Oh, that is another question; there was something of that kind, but that was not it.

Q.—That was what you told Mr. Bowen, wasn't it? A.—I told Mr. Bowen my own telling, but the ground on which I told it you are asking for, and I say in part it was what I knew.

MR. MOULTON CONVINCED HIM HE WAS WRONG.

Q.—Yes; now then, did Mr. Tilton convince you, notwithstanding your own observations and experience with Mr. Tilton, that he was a fit editor of the Brooklyn *Union.*

Mr. Beach—Mr. Moulton you mean.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Moulton, I should say.

Mr. Beecher—I beg pardon, will you repeat the question.

Mr. Fullerton—Did Mr. Moulton convince you on the first day of January that Mr. Tilton was a fit person to be at the head of the Brooklyn *Union,* notwithstanding your own experience in that regard? A—He convinced me in so far as the reasons were moral.

Q.—Well, what moral reasons were there which induced you to advise Mr. Bowen that he could not or ought not to remain in the Brooklyn *Union?* A.—That he was a tainted man in his moral habits.

Q.—You gave that as a reason why he should not remain? A.—This was a part of the whole conversation, and the whole conversation related to both papers, and it was not divided up page and phrase, so much for the *Independent* and so much for the *Union.*

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton convince you on the 1st of January that the story of Bessie Turner was untrue? A.—He told me that it was absolutely untrue.

Q.—He convinced you of it? A.—I was satisfied that I had made a mistake.

Q.—You felt satisfied it was untrue? A.—I did not believe it to be true.

HE BELIEVED BESSIE TURNER WAS DECEIVED.

Q.—You believed Bessie Turner had told you a falsehood? A.—I believed what Mr. Moulton said—

Q.—Did you believe Bessie Turner had told you a falsehood? A.—No; I believed she had told me a self-deception.

Q.—That she was deceived? A.—That she was deceived; yes, Sir.

Q.—You thought she was deceived in saying she was taken in his arms and carried from her bed to his? A.—In the construction she put upon it.

Q.—You thought she was deceived as to his expressing to her that the expression of his love as he wished to was as natural as kissing or caressing, did you? A.—I was satisfied she had misapprehended it.

Q.—Altogether? A.—Altogether.

Q.—You felt satisfied no such thing occurred? A.—No; I do not know that I went into it to that extent.

Q.—You think it may have occurred, but Bessie Turner was wrong in her construction of it? A.—That there was some foundation for it was not denied by Mr. Moulton.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton tell you he was present? A.—No, Sir; I do not recollect that he did.

Q.—How did you believe he knew anything about it? A.—He spoke as of his own knowledge.

Q.—You thought he must have been present, did you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Tell me what Moulton said that led you to believe that the story of that girl was false?

Mr. Beecher—That is precisely what I want to do.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, then, you are gratified.

Mr. Beecher—I shall be if I do it successfully. He said that there was something happened of that kind, but that Bessie Turner—it would never have entered her head that it was a familiarity improper, if it had not been for Mrs. Morse, and that she had pointed it out—given a motive to it that led Bessie Turner to think worse of it than she would if left to her natural inclination.

Q.—He told you that? A.—That is what he told me.

Q.—Did you believe it? A.—I took it for the truth.

Q.—Did he tell how he knew it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ask him? A.—I don't know that he told it.

Q.—Did you ask him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you not anxious to find out the basis of his judgment? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Therefore you did not ask any questions? A.—I did not need to ask any questions.

MRS. MORSE'S STORIES.

Q.—Well, did he inform you that Mr. Tilton had not advised his wife, as you were told by Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton, on the 14th of December, if that was the date you were there? A.—As regards that, I have only an indistinct recollection that he said to me something like this: "As respects Mr. Tilton, he is a man of moods—a man of genius"—I do not know that he used that word, but alluding to his peculiar mental constitution, that he was a hasty man, and that in his moods he may have done rude things or improper things, but there never was a tenderer-hearted man, he told me, in this world; that his wife could lead him with a thread if she only would take the right way; and he said that he had been a kind husband and a kind father to his family, and a good provider for them—not in those words, but that, with an asseveration in the most unmistakable form—that Mr. Tilton, while he might have the infelicities that husbands sometimes have who are nevertheless accounted very good men—that still he was at home an excellent kind husband and father.

Q.—And you believed it? A.—I did.

Q.—Did he say that he knew that from personal observation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then you did not believe what Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton told you? A.—I did not bring them into comparison.

Q.—Did not you consider what had been told you by Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton? A.—I did not bring them into comparison.

Q.—Didn't you say to Mr. Moulton in vindication of yourself, "Why, I was sent for; I went to the house and heard this story from the lips of the wife herself and her mother?" A.—I don't recollect using any such words.

Q.—Then you did not give him any information at all upon the subject as to what led you to give the advice that you had given as to separation? A.—I merely recollect giving him the general statement of the advice that I had given, but not in an argumentative nor in a rhetorical form.

Q.—You relied upon and acted upon what he told you as a matter of hearsay, rather than upon what Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton had told you as a matter of observation and experience? A.—I certainly took his word at that time against all comers.

WHAT HE SAID TO MOULTON IN REGARD TO THE ACCUSATION AGAINST HIMSELF.

Q.—Yes, Sir; very well. Now, Mr. Beecher, you have given us what Mr. Moulton said in vindication of Mr. Tilton upon that occasion. Did you say anything at that time in regard to your grievance, namely—the accusation, the false accusation as you say it was, that was brought against you of improper advances to his wife? A.—I stated, as near as I can recollect, that the charge of alienating Mrs.—

Q.—Now just drop that if you please. That is not the point of my question; I am talking about the improper advances at that interview. Did you say one word to Francis D. Moulton upon that day upon that subject? A.—I denied it.

Q.—Why didn't you so state it on your direct examination? A.—I don't know why I did not; there are a good many things in my direct examination that I did not state.

Q.—Well, I don't know how they got there. A.—I mean, there are a great many things in this history which I did not state.

Q.—In what connection did you deny the charge on the 1st day of January? A.—I do not know, Sir, the connection; it came up in course of the conversation.

Q.—Can you tell us in what language you framed your denial? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell us in what connection in the conversation you made the denial? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell what brought forth the denial from you? A.—The general conversation took that drift.

Q.—You told him, then, that the charge was false, did you? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you state what the charge was? A.—I do not remember that I repeated the charge.

Q.—Well, was the term "improper advances" used? A.—I do not recollect that that phrase was used.

Mr. Beach—Or improper solicitations.

Q.—Was the term "improper solicitations" or any kindred term used? A.—The term of impropriety of conduct toward Mrs. Tilton—in what phrase I cannot say—but that subject was conversed about.

Q.—Between you and him? A.—Between me and him; mostly by me.

THE LETTER OF CONTRITION.

Q.—Yes. Now, under what circumstances was there anything put in writing on that day? A.—At the close of our interview, or toward the close, perhaps twenty minutes to half an hour—somewhere along there; I cannot tell distinctly—

Q.—Well, how did it occur that anything was put in writing? A.—It occurred in consequence of the strength of my feeling of sorrow and of regret. He said, on hearing it, that if Mr. Tilton could see what he saw, or could know how I felt, as he believed I did feel so, it would remove from his mind the conviction that I was his sinister, but his real enemy, and that gave rise to some conversation further. I, on that suggestion, made manifold declarations to the contrary, and at last, as the result of that, he said, "Why don't you write this to Mr. Tilton? It will bring all this mischief to an end. He thinks you are his enemy, and that you are determined—that you are injuring him." I said—I hesitated a moment, and then declined. He urged me again; that it would be a very useful thing if he could make a representation to Mr. Tilton of my real dispositions, and of the things that I had said in that conversation to him, and finally I said to him, "Well, make a memorandum yourself of them." He took the pen and sat down at the table, and commenced making a memorandum. [The witness pauses while Mr. Fullerton consults with Mr. Morris and Mr. Pryor.]

Q.—Go on, Mr. Beecher. A.—I was walking to and fro, and he occasionally would ask me, when I was speaking rapidly, and with some emphasis, he would say, "Did you say so and so?"—or "Do you say," or something to that effect; and I would check myself for a moment to make some reply as "yes," or "substantially that," or "something like that;" and then repeated one thought and another thought, attempting to go over in my mind somewhat the points of the conversation that had immediately preceded this, and which concerned my feelings toward Mr. Tilton; for that was the last part—and his family;—that was the last part of the interview before the writing of the memorandum.

Q.—Didn't you say, Sir, in the commencement, that you would give it to him in confidence? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or in trust? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton write these words of his own volition at the head of this letter: "In trust with F. D. Moulton?" A.—I know nothing about it.

Q.—It was not suggested by you? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—That it should be in trust? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor did you think he was going to take it in trust, did you? A.—I don't know that I thought anything about that at that time.

Q.—Was there anything said upon that subject? A.—Not that I recall.

Q.—Well, did you repeat to him what you expected he would take down? A.—I repeated to him my sentiments on the topics that I thought he would take down.

Q.—Your sentiments? A.—I repeated to him my feelings and sentiments.

Q.—Did you not expect he would use the words that you employed? A.—I knew he could not; I am a hard man for a reporter to follow, and he certainly could not follow it in writing.

Q.—Well, under the circumstances in which this letter was written you might wait for him to put it down, probably, if you wanted him to record it. Did you not want him to record your sentiments in your language? A.—No, I did not. That is, I should have had no objection if he could have recorded it in my language, but I did not expect that he would attempt to do it more than to catch a figure here and there, or some phrase.

Q.—Well, were you not very anxious that your exact—the exact state of your feelings—should be conveyed to Mr. Tilton? A.—I relied on Mr. Moulton to convey them.

Q.—Answer my question. A.—I was not anxious that any phrase or figure should be conveyed—

Q.—Answer my question, please. A.—But that my feeling should be conveyed to him I was glad.

Q.—You were anxious that that should be done? A.—Yes.

Q.—And done properly? A.—Yes.

Q.—And with a view to that end you said what you did say to Mr. Tilton, did you not?

Mr. Beach—To Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Fullerton—To Mr. Moulton? A.—That was the whole object of the conversation.

Q.—Why didn't you examine the paper to see whether he had done well what he undertook? A.—I relied upon him.

Q.—Entirely? A.—Entirely.

Q.—Did you not fear that he might have said something there that you would not be willing to father? A.—Well, I hadn't said it.

Q.—Well, he was to represent it to Mr. Tilton as a thing that you said? A.—He was to make a representation to Mr. Tilton of the substance of that interview; he might have made a mistake of the whole interview, but I took it that he was a man of discretion and would make a fair report of my feeling, with such specification as should seem proper to him.

Q.—Were you aware of the form in which he clothed it? A.—I was not.

Q.—Were you not aware of the fact that it was put in the form of a letter, and that its salutation was, "My Dear Friend Moulton"? A.—I was not.

Q.—You were ignorant, then, of the form in which he clothed this— A.—I was.

Q.—Matter? A.—I was.

EXPLAINING THE LETTER—A SHARP EXAMINATION.

Q.—Did you say anything of this kind:

"I ask through you Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble myself before him as I do before my God; he would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been."

Or any expression of that character? A.—I used generally a statement of this kind that I had believed my error and wrong in the matter and humbled myself before God, and should not be ashamed to humble myself before Theodore Tilton.

Q.—You had discovered your wrong, then, before Mr. Moulton came there on that night, had you? A.—There had been—

Q.—Had you, had you? A.—Not in its full extent.

Q.—Had you discovered it? A.—I had suspected a part of it.

Q.—Well, you say you had humbled yourself before God in consequence of the wrong? A.—I had; had seen enough of it to be very humble about it.

Q.—When had you discovered it? A.—In the conversation with Mr. Moulton on the night in which I went to Mr. Moulton's house and in the subsequent—and in the conversation in some parts on the night of the 31st.

Q.—Well, what had there been said on the night you went to Mr. Moulton's house? A.—He had talked to me about Mr. Bowen, and the wrong that I had done to Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Well, you were not humbling yourself before God in behalf of Mr. Bowen, were you? A.—My connection with his discharge.

Q.—What connection had you with that? A.—I had advised it.

Q.—And then you discovered that—that wrong? A.—He told me that the whole thing was false.

Q.—And you believed that? A.—I did.

Q.—Did he give you any reason for saying that? A.—Oh, no; none that I recall—that is, he gave me his asseveration as an impartial person.

Q.—And you came to that conclusion, did you, on that day? A.—I came to more or less of a conclusion that night that I had acted wrong, and that I had been an injurer of Mr. Tilton.

Q.—You did not think of the injury inflicted on you in charging you with this immoral conduct? A.—I don't recollect that I specially brought them in connection with the injury done by me to Mr. Tilton through Mr. Bowen.

Q.—I am speaking of the injury inflicted upon you by Mr. Tilton in making this charge against you. A.—If the charge was a correct one he did not injure me.

Q.—Was it correct that he charged improper solicitation with his wife? A.—If he had the evidence, or thought he had the evidence of it, there was no impropriety.

Q.—Well, when this letter was written, on the 1st of January, did you make up your mind then whether this charge was made in good or bad faith? A.—I supposed—

Q.—Had you made up your mind? A.—I was proceeding to tell you, Sir.

Q.—You can tell me whether you had or not by the simple answer yes or no. A.—But it is not true of the first part of the interview, and it is of the last.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't understand your answer, Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beecher—That shows I could not answer by yes or no.

Q.—It shows that you have not answered it yet? A.—In the opening of the conversation you must see that I thought I had got myself into a very bad place, and that I had done great injustice to Mr. Tilton, and as the conversation went on, and I had learned from Mr. Moulton more light on one and then on another topic, I became entirely satisfied that I had done wrong to Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, that is as foreign to my question as anything possibly could be?

Mr. Beecher—I was going to go right into it.

Mr. Fullerton—Right into it?

Mr. Beecher—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—Well you started very far away from it.

Q.—I ask you whether on the 1st of January you had made up your mind whether the charge against you was made—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—If your Honor please, that is the precise point of the answer given by the witness. He says in one part of the interview I did not, and in another part of it I did.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, did he stop there?

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Mr. Shearman—You asked him the question, and he gave you the answer, as stated by Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, I did not know you had arrived. Brother Shearman.

Q.—Will you answer the question now whether, on the 1st of January, you had made up your mind that the charge against you of improper solicitation, if that was it, was made in good or bad faith? A.—At one period of the day on the 1st of January I did.

Q.—Did what—made up your mind? A.—Yes, made up my mind.

Q.—And what was your conclusion? A.—My conclusion was that Mr. Tilton had reason for making that charge; that he had evidence of it from his wife.

Q.—Yes. A.—(continued)—That justified him in making any accusation and accusing me.

Q.—Well, what period of the day did you come to that conclusion? A.—I was proceeding to tell you, and should have finished it now.

Q.—Well, go on and tell me. A.—I think it must have been about 3:30; 4:30 I should say; it was near the close of the interview.

Q.—Did you maintain that opinion throughout the whole of the day? A.—No, Sir; in the morning I did not think about it so much, nor the noon, but I, from that time forth, thought that Mr. Tilton had had reason to believe that I had acted wrongly toward his household.

Q.—In improper advances? A.—In improper advances.

Q.—In improper solicitations? A.—In improper solicitations.

Q.—Well, how did you think he had come to that conclusion—upon the strength of what evidence? A.—Upon his wife's written statement to him.

Q.—You did not believe then that that statement was coerced from her by him? A.—I don't know what you include in the word "coerce."

Q.—What do you include in the word "coerce" and answer in that light? A.—By coercion I mean in the sense that it was forced upon her.

Q.—Very well, we will take her own language; and you believe it was obtained through importunity when she was "wearied with importunity and weakened by sickness?" A.—I had no doubt that it had been procured from her when she was weak and sick, and by persistent inquiry.

Q.—And you thought that she had told a falsehood about it to Mr. Tilton? A.—I certainly did.

Q.—And you remained of that opinion throughout all day on New Year's Day, while this paper was being prepared, did you? A.—Yes, during the time it was in preparation.

Q.—Then you suppose Mr. Tilton was acting in good faith in making these charges against you? A.—I supposed that he had reason to think that I had been a wronger of his family.

WHY HE DID NOT DENY THE CHARGE TO TILTON.

Q.—Then I will ask you again, Mr. Beecher, when you came to that conclusion that Mrs. Tilton had told you a falsehood about it, and that Mr. Tilton was acting in good faith in making the charge against you, why you did not hasten to vindicate yourself to him by telling him that it was untrue?

Mr. Evarts—Who?

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Beecher—Will you be kind enough to state the question again, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I will let the reporter do it.

The Stenographer—Then, I will ask you again, when you came to that conclusion that Mrs. Tilton had told a falsehood about it, and that Mr. Tilton was acting in good faith in making the charge against you, why you did not hasten to vindicate yourself by telling him that it was untrue? A.—I thought I was doing it, Sir.

Q.—By this letter of Jan. 1? A.—By Mr. Moulton.

Q.—In what way? A.—This whole interview was a vindication, and was to be carried by him to a man that was excited, and whose interview with me would not likely be satisfactory in all respects.

Q.—Well, let me read this to you, and I want you to point out as I go along where there is any explanation to Mr. Tilton to convice him that his charge against you was wrong, if you please. [Reading:]

"I ask through you Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been. I can ask nothing except that he will remember all the other hearts that would ache. I will not plead for myself; I even wish that I were dead; but others must live and suffer; I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated. All my thoughts are running toward my friends, toward the poor child lying there and praying with her folded hands. She is guiltless, sinned against, bearing the transgression of another. Her forgiveness I have. I humbly pray to God that He may put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me. I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence."

Q.—Where do you find there any explanation or asseveration from which it appears that you were not guilty of the offense with which you stood charged? A.—That is not my document.

Q.—I understood you to say, however, that you had a conversation with Mr. Moulton in which you expressed, to a very considerable extent, the sentiments of this letter? A.—I said that the sentiments of that letter were a part of my conversation; but I did not select the sentiments that he was to report.

HE SAID NOTHING TO MOULTON EXCULPATORY OF THE CHARGE.

Q.—Now, will you tell us, if you please, what it was you said to Mr. Moulton at the time that this letter was written exculpatory of yourself and vindicating yourself against the charge that has been made against you? A.—Nothing at the time that the letter was written that I remember.

Q.—Before the letter was written what did you say? A.—In the course of the conversation I denied Mr. Tilton's expression that I had done wrong to his household, unconditionally.

Q.—Did you deny the improper solicitations? A.—I denied the whole charge that had been brought against me.

Q.—Did you ask him to convey any message to Mr. Tilton on the subject? A.—I did not that I recall.

Q.—In dictating the points or the heads of what you wanted him to say to Mr. Tilton, did you dictate anything exculpatory of yourself? A.—I never dictated a point, nor a word, nor indicated what I wanted him to write.

Q.—You wanted him to write something, did you? A.—I did not.

Q.—You knew he was writing something? A.—It was of his own asking, volition, and his own choice.

Q.—You knew he was writing something to use with Mr. Tilton, did you? A.—I knew he was making a memoranda for his own use.

Q.—With Mr. Tilton? A.—With Mr. Tilton.

Q.—For the purpose of taking to Mr. Tilton your sentiments? A.—To convey to Mr. Tilton his impression of the interview with me.

Q.—Then, why didn't you convey to him through that same channel some vindication of yourself? A.—How did I know but what it was there?

Q.—Where? A.—In that channel.

Q.—I have asked you to tell me, in the conversation you had with Mr. Moulton what you said to him vindicatory of yourself? A.—I have told you that I expressed to him my conviction that I had not intentionally wronged Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Did you charge him with anything to say upon that subject to Mr. Tilton? A.—I did not.

Q.—Why not? A.—Because it did not come in my way to do it.

WHY DID HE NOT SEND A MESSAGE TO TILTON THAT THE CHARGE WAS FALSE?

Q.—You were not anxious to vindicate yourself, then? A.—That does not follow.

Q.—Well, why didn't you send some message to Mr. Tilton that this charge, in which you thought he believed, was true or untrue? A.—The whole interview would obliterate that, for I felt peacefully represented; I and Mr. Tilton were not in controversy then directly; Mr. Moulton, as the common friend of the two, was a peacemaker between us, and I expressed myself to him that he might express himself as he thought wisest to Mr. Tilton.

Q.—You expressed your sorrow for what you had done? A.—I did.

Q.—But you did not send any message to Mr. Tilton to vindicate yourself? A.—I don't recollect that I did.

Q.—Did you not regard that as important? A.—It seems not.

Q.—Well, don't you remember whether you did or did not at that time? A.—I have no recollection of it, Sir.

Q.—Then the previous charge that was made against you was lost sight of in your grief for what you had done to him? A.—I can't say that it was.

Q.—Then, in your conversation with Mrs. Moulton on that day was the term "improper relations," or "improper advances or solicitations" used? A.—I can't recall that these words or those phrases were used upon that occasion.

Q.—Well, you regarded that as the most serious charge that was made against you, did you not? A.—The substance of the charge was recognized, but whether it was done by—

Q.—Didn't you regard that as the most serious part of the charge against you? A.—The—

Q.—Improper solicitations? A.—Certainly, that was the most serious part.

Q.—And yet you did not single it out, and vindicate yourself against it by sending any message to Mr. Tilton? A.—I understood that Mr. Moulton was my message.

HE GAVE MR. MOULTON NO MESSAGE WHATEVER.

Q.—But what message did you give him to Mr. Tilton in regard to the charge against you? A.—No message whatever.

Q.—Very well. Then he was not a messenger for that purpose? A.—He was himself a message in his living, peaceful influence toward both parties, his sympathy with both and his determination to so explain matters as that both should be reconciled.

Q.—I call your attention now, Mr. Beecher, still further to this document:

"He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been."

Did you say anything to that effect? A.—I did not say that sentence that I recollect, Sir, but I said something which I can well understand might have have been put down for short in that sentence.

Q.—Did you say anything that conveyed that sentiment? A.—I did.

Q.—I read another sentence:

"I can ask nothing, except that he will remember all the other hearts that would ache."

Did you say anything that conveyed that idea? A.—Not in that bold way.

Q.—Well, how did you say it—did you say that in substance? A.—Not in its apothegmatic form as its stands there.

Q.—Did you express that sentiment whether you clothed it in that language? A.—I discoursed with him.

Q.—Did you express that sentiment? A.—No, not in that close way in which you press me for an answer.

Q.—Well, something akin to it? A.—I can give you almost the very thing.

Q.—Something akin to it, something in that neighborhood? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—I read again:

"I will not plead for myself, I even wish that I were dead."

Did you express any such sentiment as that? A.—That does not represent any sentiment that I expressed.

Q.—Did you say anything in substance like this:

"But others must live and suffer?"

A.—I spoke of others living and suffering.

Q.—Then, again, did you say in substance:

"I will die before any one else but myself shall be inculpated?"

A.—No.

Q.—Say anything of that nature? A.—I said something in that neighborhood.

Q.—Did you say this:

"All my thoughts are running toward my friends, toward the poor child lying there and praying with her folded hands?"

A.—That reminds me of some things that I said in respect to Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Something of that character? A.—That may be the impression produced upon him by that interview that night.

Q.—Again, did you say anything like this:

"She is guiltless, sinned against, bearing the transgression of another."

A.—No, not as it stands there, I did not.

Q.—Did you say anything of the same meaning? A.—No, not the meaning that that had there.

Q.—Didn't you intend to convey that idea? A.—I did not in any such sense as it stands there.

Q.—But in some other sense? A.—I intended

to convey another sense which that fails to express.

Q.—Again:

"Her forgiveness I have. I humbly pray to God that He may put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me?"

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you say anything of that kind? A.—Nothing of that kind in the fore part of that sentence at all; I may have expressed a desire for Theodore's forgiveness for any injury I had done him in his household.

Q.—Well, what part of it do you say was not said by you? A.—"Her forgiveness I have;" I never said I had her forgiveness.

Q.—That was not mentioned by Moulton, was it? A.—I can't say anything about that; that is his document; for it he can answer better than I.

HE DID NOT READ THE PAPER.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, when that paper was finished did you say that you did not read it? A.—I say that I did not read it.

Q.—And did you say it was not read to you? A.—I say it was not read to me.

Q.—Well, why didn't you read it, or have it read to you? A.—I didn't care about it, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you care what was in it? A.—That was, I cared about what he should represent to Mr. Tilton, but these were his notes for his direction.

Q.—But you put your name to it, didn't you? A.—I put my name not to the truth of the statement, but to the fact that I had given it to him in trust to use in his conversation with him.

Q.—And you gave something in trust to him without knowing what you gave him? A.—I gave him that paper in trust to signify if he had a conversation with him that he would read to Mr. Tilton what was the result of that conversation.

Q.—You gave it to him in trust? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, did you regard it as his composition or yours? A.—I regarded it as his.

Q.—Then you gave his property to him in trust? A.—I didn't regard it as property, Sir.

Q.—Production? A.—I didn't regard it in that light as a production.

Q.—Well, you gave this, whatever it was, regarding it as Mrs. Moulton's, to Mr. Moulton in trust, did you? A.—Mrs. Moulton to Mr. Moulton?

Q.—Yes? A.—No.

Q.—You know what the meaning of the words "in trust," of course, is, Mr. Beecher, don't you? A.—I do.

Q.—You know that you can't give another man's property to that man in trust, don't you? A.—I know that I can give him a statement of an interview, a memorandum of what he has made; I can authenticate the errand on which he goes with that memorandum in his hand.

Q.—Without knowing of the card or what is in it? A.—I had the idea he had made only a memorandum, that he had made it only to bring back to his mind the salient points which he wanted to say.

Q.—Which he wanted to say for his benefit? A.—For both of our benefits.

Q.—For yours as well as his? A.—For both, and therefore for mine.

Q.—And therefore for yours I am glad you answered that. And therefore what you intrusted to him to be used in part for your benefit, you didn't know nor care what was in it? A.—Oh, I can't say that I didn't care what was in it.

Q.—I understood you to say that. A.—You understood me to say that—if I did I was speaking less heedfully than I am now.

Q.—Well, that is not my fault. A.—I know that it is mine.

Q.—You did not, then, put your name to that paper for the purpose of authenticating it? A.—I put my name to that—

Q.—I ask you that question, and I want you to answer it. A.—I did not put my name to that paper for the purpose of authenticating the form of its contents.

Q.—You say—

"I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence."

A.—Yes.

Q.—That is your handwriting, I believe? A.—I think it is, Sir.

Q.—Well, have you any doubt about it? A.—No, Sir; I have no doubt about it; I think it is.

HE SENT NOT A WORD TO TILTON.

Q.—I will ask you again, Mr. Beecher, to give you an opportunity to explain why, upon that occasion, in an interview so full of interest to yourself, and in which you were expressing your regret for what you had done, you did not take some step, through the agency of this "mutual friend," as he has been called, to convey to Mr. Tilton your denial of having made any improper solicitations or advances to his wife? A.—It was a part of the interview.

Q.—I now ask you again to give to this jury any message that you sent by Mr. Moulton, words that you spoke upon that subject, coupled with the request that it should be communicated to Mr. Tilton, or any other thing that you did for the purpose of accomplishing that end, namely, your own vindication to Mr. Tilton? A.—I sent not a word, line, nor one word that I remember to Mr. Tilton. If you will allow me to go on—

DID HE APPROVE OF MOULTON'S FIRST STATEMENT.

Q.—That is an answer to my question. I now call your attention—I understand you to say that the first statement of Mr. Moulton was read over to you on the 13th of July, 1873 or 1874? Am I correct? A.—I thought you were rehearsing a judgment to me. I beg your pardon.

Q.—Well, I have taken some time to shape the interrogatory. Am I correct in supposing that you said on your direct examination that you read over the first statement of Mr. Moulton? A.—No, Sir, I did not read it over.

Q.—It was read over to you? A.—It was read over in my presence.

Q.—And what did you say when your judgment was asked upon it? A.—I said very little—very little; my judgment was not asked in detail.

Q.—Well, you gave it in bulk, did you? A.—I gave an answer to his inquiry.

Q.—What was the inquiry? A.—I can't put it exactly, but it was whether I thought it was an honorable and proper statement to make, and, if my mind is upon the same statement as yours is, I made the reply that that was what he could judge of as well as I, *or* that he must determine by his own sense of honor and good judgment.

Q.—Well, didn't you say something besides that? A.—Not that I recollect, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you say something approbatory of it? A.—I don't think I did, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you say so down stairs in the presence of Mrs. Moulton? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Well, it was read over to you? A.—It was read to me.

Q.—You made no objection to it? A.—I made no objection to it.

Q.—I will read it and then ask you some questions in regard to it.

THE STATEMENT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I have received your invitation to appear before you. I have been ready on any proper occasion to disclose all the facts and documents known to me, or in my possession, relating to the subject-matter of your inquiry, but I have found myself embarrassed because of my peculiar relations to the parties to the controversy. Friendly for years to all of them, and at the time of the outbreak of this miserable business having the kindest feeling toward each, I endeavored to avert the calamity that has now fallen upon all. Most fully and confidentially trusted by all parties, it became necessary that I should know the exact and simple truth of every fact and circumstance of the controversy; so I was made, by mutual consent, in some sort, the arbiter of the affair, and, after the estrangement, the medium of communication between the parties, each saying and writing to me such things as were desired to be said or written to the others, and in such case I gave the information or showed the communication to the person intended to receive or be affected by it. Under these circumstances, I have not felt at liberty to give testimony or facts thus obtained in the sacredness of confidence before a tribunal not authorized by law to require them, however much otherwise I might respect its members and objects, without the consent of the parties from whom I received the disclosures and documents. With the consent or request of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, I have held myself ready, sorrowingly, to give all the facts that I know about the objects of inquiry of the committee, and produce whatever papers I have to the committee and leave copies of the same with them if they desired it—with, perhaps, the one stipulation, that if I have to give my evidence orally or to be cross-examined I might bring with me a phonographic reporter, in order that I should have an exact copy of my testimony for my own protection.

I am to-day in receipt from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mr. Theodore Tilton of their consent and request—thus absolving me thereby from my confidential relations toward them—to appear before you, and to give to you the facts and documents with reference to the differences between them.

It appears to me that as Mr. Tilton has given his evidence, and Mrs. Tilton likewise, Mr. Beecher should be requested to add his own, in order that the three principal parties in the case shall have been independently heard on their own responsibility before I am called to adduce the facts in my possession derived from them all. Nevertheless, since I am now fully released from my confidential relations with the parties involved in this sad affair, and since my only proper statement must consist of "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," I see no especial reason why it may not be made at one time as well as at another. But as my statement will necessarily include a great multiplicity of facts and papers, I must ask a little delay to arrange and copy them. Accordingly, I suggest Saturday evening, Aug. 8, as an evening convenient for me to lay my statement before the committee. Yours truly,

FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 5 1874.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, when that paper was read to you, how long had the Bacon letter been published? A.—I do not know that that paper was read to me.

Q.—Well, what is your best judgment on the subject? A.—A paper was read to me—

Q.—I did not ask you that? A.—But whether it was that paper, or the whole of that paper, I cannot say.

Q.—What is your best judgment on the subject? A.—My best judgment is that that paper was completed probably after the substance of it was read to me, but that is only a supposition.

Q.—Well, I did not ask you to indulge in suppositions? A.—You asked me my best opinion.

Q.—I asked your best opinion whether that paper was read to you? A.—Parts of that paper I recollect, but I cannot affirm that it was all read to me.

Q.—Can you affirm that it was not all read to you? A.—I cannot affirm that it was all read to me.

Q.—What is your best judgment as to whether it was all read to you? A.—I read a good deal of it.

Q.—What is your best judgment? A.—My best judgment is that a part of that paper was read to me, possibly the whole, but I do not recall the whole.

Q.—Well, when that paper, whatever it was, was read to you, how long had the Bacon letter been published? A.—I do not now remember, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember the date of the publication of the Bacon letter? A.—No, Sir, I do not recall it.

Q.—Well, it was long prior to this, was it not? A.—That I cannot say.

Q.—It was prior to any statement before the committee, was it not? A.—Yes, of course, it was before that, but I cannot give dates.

Q.—No? A.—Without referring to my memorandum.

Q.—You read the Bacon letter, did you not? A.—I did not.

Q.—Anybody read it to you? A.—I heard a statement of its contents.

Q.—You knew that it quoted a part of this letter of Jan. 1, did you not? A.—I was told that it did.

Q.—Were you told the form in which it was quoted? A.—I was told that there was an extract from that memorandum of Mr. Moulton's in it.

Q.—Who told you of it? A.—I have forgotten whether it was Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Shearman, or who it was; I was in conference at that time with several gentlemen, and I do not recall which one informed me.

Mr. Beach—Who stated the contents of the Bacon letter?

Mr. Fullerton—Did you have a statement of the Bacon letter in writing? A.—The drift and substance of it.

Q.—Who made that?

Mr. Evarts—(referring to Mr. Beecher's previous answer)—Not in writing.

Mr. Beecher—I did not take it in writing.

Mr. Fullerton—I thought you did. Did you learn in what form this letter of Jan. 21 was quoted in the Bacon letter? A.—Only that there was a portion of it—

Q.—Did you learn the form of a portion of it? A.—Not by reading it.

Q.—Did you learn the form of a portion of it? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—You knew what reference was made in this statement—in this first statement by Mr. Moulton—in this statement, "I hold to-night, as I have held hitherto, the opinion that Mr. Beecher should frankly state that he had committed an offense against Mr. Tilton, for which it was necessary to apologize, and for which he did apologize in the language of the letter, part of which has been quoted?" A.—I do not recollect to have heard that sentence.

Q.—Do not recollect whether it was read to you or not? A.—I do not recollect it, Sir.

WHEN DID HE FIRST HEAR OF THE LETTER OF CONTRITION.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, when did you first hear of this letter of Jan. 1, 1871? A.—The memorandum.

Q.—Yes? A.—I first—after it left—

Q.—Your hands? A.—It never left my hands.

Q.—Never left your hands? Oh, well, it is not worth while to play upon words. A.—I know, but you have cornered me so many times that I was afraid—

Q.—I am not afraid. When it left your house, then? A.—After that time I do not recall seeing it until 1874; I never saw the original document again till I saw it in this room.

Q.—Well, on this subject of having left your hands, did you never have it in your hands? A.—I do not think I ever did; I had my hands on it, if you will not think I am trifling.

Q.—Well? A.—I signed it and had to touch it.

Q.—What did you do with it after you had signed it? A.—Let it alone.

Q.—Did not you hand it to Mr. Moulton? A.—No.

Q.—Then your hands left it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Very well; when did you next see it, after your hands left it? A.—In the court room, when it was presented in evidence.

Q.—When did you next hear of it? A.—I think it was in December of 1872.

Q.—And from whom did you hear of it? A.—From Mr. Tracy.

Q.—Mr. B. F. Tracy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had he then seen it, as you understood? A.—I cannot say, I cannot say.

Q.—Did he give you what purported to be its contents? A.—No, he did not recite its contents.

Q.—Any part of its contents? A.—No, Sir; he did not recite any part of it.

Q.—Did he read the substance of it? A.—He did not.

Q.—Pass from that, then, to the next occasion when you heard of it from any other person? A.—Then I am confused about that; I do not know that I could tell you accurately after that when I next heard of it.

Q.—Well, as near as you can tell? A.—I heard it rumored that there was a paper in existence that was very damaging to me.

Q.—And you did not learn its contents? A.—No.

Q.—Nor its form? A.—No.

Q.—Well, pass from that, then, now, to any other person or occasion when you heard of it—please state— A.—The only time that I ever heard of it with any distinctness that I recall was from Mr. Moulton himself.

Q.—When was that? A.—Immediately after Mr. Tracy's visit, of which I have spoken.

Q.—Did he show it to you? A.—No, Sir; he said it was burned up.

Q.—That is the next you heard of it? A.—That is the next I heard of it.

Q.—Well, when was that? A.—It was a day or two after I had seen Mr. Tracy.

Q.—In the Fall of 1873—1872? A.—In the Winter of '72 or early '73; I cannot say.

Q.—Now, of whom else did you hear anything of it? A.—I do not recall, Sir, anything of it again until I heard that there was to be an extract from it in a card proposed to be printed by Mr. Tilton about June of 1873.

Q.—Did you see that extract? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you know in what form it was, or shape? A.—No, I did not, Sir—

Q.—Well, that is an answer; pass then to the next occasion when you heard of it?

Mr. Evarts—He wishes to qualify it.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not object to his qualifying it?

Mr. Beecher—I heard it stated—what the substance of it was.

Q.—From whom? A.—From Mr. Kinsella.

Q.—When? A.—When he came to see me on Monday morning, the 2d of June.

Q.—Did he state the substance of it to you? A.—He stated—I do not know that he stated the substance, but he stated the drift of it.

Q.—The drift of it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did not he give you a copy of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he have a copy of it? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Did he state to you in what form it was written? A.—In what form originally the memorandum was?

Q.—In what form it was? A.—It did not enter into conversation what form.

Q.—That is the 2d of June, 1873? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you named all that you have learned in regard to that paper up to that time? A.—I do not know that I have.

Q.—Did not Mr. Claflin tell you something about it? A.—He inquired about it from me.

Q.—He gave you no information? A.—He asked information of me rather than gave me any.

Q.—Now, tax your recollection, because it is important; if you have omitted to state any information that you derived in regard to this letter or memorandum, whatever it may be called at any time, within the limits inquired of, I want you now to state it? A.—I do not recall it, Sir, except the statement made to me by Mr. Tracy.

Q.—That you have given us? A.—Yes, Sir; that is the most distinct that I recollect, and then I should say the next was, perhaps, Mr. Claflin.

Q.—Well, he inquired? A.—He inquired; the next was my brother, Mr. Edward Beecher; he inquired.

Q.—You have omitted that? A.—I saw him; he remembered it; he inquired.

Q.—He gave you no information, though? A.—No; the same as Mr. Claflin—than that which I have mentined about 1873: these inquiries of Mr. Claflin came, I think, after 1873, but I won't be certain about that; I think the next after the publication of the Bacon letter I learned from John Russell Young, of the New-York *Herald*.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was some time in the Summer of 1874—probably July; but I won't be positive.

Q.—Did you learn then its contents? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did not you see a copy of it then? A.—I did not.

Q.—Had you never, up to that time, learned its contents? A.—I had learned from Mr. Tracy the drift of it.

Q.—A drift of it, but not its contents—the substance? A.—Not in detail.

Q.—Not in detail? A.—No.

Q.—Well, what did Mr. Tracy say to you in regard to it? A.—He spoke to me of that letter, and I told him—

Q.—No; what did Mr. Tracy say to you? A.—Well, I cannot recall the language.

Q.—Did he profess to repeat it in the language in which it was written? I do not know that he did repeat it in so many words; I know that he made such a statement of it that I got quite an idea of what it was.

Q.—Did he tell you that it purported to be a letter or a memorandum? A.—I do not recall that, Sir.

PRESSING THE WITNESS CLOSELY.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, if up to that time, June 1, 1873, you had no information in regard to that letter other than what you have told us, then will you please to account for the language of the letter you wrote to Mr. Tilton? It is as follows, [reading:]

"SUNDAY MORNING, June 1, 1873.—"

Mr. Morris (interrupting)—Moulton, you mean.

Mr. Fullerton—Moulton; yes. [Continuing reading:]

"MY DEAR FRANK: The whole earth is tranquil, and the heaven is serene, as befits one who has about finished his world life. I could do nothing on Saturday—my head was confused, but a good sleep has made it like crystal. I have determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temperament is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would be absolutely worthless, filled with abrupt charges—"

Mr. Morris (interrupting)—Changes.

Mr. Fullerton (continuing)—

"Changes, and rendering me liable at any hour or day to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we have saved ourselves. It is only fair that he should know that the publication of the card which he proposes would leave him far worse off than before.

The agreement was made after my letter through you was written."

Q.—How did you know at that time that it was in the form of a letter, and written through Mr. Moulton? A.—Why, very simple, Sir; the thing was called "letter;" it might have been called "paper"—anything, but I had already had my interview with Mr. Tracy in December, 1872, and that letter was written on Sunday, June 1, 1873.

Q.—But you have told us Mr. Tracy did not give you a copy of it or state its form? A.—He did not state its form, but he stated its substance and intent.

Q.—Did he state to you that it was in the form of a letter written through Mr. Moulton? A.—I do not recollect the designation that he gave to that paper, but the drift and contents of the paper he spoke of—a simple analysis.

Q.—I am not asking about the drift or contents; I am asking you this question: In the light of the information which you say you had got of that letter up to June 1, 1873, how did you come to write as follows:

"The agreement was made after my letter through you was written."

Mr. Beecher—Very obviously I gave the first—I did not sit down and make an accurate title to it; I took the title that happened to come into my mind.

Q.—Well, you say to-day that it was not your letter. How did you come to think, on the 1st of June, 1873, that it was your letter? A.—It was spoken of to me as such by Mr. Tracy.

Q.—I asked you, but a moment ago, whether Mr. Tracy informed you that it was in the form of a letter, and you told me he did not. A.—I said Mr. Tracy informed me of it as a communication from me, through Mr. Moulton, to Mr. Tilton.

Q.—When did you say that, pray? A.—I say it now if I did not say it before.

Q.—But did not you say a moment ago that Mr. Tracy gave you no such information? A.—I said Mr. Tracy spoke of a document without quoting it, and that he gave me an analysis of it, and I add that he stated it as a document as coming from me to Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, did not I put the question to you in so many words, did Mr. Tracy tell you it was in the form of a letter written through Mr. Moulton, and did not you tell me no? A.—I still say—

Q. (Interrupting)—No, Sir; not what you still say; it is what you did say. A.—I do not know, Sir; I cannot state, Sir.

Q.—Do you say now that you remember Mr. Tracy told you it was in the form of a letter written by you through Mr. Moulton? A.—I cannot say that he used those words, Sir.

Q.—Did he say anything that conveyed to you the idea that it was a letter written by you through Mr. Moulton? A.—He conveyed to me—

Mr. Fullerton—Answer my question. Did he say anything that conveyed that idea to you?

Mr. Beecher—Excuse me.

Mr. Fullerton—I have.

Mr. Beecher—Will you repeat the question or have it read?

Mr. Fullerton—We will have it read, please.

The Stenographer (reading)—"Did he say anything that conveyed to you the idea that it was a letter written to you through Mr. Moulton?"

Mr. Beach—No; not written to you; written by you.

The Stenographer—"Written by you through Mr. Moulton."

Mr. Beecher (to Mr. Fullerton)—Now do you wish me to answer that?

Mr. Fullerton—You desired that it might be reread, I believe, with a view to answering it.

Mr. Beecher—Mr. Tracy spoke of the document—

Mr. Fullerton—No; that is not an answer. [To the Stenographer]—Read the question again, please?

The Stenographer (reading)—"Did he say anything to you that conveyed the idea that it was a letter written by you through Mr. Moulton?"

Mr. Beecher—He said to me—

Mr. Fullerton—No—

Mr. Evarts—Why shouldn't he answer?

Mr. Beach—We don't ask for what he said; we ask if he said anything conveying that idea.

Mr. Fullerton—I ask if it conveyed that idea to him.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; they ask not what he did say, but whether he conveyed an idea to him, and when he undertakes to say what he said they object to it.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, and that is very proper.

Mr. Evarts—He can state what he said, and they can judge whether it conveyed an idea.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't ask anybody to judge of his ideas but himself; I ask for his judgment; I ask for his idea at the time of the communication, and nobody else's.

Mr. Evarts—You can ask whether Mr. Tracy conveyed to him an idea, not whether he had an idea independently of it.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I will ask him if he had an idea after Mr. Tracy conveyed it to him, then.

Mr. Evarts—After you have got through with what Mr. Tracy told him, or with the idea conveyed, he has a right to answer as to what Mr. Tracy told him.

Mr. Fullerton—He has no right to answer that; I was not inquiring what Mr. Tracy told him; I want to know the effect of what he told him.

Mr. Evarts—We can judge from the fact or the idea from what Mr. Tracy told him.

Judge Neilson—That is a very simple question to answer, Sir; I don't think it calls for the conversation, although, after the answer has been given it may be a question whether some explanation may not be called for. Read the question, Mr. Stenographer; read it aloud to the witness.

Mr. Beach—Just wait, Mr. Stenographer, a moment.

[Mr. Beach consulted with Mr. Fullerton for a moment, when the latter put the question as follows:]

Q.—Did you get the idea from what Mr. Tracy told you that this paper was in the form of a letter written by you through Mr. Moulton? A.—I got the idea—

Q.—Did you get that idea? A.—No.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well; that's an answer to my question. [After a pause.]

HE CANNOT TELL WHERE HE GOT THE INFORMATION.

Q.—Then, Mr. Beecher, where did you get the information from that enabled you to say as you did in the letter of June 1, 1873?

"The agreement was made after my letter through you was written?"

A.—I do not hold that that was accurate language.

Mr. Fullerton—Ah, well, but one moment; I ask you this question—

Mr. Beach—He means to disclaim the language.

Mr. Beecher—No; I do not mean to disclaim the language; I mean to disclaim the idea that I have not been allowed to tell.

Q.—I ask you where you got the information that enabled you to say that? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—I will ask you this question—whether it was not from a recollection of the fact that you did write that letter to Mr. Tilton through Mr. Moulton? A.—No, Sir; it was not.

Q.—Then tell me where you got the information that enabled you to say that? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—Cannot tell me? Well, we have got that. Now, when was it that you saw John Russell Young in regard to that paper? A.—In the Summer of 1874, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect the month? A.—I do not positively, but I think it was July.

Q.—And where did you see him? A.—At my house.

Q.—Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he offer you a copy of the paper? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did he offer to read the paper to you? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did he offer in any way to make known the contents of that paper to you? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did he offer in any way whatever, through his own agency or the agency of any other person or persons, to put you in a way of getting at the contents—the exact contents of that paper? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did you not tell Mr. John Russell Young in substance that you did not wish a copy of that paper, or that you did not wish to see it, or that you did not wish to learn its contents—you wanted to have it said upon the trial of the cause that you had never seen it until it was produced in court? A.—I do not recollect saying any such word to him, Sir.

Q.—Did you say that in substance? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—Will you say you did not say it? A.—I say, according to the best of my recollection, I did not.

Q.—Did he not profess to have with him what purported to be a copy of that letter? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did he tell you that he had seen a copy of it, or the letter itself? A.—He told me that he had seen the original document.

Q.—Of yours? A.—Of mine, yes, signed; an original document represented to be mine.

Q.—Did he tell you that he had examined your signature to that document to see whether it was genuine? A—He did.

Q.—And did you understand him as referring to the letter of Jan. 1, 1871? A.—I did.

Q.—Did he tell you where he had seen it? A.—He did.

Q. Did you then deny its authenticity? A.—I did not.

Q.—In any of the conversations that you had, either with Young or your brother or with Mr. Claflin, did you disclaim the authenticity of that letter? A.—I do not remember. I did not with Mr. Young.

Q.—You are sure of that? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you say that in substance to Mr. Young, without reference to the trial? A.—I had no conversation with him about the trial.

Q.—Well, did you say that you did not want to know the contents of the paper at all—wanted to be in a position to say that you had not seen it? A.—I do not think I did. Sir.

Q.—Anything of that kind? A.—Nothing of that kind that I recall.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, I call attention to this first statement of yours, dated July 15, 1874.

Mr. Fullerton here looked at the clock, which indicated 3:55 o'clock, and, turning to the court, remarked: If your Honor please, that is a long document, which will occupy more time than we have left.

The court thereupon took the usual adjournment until this morning at 11 o'clock.

AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The general meeting of the American Social Science Association for 1875 will commence at Detroit on the 11th of May next, and continue four days, or until the reading and discussion of papers are ended, should they occupy less time. The order of proceedings, subject to future changes to be announced hereafter, if made, will be as follows:

TUESDAY MAY 11.

1. An address by the President of the association, Hon. David A. Wells, of Connecticut.
2. A paper by Prof. William T. Harris, of St. Louis, Mo., on "Ideal Education in America."
3. A report from the Secretary of the Health Department, Dr. D. F. Lincoln, introducing papers on "The Health of Pupils in the Public Schools."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

4. A paper on "American Finance," by Hon. James A. Garfield, member of Congress, of Ohio.
5. A debate on "Problems of Trade and Industry in the Southern States."
6. Papers by Gamaliel Bradford, Esq., of Boston, on "The Fiscal Policy of England and of the United States," and by George Walker, Esq., of Springfield, Mass., on "The Financial Experience of France a Lesson to the United States."
7. A Conference of boards of public charities, for the consideration of questions relating to pauperism, insanity, the care of neglected children, &c. [This is a sectional meeting, continuing through the day.]
8. A continuation of the papers upon "The Health of Pupils in the Public Schools." [Sectional meeting, lasting all day.]

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

9. A report from the Department of Social Economy, introducing papers on "Homes for the People, Life Insurance for the Poor, and Medical Charities."
10. A paper by Elizur Wright, Esq., of Boston, on "Life Insurance for the Poor."
11. The Conference of boards of public charities, second day's session. [Sectional meeting, as above.]
12. A paper by Rev. W. G. Eliot, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo., on "The Treatment of the Guilty."
13. A paper by Hamilton A. Hill, Esq., of Boston, on "Immigration."

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

14. A paper by Prof. William G. Hammond, of Iowa City, on "Legal Education in the West and North-west."
15. A paper by Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, of New-York, on "The Experiment of Civil Service Reform in the United States."
16. A report by John M. Forbes, Esq., of Boston, Dr. John W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, and Henry Villard, Esq., of Boston, on "The Railroad Question in the United States."
17. A paper by David A. Wasson, Esq., of Stuttgardt, on "The Relations of Church and State in Germany."
18. A paper by Prof. C. A. Kent, of Detroit, on "The Organization of Political Parties."
19. A report by the Secretary of the Association, F. B. Sanborn, Esq., of Massachusetts, on "The Work of Social Science, Past and Present."

Papers and reports are also expected from Prof. Benjamin Peirce, of Cambridge, Mass., from Dr. Nathan Allen, of Massachusetts, from one or two gentlemen of Michigan, whose names and subjects cannot yet be definitely announced, and from others. Sectional meetings will be convened during Wednesday and Thursday, and during Friday, if necessary, so that no paper submitted need fail to be read and fully debated.

It is the wish of the association to make the Detroit meeting eminently an occasion for debate, in which the opinions of able men from all sections of the country may be expressed, listened to, and compared. With this object in view, upward of fifty persons, of special acquaintance with the various topics considered, have been invited to take part in the discussions. Ample time will be given to each subject, and when the speakers particularly invited have been heard, the questions will be open for discussion by the members of the association present.

The sessions of the Detroit meeting will be held in the City Hall, where convenient rooms will be assigned for sectional meetings, conferences of committees, &c. Hours of meeting and other detailed information will be given in a later announcement. All members of the association and the public generally are invited to attend, but only members of this association, members of branch associations, and those persons specially invited will be expected to take part in the proceedings. All members of State and city Boards of Public Charities, all managers of charitable institutions, and other persons acquainted with the subjects included under the general head of Public Charities, are invited to attend the conference on the 12th and 13th of May.

AN INSANE CADET.

A letter from Annapolis, Md., to the Baltimore *American* says: "A very distressing affair has occurred at the Naval Academy. Cadet Midshipman Duer, of the fourth class, whose parents now reside in New-York, has become demented, and possibly irrecoverably insane. For some time past it has been approaching, and now that it is fully developed its manifestations, which were noticed and were supposed to be promptings of his mischievousness, are now known to have been idiosyncracies and eccentricities. As, for instance, when in recitation, if one of his classmates would return an incorrect answer to a question propounded by the Professor he would jump up and clap his hands in apparent delight. Such a thing is an unpardonable transgression of the discipline and decorum of the Academy, and young Duer would be accordingly demerited. But the demerits had no effect upon him, and his conduct would be repeated time and again. Young Duer was very fond of gymnastic exercises, but was not a profound student. Jumping and tumbling he had an especial fondness for, and his ambition seemed to be to be able to remain erect with his head downward longer than any of those who exercised with him, and when the instructor was not present to prevent him he would stand upon his hands and head until almost exhausted. Some are disposed to attribute his malady to this cause. He is now in the hospital. This is the second happening of this nature since the establishment of the school, so far as I can learn, the first being the son of Commodore Blake, who lost his mind while the school was temporarily removed to Newport, R. I."

LIBERAL COLORED PEOPLE.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* acknowledges the receipt of liberal contributions from colored people for the benefit of the sufferers by the late tornado, and says: "The colored people have made a most noble response to the appeal for aid, and almost without exception they have contributed to the full extent of their means, thus relieving a vast amount of suffering. Those who could not contribute cash have given clothing, provisions, &c., suitable for their people who are in affliction, and all have given cheerfully."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700 Western Union... 77½	100 Tol. & Wabash... 15
100 do......b3. 77½	700 do......... 14⅞
600 do......s3. 77⅜	300 do......... 14¾
1900 Pacific Mail..... 43⅝	300 do......... 14⅞
4300 do.......... 43½	400 do......... 15
100 do........c. 43½	100 do......... 14⅞
1100 do.......s3. 43⅜	100 do.......s3. 14⅞
700 do.......... 43½	100 do.......s3. 14¾
1400 do.......... 43⅜	200 Union Pacific..... 71⅜
10 N. Y. C. & Hud... 101⅞	800 do.......... 71¼
100 do.......... 101¾	300 do........c. 71⅛
50 do.......... 101⅞	500 do.......... 71
100 C., C. & I. C...... 6½	1300 do.......s3. 70⅞
2500 Erie Railway.... 32½	300 do.......s3. 70¾
1500 do.......... 32⅝	500 do.......... 70⅞
1700 do.......... 32¼	300 do.......... 71
1200 do.......... 32⅛	400 do.......... 71⅛
1800 do.......... 32	100 do........c. 71¼
1700 do.......... 31⅞	100 do.......s3. 71⅛
1100 do.......... 31¾	200 do.......... 71¼
300 do........c. 31¾	300 North-western.... 45⅛
1100 do.......... 31⅝	500 Ohio & Miss...... 28¼
2200 do.......... 31¾	500 do......b3. 28⅜
1100 do.......... 31⅞	100 do........c. 28⅜
2200 do.......... 32	200 Kansas Pac....... 18⅞
300 do.......... 31⅞	100 do.......... 18⅞
700 do.......... 31¾	100 St. Paul......s3. 39⅛
2000 do.......... 31⅞	200 do........c. 39⅜
400 do......b3. 32	100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 48
1300 do.......... 31⅞	200 St. L. & Kan. C.... 33½
4100 do......b3. 32	100 Lake Shore...... 74½
2700 do.......... 32	100 do........c. 74½
2300 do.......s3. 32⅛	500 do.......... 74⅝
2200 do.......... 32⅛	400 do......b3. 74½
1500 do......b3. 32¼	100 A. & Pac. Tel..... 26½
800 do.......... 32¼	100 do.......... 26⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65........116¼	$15,000 U.S. 5s,10-40, R.........12.114⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N....b. c.120⅝	2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.........12.116⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.........12.120¼	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

2,000 Mo. 6s, '77.100	100 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.101¾
2,000 Mo. 6s, L. Bds. b. c........ 99¾	200 do......s3.101¼
10,000 Tenn.6s,o.x.c. 54½	20 Panama......122
2,000 Ala.8s,'88.b.c. 48	100 do......... 122⅝
15,000 N.J.C. 1st,con.105⅜	100 do......b. c.122½
1,000 C. & N. W. con. 91½	10 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 57½
1,000 C. & N.W.Con. C. G. Bds.b.c. 86	100 do......... 58
	500 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 45
	100 do........c. 45
10,000 B. H.& E.1st.c. 29¼	100 do......... 45⅛
1,000 H.&St.Jo.8s.C. 88¼	100 Erie Rai'way.b.c. 32¼
1,000 do......... 88¾	1200 do......b3. 32¼
6,000 do......... 88⅞	400 do......s3. 32⅛
6,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.105	800 do......... 32⅛
27,000 N.Y. C 1st, C.114	2300 do......... 32¼
1,000 Harlem 1st, C.112¼	200 do......... 32⅛
1,000 C. Pac. Gold B. 99¾	2600 do......... 32
1,000 do......... 99⅝	800 do......... 31⅞
10,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 97	1000 do......... 31¾
1,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 99½	300 do......... 31⅝
4,000 do......... 99¼	25 do......... 32
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 93⅛	200 do......... 31⅝
5,000 W. P. Bds.b.c. 96⅜	400 do......... 31¾
5,000 C. P. 1st, S. J.	500 do......... 31⅞
B.......b. c. 86½	2000 do......... 31¾
27,000 C.&P.Con.S.F.106	400 do......... 31⅝
2,000 C. C.&I. C.1st. 51¼	900 do......s3. 31½
4,000 do......... 51⅛	1100 do......... 31½
1,000 M. & Es. 1st...113	2400 do......... 31⅝
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 82¾	100 do........c. 31⅝
2,000 G. W. 1st. '88. 79⅜	500 do......... 31¾
5,000 P.R. of Mo.1st. 92¼	20 do......... 31⅞
3,000 N. Y. C. 7s,'76.101½	500 do......... 31⅝
10 Bank of Com......119	700 do......... 31½
5 Fourth N. Bank.. 98¾	600 do......s3. 31⅜
5 do......... 98½	500 do......... 31⅜
15 Met. Bank.......133	800 do......... 31½
100 Quick. Min..b. c. 21	2000 do......... 31⅝
200 Quick. Pf....b. c. 30	200 Union Pacific.b.c. 71⅛
10 Del. & H. C...b. c.117¾	200 do........c. 71⅛
900 W. U. Tel....b. c. 77½	500 do......... 71
500 do......s3. 77½	300 do......... 70⅞
5 do......... 77⅛	1600 do......s3. 70¾
1100 do........c. 77⅜	200 do......... 70⅝
1100 do......... 77⅜	500 do......... 70¾
100 do......s3. 77⅜	1000 do......s3. 70⅝
200 do......... 77½	3100 do......... 70¾
500 do......s3. 77½	2000 do......... 70¾
2000 do......... 77⅜	65 do......... 70⅞
800 do......s3. 77⅜	500 do......... 70¾
800 do......... 77⅜	300 do......... 70⅝
100 Wells Fargo Ex.. 87½	1500 do......... 70½
10 Amer. Express.. 64¼	500 do......... 70⅜
100 Adams Ex...b. c.101½	500 do......... 70¼
10 do......... 102	3000 do......... 70⅛
25 Mich. Central..... 75	500 do......... 70⅛
500 L. S. &M.S.b.c.s3. 74⅜	1000 do......... 70
200 do......b3. 74½	500 do......... 70⅛
300 do......s3. 74⅜	500 do......... 70¼
1800 do......... 75½	800 do......... 70⅜
100 do......s5. 74½	100 do......... 70¼
300 Pacific Mail..b. c. 43½	100 do......... 70⅛
400 do......... 43⅜	100 do......... 70¼
500 do......s3. 43¼	100 do........c. 70¼
200 do......s3. 43⅜	800 do......... 70⅜
900 do......... 43⅜	200 do......... 70⅜
2200 do......s3. 43	600 do......... 70½
1900 do......... 43	100 Chi. M. &St.P.b.c. 39⅜
2300 do......... 43⅛	400 do......... 39¼
200 do......b3. 43⅛	100 C.M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 59½
200 do......... 43⅛	300 Tol. W. & W.b. c. 14⅞
1200 do......s3. 43	400 do......b3. 15
1500 do......... 42⅞	100 do........c. 15
700 do......s3. 42¾	60 Warren......... 97½
400 do......... 42⅞	200 N. J. S.......b. c. 5¼
900 do......... 43	100 H. & St Jo..b. c. 27½
2000 do......... 42⅞	100 do........c. 27⅜
1200 do......... 42¾	50 Morris & Es......s3.100¼
500 do......... 42⅞	100 Chi. Bur. & Q.b.c.113
600 do......s3. 42⅞	50 Alton & Terre H.. 8
1300 do......... 43	20 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b.c. 34
100 do......s10. 42⅞	5 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. 96¼
100 do......... 43	500 Ohio & M.b. c s3. 28¼
50 C. C. & I. C. 6¼	100 do......s10. 28¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

20 German Am. Bk., 95	1400 Lake Shore.b3. 74⅝
400 A. and P. Tel.... 26½	2600 do......... 74⅝
100 Western Union.c. 77¾	1000 do......... 74½
300 do......... 77¾	1700 do......... 74⅝
2300 do......... 77⅞	600 do......... 74½
1500 do......b3. 77⅞	100 Ohio & Miss..b3.. 28¼
100 do......b4. 77⅞	600 Union Pacific.... 70¾
200 Pacific Mail..... 43⅛	200 do......... 71
100 do......... 43	100 do......... 70⅞
500 do......b15. 43	300 do......... 71
400 do......s3. 43¼	300 do......... 71
1600 do......b3. 43¼	300 do......... 71⅛
600 do......... 43¼	100 do......... 71⅛
100 Rock Island...b3.103½	1000 do......... 71
100 do......s3.103½	100 do......s3. 71¼
400 Erie Railway..... 31⅝	300 do......... 71⅜
500 do......... 31¾	300 do......... 71⅜
1200 do......b3. 31¾	500 do......... 71½
300 do......s3. 31⅝	2000 do......... 71⅜
300 do......b3. 31⅝	1000 do......... 71⅜
300 do......b3. 31⅝	300 do......... 71¼
100 do......... 31⅝	200 do......... 71
1100 do......b3. 31¾	400 do......... 71⅛
1500 do......... 31¾	1000 do......... 71
300 do......b3. 31⅞	1100 do......... 70⅞
100 do......... 31⅞	500 Tol. & Wab....b3. 15⅛
400 do......... 31¾	100 do......... 15¼
500 do......... 31⅜	100 do......... 15½
700 do......s3. 31½	500 do......... 15⅜
20 Pittsburg......... 92½	100 do......... 15⅜
100 St. Paul.......b3. 39⅝	100 do......... 15⅜
100 St. L. & Iron M... 22	300 do......... 15½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn.6s.n.ex c. 53¾	50 Cleve. & P. G.b. c. 92⅝
5,000 C.P.1st. S. J. B. 86½	500 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 45
5,000 U. P. R. R. 1st. 99¼	500 do......... 44⅞
50,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 93	100 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 74⅜
2,000 Ohio & M. C. B. 98⅛	1600 do......... 74¼
1,000 C. & N.W. 1st. 98¼	900 do......... 74⅛
1,000 B., H. & E.1st. 29¼	2300 do......s3. 74
2,000 Mor.&E.7s,'71.103¾	1700 do......... 74
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.104½	400 do......... 74⅛
500 L. S. Div. bds.100½	200 do......s3. 74⅛
5,000 Alb. & S. 1st..117¾	300 do......... 74
23 Del. & H. Canal..110	100 Panama..b. c. s3.122½
100 Mar. L.& M.b.c.c. 5	200 Tol., W. & W.b c. 15⅜
100 do......... 5	500 do......s3. 15⅜
100 Quick Min...b. c. 21¾	1000 do......s3. 15½
200 do......s3. 21½	300 do......... 15½
100 do......... 21⅝	100 do......... 15⅜
18 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 87½	200 Union Pac..b.c. c. 70¾
200 do......... 88	3500 do......... 70¾
200 Atl. & P. T. b.c.s3. 26¼	300 do........c. 70⅝
100 do......... 26⅜	300 do......... 70½
800 do......... 26	1500 do......... 70⅜
1400 W. U. Tel.b.c.s3. 77¾	500 do........c. 70⅜
1200 do......... 77¾	200 do......... 70½
200 do......b3. 77⅞	400 do......... 70⅝
100 do......... 77¾	1400 do......... 70¾
200 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 43⅛	10 N. J. Cen....b. c.112¾
800 do......... 43	200 Chi.,M.& St.P.b.c. 39
1000 do......... 42⅞	200 do......... 38⅞
50 do......... 43¼	200 do......... 39
1700 do......... 43	100 do......b3. 39⅛
900 do......... 43⅛	400 do......... 39
600 Erie Railway.b.c. 31½	20 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 59
200 do......... 31⅜	200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 28¼
200 do......s3. 31¼	100 do......... 28⅛
1100 do......... 31⅜	1000 do......... 28
100 do......... 31¼	100 Atl. & P.Pf.b.c.b3. 14⅛
600 do......b3. 31⅜	100 do......... 14¼
100 do......b3. 31½	100 St.L., K.C.& N.Pf.
600 do......... 31⅜	b. c......... 33
1300 do......... 31¼	200 do......... 34
2100 do......... 31⅛	100 Alt. & T.H.Pf.b.c. 25
1500 do......b3. 31¼	100 N.Y.C. & H. R.b.c.101⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 Alb.&Sus. 1st.110	100 N. Y. C. & Hud...101½
25 Bank of N. Amer.101	600 Lake Shore....... 74⅛
200 Quicksilver 21½	100 Union Pacific.b3. 70¾
100 Mar. L. & M...... 5	100 do......... 70¾
200 Alt. & Pac. Tel... 26	100 do......b3. 70⅝
300 do......... 25½	300 do......... 70½
900 West. Union...... 77¾	2100 do......... 70⅜
100 do......b3. 77¾	200 North-west....s3. 44¾
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 43¼	400 do......... 44¾
200 do......... 43⅛	900 do......... 44⅝
100 do......b5. 43	200 Tol. & Wab....... 15⅛
100 do......s10. 42⅞	300 do......s3. 15
300 do......s3. 43	200 do......... 15⅛
900 do......... 43	50 St. Paul......... 38¾
800 do......s3. 42⅞	100 do......... 38⅞
1900 do......... 42⅞	100 do......... 39
900 Erie Railway..... 31¼	200 do......... 38⅞
200 do......b3. 31¼	200 do......s3. 38¾
100 do......s3. 31⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...... 28⅛
200 do......... 31⅛	10 Chi. & Alton......103⅜
1200 do......s3. 31	200 St. L. & Kan, C... 33¾
500 do......b3. 31⅛	200 Alt. & T. H. Pref.. 25
800 do......... 31	500 St. L. & Iron M... 23
1500 do......... 30⅞	

WEDNESDAY, April 14—P. M.

The Wall street markets were quiet and firm to-day, with the exception of that for stocks, which was feverish and unsettled, the course of prices having been exceedingly erratic in some cases. The advance in Erie yesterday was not maintained, notwithstanding a further improvement in the stock at London. The first sales were at 32⅜@32½, but a decline to 31⅝ soon followed. After the first call a recovery to 32¼ ensued, but during the afternoon the price fell to 31, and the last sales were at 30⅞. The Panama and Pacific Mail Companies have not yet arrived at an understanding in regard the question of through freights, and to this fact is due largely the unsettled condition of the market, particularly so in the cases of Pacific Mail and Union Pacific. The former opened at 43½@43⅝, fell off to 42¾, rallied to 43⅜, and in the afternoon settled back to 42⅞. Union Pacific opened at 71¼ and fell to 70⅜, and recovered to 71⅛ at the call. Before mid-day there was a decline to 70, and still later a rapid advance to 71⅝. The sales after 1 o'clock were at 71@70⅜@70¾@70⅝. Western Union advanced from 77⅜ to 77⅞, and was firm. Wabash fell off from 15 to 14¾, rose to 15¾, and later reacted to 15. Lake Shore, North-west, St. Paul and Ohio and Mississippi declined ¼ to ⅝ ₱ cent. on a limited volume of business. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph fell off from 26⅝ to 25½. Quicksilver, common, advanced to 21¾, preferred being stereotyped at 30 throughout the day. Investment shares were dull. Panama advanced to 122⅝. It is reported that the Directors of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company have determined upon a dividend of 7 ₱ cent. in bonds on the preferred stock, and that the matter will come up for final action in a few days.

The money market was extremely easy, and the offerings of capital increased as the day advanced, causing the rate for call loans to fall from 4@5 ₱ cent. to 2 ₱ cent. at the close. Discounts are unchanged.

The foreign advices showed an improvement in securities at London, and a further advance in Erie, which ranged from 27¾ to 28½, closing at 28. Consols for money advanced to 92½; do. account to 102⅝; 1865s, old, to 108¼, 1867s to 108⅛, 10-40s to 103½, and new 5s to 103⅜@103½. To-morrow is fortnightly settling day at the Stock Exchange. The Bank of England gained £7,000 bullion on balance to-day. The sterling exchange market was strong and bankers' 60-day bills were advanced to $4 87, with actual business as high as $4 86½. Demand bills sold at $4 90, with the asking rates at $4 90½. Gold was quiet and a shade firmer, in sympathy with the strength of foreign exchange. Sales at the opening were made at 115⅛, the succeeding changes being to 115, 115¼, and, lastly, 115⅛. On gold loans the rates paid for carrying were 2½, 2, and 1 per cent. to flat.

Government bonds presented no new features. The market was steady in tone, and prices were without important change. One lot of $50,000 10-40s, registered, brought 114¾, and another of $20,000 5s, of 1881, coupon, 116⅜, the other transactions being in smaller amounts. The demand for railroad mortgages continues fairly active, and some issues are in scanty supply. New-York Central, Union Pacific, Morris and Essex, Harlem, and kindred series are readily taken at current quotations. There was an advance of nearly 2 ₱ cent. in Boston, Hartford and a Erie firsts, sales having been made at 29¼. C., C. and I. C. firsts advanced ½ ₱ cent., and sold at 51⅛@51¼. State bonds were firm, with the principal business in Missouris and Tennessees.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 14, 1875.

Gold receipts	$390,824 91
Gold payments	930,607 66
Gold balance	58,606,511 31
Currency receipts	960,265 85
Currency payments	841,877 46
Currency balance	42,681,592 19
Customs	248,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	833,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 15.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116½	116½
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	118⅝	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅝	121⅝
American Gold	115⅛	115⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86@$4 86½	$4 86½
New-York Central	101½	101½
Rock Island	103½	103½
Pacific Mail	43½	42⅞
St. Paul	39⅜	38¾
St. Paul Preferred	59½	59½
Western Union	77½	77¾
Union Pacific	71¼	70⅜
Lake Shore	74⅝	74⅛
Wabash	15	15
North-western	45¼	44⅝
North-western Preferred	58	58
Delaware and Lackawanna	114¾	114¾
New-Jersey Central	113⅛	113⅛
Panama	122	122½
Erie	32¼	30⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	28¼	28⅛
C. C. and Ind. Central	6⅛	6¼
Harlem	131	131

The extreme range of prices of stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101¾	101½	650
Erie	32½	30⅞	77,000
Lake Shore	74⅝	74	6,100
Wabash	15¾	14¾	7,200
North-western	45⅛	44⅝	3,600
North-western Preferred	58	58	100
Rock Island	103½	103½	200
Milwaukee & St. Paul	39⅜	38¾	2,600
Mil. & St. Paul Preferred	59½	59	100
Pittsburg	92½	92¼	100
Union Pacific	71⅜	70	43,100
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	113	113	100
Col., Chic. & Ind. Central	6¼	6¼	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph	27¾	27½	200
Atlantic & Pacific Preferred	14⅛	14⅛	100
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅜	28	3,200
Missouri Pacific	48½	48	100
Panama	122⅝	122½	400
Western Union	77⅞	77⅜	15,600
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	26⅜	25½	2,300
Pacific Mail	43⅝	42¾	42,300
Quicksilver	21¾	21	700
Quicksilver Preferred	30	30	200
Adams Express	101½	101½	110
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	87½	87½	100
Mariposa	5	5	300
Kansas Pacific	18⅞	18¾	300
Kansas Pacific Preferred	34	34	700
New-Jersey Southern	5¼	5¼	300
Iron Mountain	23	22	800
Total			208,610

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	120¾	121	5-20s, '65, n.c	120⅝	120¾
6s, '81, r	121⅛	121⅜	5-20s, '67, r	121⅜	121¼
6s, '81, c	122½	122¾	5-20s, '67, c	121⅝	121¾
5-20s, '62, r	115¾	....	5-20s, '68, r	120¾	121¼
5-20s, '62, c	118⅝	119	5-20s, '68, c	121½	121¾
5-20s, '64, r	116¼	116¾	10-40s, r	114⅞	115
5-20s, '64, c	119¾	120	10-40s, c	116⅛	....
5-20s, '65, r	116⅞	117⅛	5s, '81, r	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s, '65, c	121⅜	121¾	5s, '81, c	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s, '65, n. r	120¼	120½			

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $19,000 for interest, and $3,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$44,047,000
Gold balances	1,551,220
Currency balances	2,082,444

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$68,481,527
Currency balances	3,229,381
Gold exchanges	4,572,437
Gold balances	675,387

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 8s, '86...... 40	N. Y. 5s, G. L'n., '75.110
Alabama 8s, '88...... 41	N. Y. 5s, G. L'n., '76.110
California 7s......112	N.C. 6s,old,Jan.& Ju. 20⅛
Connecticut 6s......106	N.C. 6s, April & Oct. 20½
Georgia 7s, new bds. 97½	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.&J. 50
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 90	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O. 50
Georgia 7s. gold bds. 90	N.C.,N.C.R.Coup.off,
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.101	Jan.& July......... 38
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.101	N.C.N.C.R.Coup.off,
Illinois War Loan....101	April & Oct......... 38
Kentucky 6s......101	N.C. Fund Act, '66.. 12½
Louisiana 6s...... 35	N.C. Fund Act, '68.. 10
La. 6s, new bonds.... 35	N.C Spec.Tax, cl. 1.. 4
La. 6s, new fl'tg d'bt. 35	N.C. Spec.Tax, cl. 3.. 3½
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 35	Ohio 6s, 1875.......101¼
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 35	Ohio 6s, 1881......104
Missouri 6s,due in'75.100⅝	Ohio 6s, 1886......107
Mo. 6s, due in '76....100¾	Rhode Island 6s......105
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 99	South Carolina 6s... 31
Mo. 6s, due in '78.... 99	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 31½
Mo. 6s, due in '79.... 99	S.C.6s, April & Oct... 31
Mo. 6s, due in '80.... 99	S.C. Fund.Act, '66... 30½
Fund'g bds. due '94-5. 99½	S.C.L.C.,'89,Jan.& J. 30
L'g B.due'81 to 91. in. 99⅝	S.C.L.C.,'89,Ap.& O. 30
Han. & St. Jo. due'75.100½	S. C. 7s, of 1888....... 31½
Han. & St. Jo. due'76.100¾	Tennessee 6s, old.... 74
Han. & St. Jo. due'86. 99¼	Tenn. 6s, old, Ex. C. 54½
Han. & St. Jo. due'87. 99⅜	Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 73
N. Y. Reg'd. B. L'n.107	Tenn. 6s, new, Ex.C. 53½
N. Y. Coup. B. L'n..107	Tenn 6s, new series.. 53
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n., '75.110	Virginia 6s, old....... 34
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n., '67.110	Va. 6s, new bonds,'66. 34
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n., '78.110	Va. 6s,new bonds.'67. 34
N. Y. 6s,G. Reg.,'87.114	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.. 60
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87...115	Va.6s, ex-mat. coup.. 54½
N. Y. 6s, G. L'n., '83.115	Va. 6s,Con. 2d series. 42½
N. Y. 6s, G. L'n., '91.120	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 9¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st B..109½	Buff. & Erie new bs.100½
Alb. & Susq. 2d B...104	Buff. & State Line 7s.102
Bost., H. & Erie 1st. 29	L. S. divid'd bds....100½
Chic. & Alton Inc....103	L. S. Cons. coup., 1st.102¼
La. & Mo. 1st Gt'd.. 91	L. S. Cons. reg'd.,1st.101½
Chic.,Bur.& Q.8s,1st.113	L. S. Cons. coup., 2d. 93
Chic.,Bur.& Q. 1st C.104⅝	L. S. Cons. reg'd., 2d. 93
Chic., R. I. & Pac...108⅛	M. C. Cons. 7s, 1902.104¾
Cen. R. of N. J.1st,n.111	M. C. 1st 8s, '82. S.F.110
Cen. R. of N.J.1st,C.105¼	N. J. South'n 1st 7s.. 30
Cen.R.of N. J.Con.C.111	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....100¼
Am.Dock&Imp.Bds.103	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.......101⅛
Mil.&St.P.1st 8s P.D.108¼	N. Y. C. 6s, '87......100
M.&St.P.1st 7 3-10 P.D. 91¼	N. Y. C. 6s, real es... 98
M.&St.P.7s,Gold R.D. 84¼	N. Y. C. 6s, subsc'n.. 99
M.&St.P.1st L.&M.D. 75	N. Y. C. 7s, '76.......101⅛
M.&St.P.1st H. & D. 74½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.113⅞
M.&St.P. 1st C. & M. 82	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.112⅛
M.&St.P. 1st Consol. 73½	Harlem 1st 7s, coup.112¼
Mil. & St. Paul 2d... 76	Harlem 1st 7s, reg'd.112
C. & N. W. S. F.....103	North Missouri 1st... 86
C. & N. W. Cou. bs.. 91	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 98
C. & N. W. Ex. bs... 85	Ohio & Miss. Cons.. 97½
C. & N. W. 1st...... 99	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 78¾
C. & N. W. C. G. bs. 85⅛	Cen. Pac. G. bds.... 99½
Gal. & Chi. 2d.......103¼	C. Pac. San Joa. b'ch 86½
Pen. 1st Conv.......96½	C. Pac. Cal. & Or. 1st 88¾
C.,C.C.& I.1st 7s,S.F.107¾	C. Pac.State aid bds.108
D., L. & W. 2d......110	West. Pacific bds.... 96½
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.115	Union Pacific 1st bds 99¾
Mor. & Es. 1st.......112½	Union Pacific S. F... 93
Mor. & Es. 2d.......105¾	P. R. of Mo.1st Car.b 79⅞
Mor. & Es. 1900...... 99	P. R. of Mo., 2d..... 79½
Mor. & Es. Con......100	P. R. 7s,guar.by Mo.100½
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71....103¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..110
Erie 1st, Ex.........106½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d ..105⅝
Erie 2d 7s, '79.......101	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d... 98
Erie 3d 7s, '83....... 99	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.. 97
Erie 4th 7s, '96...... 96⅝	Col., Chic. & I d... 51
Long Dock Bonds....105	Col., Chic. & I.... 20
B., N. Y. & E. L. bs. 87	St. L. & I. M. 1st..... 90
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.107	Alt & Ter.Haute 1st.105½
Han.& St. Jo. 8s.Con. 88	Al. & Ter. H. 2d pf.. 89
I., B. & West. 1st.... 29	Al. & Ter. H. 2d inc. 77½
I., B. & West. 2d D. 15	Tol., P. & W., E. D.. 63
Mich. S. 7 ₱ ct. 2d..103½	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 53
M. So.N.I.S.F.7 ₱ ct.107¾	Tol. & W. 1st ex.... 82½
C. & Tol. S. Fd......106	Tol. & W.,St. L. div. 62
Cleve. & Tol. new bs.100½	Tol. & W. cons. con. 40½
Cleve., P. & A. O.B.102	Han. & Naples 1st.. 42½
Cleve., P. & A. N.B.100¾	Great West. 1st, '68.. 79¾
D., M. & Tol. bds...100¾	Ill.& South.Iowa 1st. 50

And the following for City Bank shares:

America.......152	Hanover.......... 99
American Exchange.119	Irving........ 130
Chemical.......1600	Market........ 121
City..........300	Mechanics' & Traders'.130
Citizens'.......125	Merchants'......... 129
Commerce.......118½	Nassau......... 107
Continental.......93½	North America..... 107
Corn Exchange......127	Pacific......... 165
First National......200	Park......... 144
Fourth National.....98½	People's......... 140
Fulton.......163	State of New-York.... 117
Gallatin National....128½	Tradesmen's.... 145
German American.. 94	Union.......... 140
Greenwich........215	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	....
City 6s, new	106	106¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅜	55½
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	57	57½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅛	63
Catawissa Railroad, preferred	43⅝	43¾
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	23⅛	23½
Northern Central Railroad	32	32⅜
Lehigh Navigation	51¼	51⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	102	....

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., 12 WALL st., dealers in stock privileges. Comprehensive explanatory circulars mailed gratuitously, containing prices all stocks sold at the Exchange.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 14, 1875.

There was a brisk trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon at Sixtieth Street Yards; 1,009 Beeves were on sale; prices ranged from 11¼c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights 6¼ to 7¾ cwt. on 56 to 58 lb. net. Milch Cows slow at $50@$65 ₱ head, Calves included. Calves dull at 5c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; smooth quality Veals free of sale at 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Sheep fair of sale at 5½c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. for shorn Sheep. Woolly Sheep, 6½c.@8c. ₱ lb. Spring Lambs not quoted. No live Hogs on sale. City Dressed opened uncertain with no fresh quotations at noon.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 102 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7 cwt.; 72 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 6¼ cwt.; 17 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 64 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 91 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 69 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong; 17 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; 34 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 33 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 50 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7½ cwt., scant; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Siegel & Meyers sold for selves 51 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 83 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 48 good Illinois Steers, with a choice top, at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. S. Moses sold for self 113 Illinois Steers, terms not obtained.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—S. McGraw sold 3 Veals, weight 370 lb., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 10 Veals, weight 1,375 lb., at 10c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 193 shorn State Sheep, weight 16,290 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 203 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 20,310 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 177 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 17,740 lb., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 23 poor quality woolly Ohio Sheep, weight 1,780 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 200 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,810 lb., at $7 20 ₱ cwt.; 180 State Sheep, weight 18,150 lb., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 179 State Sheep, weight 18,560 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 130 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 18,690 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 2 Calves, weight 770 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 4 Calves, weight 480 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 13 Veals, weight 1,765 lb., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 13 Veals, weight 1,630 lb., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 15 Veals, weight 1,980 lb., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 17 Veals, weight 2,230 lb., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 18 Veals, weight 2,520 lb., at 10c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 231 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 17,430 lb., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 208 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 18,670 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 180 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,730 lb., at 7⅜c. ₱ lb.; 330 Illinois Sheep, weight 32,110 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Sixtieth Street Yards: 1,009 head of horned Cattle, 5 Cows, 149 Veals and Calves, 1 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards: 2,090 Sheep, 154 Veals and Calves, 13 Cows.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 3,802 Hogs, 510 Sheep.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 14.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 901 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,168 head, or 304 cars, against 469 cars for the same time last week, and 352 cars for the same time last year. The market yesterday, late in the day, was more active, prices ruling a shade higher, with a good quality of stock; to-day the market was slow for want of stock to operate with; 20 cars fresh arrivals were through consignments; there has been an unusual amount of common quality of stock received and sold this week, principally common Canada and Michigan Stockers; good Cattle have found ready sales at the advance in price asked; 1,300 head were disposed of; sales, 700 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1,036, 1,050, and 1,286 lb., at $5 75, $6@$6 62½; 100 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,019 to 1,109 lb., at $5 05@$5 75; 75 Missouri Steers, averaging 1,476 lb., at $6 87½; 400 Stockers, principally Canada, ranging from 664 to 898 lb., at $4 60@$4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,200 head, against 7,400 head for the same time last week; 8,800 same time last year. The market, which opened dull yesterday morning, was more active late in the day, 2,500 head being disposed of yesterday. To-day, only 144 head were sold, leaving nine cars in the yards, viz.: six cars common wool, one car common clipped, and one car each wool and clipped sheep, good quality; Sales, 1,446 head Michigan, wool and sheep ranging from 91@105 lb., at $4@$7 25; 824 Ohio clipped sheep ranging from 95 to 101 and 107 lb., at $5 50@$5 62½ and $5 70; 153 Illinois Sheep averaging 72 lb. 60 at $5 25; 50 Ohio Sheep, averaging 72, at $5 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,850 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,300 head, against 5,900 head for the same time last week, 12,500 head same time last year; market opened moderately active; sale, 800 head, leaving 2 cars good heavy Hogs in yards unsold; Yorkers, $8 20@$8 40; heavy Hogs, $8 65@$8 75.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Cattle active; receipts, 3,000 head; market steady; sales of good to choice light at $5 55@$6; extra shipping, $6 12½@$6 45; stockers' and butchers', $4 15@$5 25; choice, $5 62½@$6 35; shipments, 1,700 head. Hogs fairly active at full prices; receipts, 10,000 head; inferior to common, $7 50@$7 75; medium, $7 85@$8 25; choice and extra, $8 50@$9 50; shipments, 8,000 head. Sheep active and higher; receipts, 1,200 head; sales at $5 50@$6 62½; mostly at $6.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 14—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1865s old, 108¼; Erie Railway shares, 27¾, do., preferred, 38.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance is £7,000.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 27¾@28. Paris dispatches quote rentes at 63f. 85c.

FRANKFORT, April 14.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 99.

LIVERPOOL, April 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d. Sales, 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May and June, at 7 15-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8⅛d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 78s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for new Mess. Bacon, 52s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 9,400 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable April, at 7 15-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, 8⅛d. Provisions—Lard, 66s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 42s. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 10d.@10¼d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, April 14—Evening.—Linseed-oil, 25s. 9d.@26s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 14.—Petroleum, 30½f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, April 14.—Spanish Gold, 223@224; American, 227@228. Exchange firmer; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 90@92 premium; short sight, 93@95 premium; 60 days, gold, 117@119 premium; short sight, 122@124; on London, 143@145 premium; on Paris, 120@121 premium. Sugar nominal; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 15¼@15¾ reals, ₱ arroba.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 14.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 1,203 bales; gross, 1,902 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 164,345 bales.

MOBILE, April 14.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 146 bales; gross, 151 bales; exports coastwise, 705 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 26,838 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 14.—Cotton more steady; Middling, 16c.@16 1-16c.; net receipts, 735 bales; gross, 769 bales; exports, coastwise, 206 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 24,037 bales.

GALVESTON, April 14.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 452 bales; exports, coastwise, 61 bales; sales, 39 bales; stock, 54,395 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 14.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 890 bales; sales, 889 bales; stock, 40,637 bales.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

THE PROPOSED NEW CRIMINAL COURT.

TAMMANY'S LATEST "JOB"—THE BILL TO CREATE A NEW AND COSTLY COURT—ANOTHER EFFORT TO PROVIDE PLACES FOR THE OFFICE-SEEKERS—AN UNNECESSARY AND CUMBROUS APPENDAGE.

The introduction in the Assembly of Mr. Waehner's bill to create a new and expensive Criminal Court in the City of New-York, the provisions of which were published in yesterday's TIMES, caused considerable excitement in legal and judicial circles. The bill was generally denounced as one of Tammany's most impudent and unscrupulous attempts to place additional patronage in the hands of the Mayor and Aldermen, and provide fat places for such of the army of office-seekers as have not yet been provided for. The provisions of the bill giving to the local Government the appointment of judges, clerks, court officers, and other attaches, is in itself sufficient indication of the purpose of its projectors, and causes the measure to be looked upon with suspicion.

There certainly never was a period since the time the election of a City Judge, in addition to the Recorder, was deemed necessary, when the creation of a new Criminal Court was less called for than at present. The quarterly statistics published in THE TIMES, show that the number of cases disposed of in the District Attorney's office, and Courts of General Sessions, and Over and Terminer, since the accession of Mr. Phelps to office, have been more than double those of any of the Tammany administrations. During several terms of the Court of General Sessions in the present year, prisoners were so rapidly disposed of that the court was compelled to await the coming in of the Grand Jury in order to obtain a calendar for the day—an unprecedented state of affairs in criminal matters. This wholesome activity has continued up to the present, and the number of cases disposed of by the Recorder during the present term shows no decrease on former months. So quickly have the prison cases been passed upon that not enough now remain to occupy the Court of Over and Terminer, which is generally kept engaged in disposing of the surplus cases; consequently, that court has not been in session during the past month. The great rush of Winter business in the criminal courts is now almost at an end, and the approach of the Summer season, which is habitually dull, taken in connection with the light array of prisoners at present awaiting trial, would seem to leave no excuse whatever for the creation of a new court. Apart from its features as a machine for providing patronage for the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, the "job" projected by Mr. Wahhner is looked upon as an audacious attempt to control what would, if established, be an important criminal court, so that the ends of justice might be defeated at the beck of pot-house politicians such as those who successfully used the Tammany Police Justices for the benefit of their constituents in bygone days.

District Attorney Phelps when interrogated on the subject of the proposed new criminal court said that he had never heard of the bill introduced by Mr. Waehner until he read it in the newspapers, and consequently had not been consulted in the matter. Some months ago he had been approached on the subject of extending the sphere of the present Court of General Sessions so that two terms of the court could be held all the year round. He was quite in favor of such extension, and thought it absolutely necessary that provision should be made for transacting the daily-increasing business of the court. Since 1844 no addition had been made to the machinery for administering the law, although the City was daily extending, the population increasing, and crime, as a matter of course, becoming more frequent. Under these circumstances he expressed the opinion that he was in favor of enlarging the court by the election of an additional Judge, and the appointment of another Assistant District Attorney and Clerk, and perhaps a few court officers, so that two terms of the court could always be held. It would then be unnecessary to transfer cases from the General Sessions Court to the Over and Terminer, or encroach upon the time of the Judges of that court. This would be a simple and economical course, and would be productive of much benefit in the administration of justice. The bill introduced by Mr. Waehner, however, was an entirely different project. The proposed "Central Criminal Court" would be, not an extension of the Court of General Sessions, but a new court, requiring all the expensive and complicated machinery of the existing institution. This court, with its distinct buildings, Judges, Clerks, and other officials, would be endowed with all the functions of the Court of General Sessions, and should therefore have the power of summoning its own panels of Grand and Petit Juries. This would entail the employment of a large force of clerks, messengers and attendants at enormous expense, and simply duplicate the present costly machinery of the General Sessions Court and District Attorney's office. The establishment of a new and distinct court would cause endless annoyance and inconvenience to witnesses and others, and be productive of no earthly good to the community. When the suggestion for the extension of the court was first made to him criminal business was very heavy and a large number of cases had to be tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Owing, however, to the vigor with which prisoners had been prosecuted the list of prison cases had rapidly diminished, and was now lower than ever it had been in his own or any other administration. Of course, if a second term could be held, it would be of great benefit in disposing of bail cases, many of which now had to be allowed to lie over for months, in order to give precedence to prison cases; but there was no necessity whatever for the elaborate project embraced in Mr. Waehner's bill. Instead of being productive of any benefit, the proposed court would merely be a cumbersome machine saddled on the county at enormous expense, for no other apparent purpose than to retard instead of accelerating the wheels of justice, which now ran smoothly in their accustomed groove.

Recorder Hackett, when spoken to on the subject by the court reporter of THE TIMES, said that he really had not given the matter much attention. Considering the unprecedentedly large number of prisoners disposed of in the Court of General Sessions in recent years, and the small number of prison cases awaiting trial in the City Prison at any one time, he did not see the necessity for creating a new criminal court. Criminals were arraigned and tried almost as soon as indicted, and the list of prison cases had never been kept so low as at present. He did not know anything about the bill introduced by Mr. Waehner. All he had to say was that the Judges of the Court of General Sessions were as able and willing to dispose of cases now as they had ever been.

LEGISLATION ON CITY AFFAIRS.

BILLS FROM THE COMMITTEES ON CITIES—THE OPENING AND REPAIRING OF STREETS—RESTRICTIONS UPON THE DEPARTMENTS — TWEED BILLS DEPRIVED OF THEIR BAD FEATURES—VIEWS OF OFFICIALS.

Of the six bills affecting the City of New-York, which the Legislative Committee on Cities have decided to report favorably upon, the most important is that relating to the expenses incurred for opening and repairing streets and boulevards. A reporter of THE TIMES visited the Controller's office yesterday for the purpose of learning the full effect of this bill, and the evils it was designed to correct. Mr. Storrs, the Assistant Controller, said that all of the six bills mentioned were designed and drawn up under the supervision of Controller Green, and in his opinion the provisions contained in them were wise, and of vital importance to the tax-payers. The first section of the Street-opening bill provides that every particle of work in improving any street or drive shall be done by contract to the lowest bidder, though the head of any department may, with the consent of the Controller, reject the bids. At the present time work may be and is given out by special contract, and the heads of departments are obliged to accept the lowest bid, notwithstanding it may be thought to be a fraudulent bid. The appropriation for street improvements is by this bill limited to $1,000,000, which the Controller believes is a sufficient amount to pay for the necessary work of that character. This year the amount is limited to $500,000. The Common Council has no power to authorize any expenditure beyond that sum. Another important provision in this bill is that which declares that no payment shall be made on any contract for work until the assessment has been confirmed by the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments. Heretofore the assessments were by law declared to be confirmed at the expiration of thirty days. Now the confirmation must actually be made. Tax-payers will be particularly interested in the provision stipulating that property-owners benefited by street openings shall not be assessed more than thirty cents per lineal foot. The City will also save a large sum of money by this provision. Altogether the bill, Mr. Storrs said, would be healthy in its effects, regulating the expenditure of money for street opening and improvements, and limiting the departments and the Common Council in the manner and extent of making contracts. It would, he thought, save the City hundreds of thousands of dollars every year.

The various City departments would be deprived of much of their power, said Mr. Storrs, by the adoption of the bill prohibiting every department from incurring indebtedness exceeding the amount of the annual appropriation. Expenditures believed by the Controller to be reckless and unnecessary are frequently contested. At least, under the existing law, the departments have the power to get into debt, for the payment of which it is necessary to issue City bonds. With the proposed law, the City will not be held liable for this indebtedness. Another good effect will, be that it will make contractors watchful, so that they may not take contracts when the appropriation is exhausted, for the proposed law expressly provides that under those circumstances no judgment can be obtained against the City. The Dock Department, which has had $3,000,000 at its disposal, will hereafter receive only $1,000,000 by the issuance of bonds, "which, goodness knows," commented Mr. Storrs, "is sufficient." This bill, however, is not in the exact shape in which it left the Controller's office, an amendment having been added by the Committee on Cities, which allows the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate more money by a majority vote.

Two infamous Tweed bills, known as the "Croton water job" and the "Water-meter job" are deprived of their obnoxious features. As first passed in 1871, the Commissioner of Public Works was authorized to buy certain lakes and lands in Putnam County, no limit to the purchases being provided. Subsequently, the amount to be expended was fixed at $1,000,000. By this proposed law even that amount cannot be spent without the consent of the Mayor and Controller. The "Water-meter bill," by the coming bill, will be entirely repealed.

Mayor Wickham stated that copies of the bills had been sent to him from Albany, and on examination he found that they contained objectionable and unobjectionable features. He added that he had previously made known his views on many of the subjects embraced in the bills. Referring to the expenditures for repairs to sewers, the Mayor said he was in favor of having them paid out of the taxes—not out of bonds, as at present—but that it would be unwise to make the change until Jan. 1, 1876, when the taxes would be collected.

THE PRESBYTERY ON THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL QUESTION.

It is now definitely asserted by the members of the Board of Education that no further conferences will take place before the 22d inst. between the Special Committee of that body and the Parochial School Committee. The interim has been given the latter in which to prepare the additional information, statistics, &c., asked for by the board. The question of the proposed incorporations is being discussed in the meanwhile by the ministerial associations of the various Protestant denominations, and is meeting with general consideration. At the session of the Presbytery of New-York, on Tuesday, the subject was debated, and the following resolutions, introduced by Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the proposed arrangement does not deprive the schools of the character of religious and sectarian institutions, but merely an evasion of the explicit and just provision of the law, by which the appropriation of public money to such schools is prohibited.

Resolved, That the schools thus organized would retain all the features essential to Roman Catholic schools, and, therefore, will not be such as the children of other religious sects can consistently attend, and the board would be supporting schools in the interest of one sect, which is contrary to law and to the genius of our American institutions.

Resolved, That the common education in the public schools of all the children of this City, without distinction of religion or nationality, is of the highest importance to promote that solidarity and common sympathy of the whole people essential to the peace and well-being of the community.

Resolved, That the appropriation of public money to the support of schools to be conducted as now proposed would be the signal for similar demands by other sects; the introduction of religious controversy into the Board of Education and the disintegration of the present symmetrical system, which now confers equal advantages upon all and encroaches upon the rights of none.

Resolved, That these resolutions be presented, with an expression of our profound respect, to the Board of Education.

The Methodist ministers of New-York and vicinity will discuss the question next Monday, after the reading of a paper by Rev. Dr. Wheaghtly on the "Relation of the Church toward the Public Schools."

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following report of Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, for the week ending on the 13th inst., was laid before the Board of Health yesterday:

There were 572 deaths reported in this City during the week that ended on Saturday, the 10th inst. There were 545 deaths verified for the week ending on the 3d inst. For the first time since the beginning of the year the actual number of deaths in the City has fallen below the number in corresponding weeks in the average of the past five years. The death-rate for the week ending on the 3d inst., was equal to 27.25 annually in the 1,000 inhabitants, and in the week ending on the 10th inst. it was slightly increased by a few causes, which added to the number that died of chronic diseases. There was no increase of diphtheria, croup, scarlatina, and fevers.

The decrease in fatal pneumonia and bronchitis, and the course of diphtheria, croup, and scarlatina during the past six weeks, are shown as follows:

Week ending	Pneumonia and Bronchitis.	Deaths from— Diphtheria.	Croup.	Scarlatina.
March 6	104	57	19	14
March 13	115	43	26	8
March 20	119	35	17	12
March 27	120	32	24	12
April 3	88	42	13	13
April 10	85	41	8	13

The course of diphtheria in different districts of the City continues to present the fact that while it is persistent in the localities where its mortality has been greatest steadily for two years past, (in a portion of the Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Wards,) its prevalence in other districts is less persistent, though in particular houses exceedingly fatal. The records for the past four weeks show what has been the relative fatality of this malady in the nine wards which have suffered most:

Wards.	Weeks ending— March 13.	March 20.	March 27.	April 3.	Total.
Tenth	3	..	..	2	5
Sixteenth	3	..	3	..	6
Seventeenth	6	..	1	5	12
Eighteenth	5	..	3	1	9
Nineteenth	2	4	4	4	14
Twentieth	6	5	1	5	17
Twenty-second	4	5	9	4	22
Twenty-third / Twenty-fourth	..	2	2	2	6

There were 209 deaths by diphtheria in the City during these four weeks, and all except 57 of them were in these nine wards, and 53 of them were in the Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second, where the disease has been persistent for two years and upward.

INCREASE OF THE HEAD TAX OPPOSED.

The Ship-owners' Association held a stated monthly meeting yesterday, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That an increase of the per capita tax at present levied at the port of New-York would be unjust and oppressive to shipping interests, an obstacle to immigration, and injurious to the mercantile and commercial welfare of the port; and that the Ship-owners' Association of the State of New-York do hereby record their respectful protest against the same.

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and he is, hereby instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the honorable Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York.

EX-SHERIFF BRENNAN FOR POLICE COMMISSIONER.

It is said that the leaders of Tammany, anxious to unite some of the discontented elements of the Democracy, have decided that ex-Sheriff Matthew T. Brennan shall succeed Gen. Duryea, as Police Commissioner, in May. It is further said that the Mayor is in favor of nominating Mr. Brennan, and that the Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen, if Mr. John Kelly should give the order, will confirm it. They claim that they have a right, under the charter, to a confirmatory voice in the selection of candidates to succeed officials whose terms have expired.

A BROOKLYN DOCTOR ENTRAPPED BY A DEPUTY SHERIFF.

Some three years ago Dr. Charles A. Muller, of Brooklyn, exchanged some real estate in that city, valued at $3,000, with Mr. John Munchon for real estate in Jersey City, supposed to be of equal value. The Doctor subsequently found that the Jersey real estate was a swamp under water, and that Munchon had no title to it. As soon as this discovery was made by Dr. Muller, he had Munchon arrested, and commenced against him an action for false representation, the damages being laid at $3,000. The case was referred to a Referee, and a decision for the defendant given on a question of law. Dr. Muller appealed the case to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and the decision was there reversed, whereupon Munchon took the case to the Court of Appeals, where it is now pending. Munchon then commenced an action for false imprisonment against Dr. Muller, laying his damages at $10,000. The order of arrest was procured from Judge Donohue and bail placed at $5,000. On Monday a young man went to Dr. Muller's house in Brooklyn, and said that a gentleman named Meyer wanted to see him on particular business at a saloon in Centre street, in this City. Dr. Muller went to the saloon the following day, and was at once arrested by a Deputy Sheriff. Yesterday morning Judge Tappen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, granted an order to show cause why the arrest of Dr. Muller should not be vacated, on the ground that he was enticed into the jurisdiction of the Sheriff of New-York to be arrested.

AN EASTER GIFT.

Mrs. J. J. Astor sent recently to the office of the Children's Aid Society $750 to convey fifty homeless boys to homes in the West. On Tuesday fifty of these little waifs, well clad and comfortably fed, started out for their new homes, under the charge of an experienced agent of the society. What more thoughtful or far reaching benefaction could be devised than this of Mrs. Astor?

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. Dickinson Woodruff, United States Army, is at the Everett House.

Rear Admiral J. H. Strong, United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Mrs. Belknap, wife of the Secretary of War, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. William Bigler, of Pennsylvania, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lord William Hay, of England, is at the Brevoort House.

State Senator B. B. Strang, of Pennsylvania, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, and Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. James Hotel.

Judge Joseph Potter, of the New-York Supreme Court for the Fourth District; Dewitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, N. Y., and Rev. W. B. Curran, of Galt, Ontario, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

DAN. BRYANT'S FUNERAL.

A HEARTFELT TRIBUTE TO A FAVORITE MINSTREL.

CEREMONIES IN THE CHURCH OF ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE—THE EDIFICE FILLED WITH SORROWING FRIENDS—A SOLEMN REQUIEM MASS CELEBRATED—FUNERAL SERMON BY FATHER YOUNG—A MAN WHO WAS ALWAYS READY TO LISTEN TO THOSE IN DISTRESS—THE CHURCH AND THE STAGE.

The obsequies of Daniel Webster Bryant were celebrated yesterday at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, near the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, that being the church which he and his family attended during his life. At 9:30 A. M. the pall-bearers, ex-Judge John R. Brady, ex Mayor A. Oakey Hall, ex-Sheriff M. T. Brennan, Messrs. James McGregor, W. R. Floyd, Chris. Conner, James W. Collier, Augustin Daly, W. J. Florence, and Charles White, met at Mr. Bryant's residence, No. 20 West Sixtieth street, and attended the conveyance of the remains to the church, the family and those intimate friends who had gathered at the house following. The casket containing the body was a plain but handsome one, and was covered with a heavy pall. On the silver plate on the top was engraved this inscription:

> DANIEL WEBSTER BRYANT,
> Died April 10, 1875,
> Aged 42 Years.

The casket was borne up the main aisle of the church and placed in front of the chancel. The magnificent array of flowers that had been sent by friends was spread on a raised platform to the right of the casket, and the air of the church was laden with their rich perfume. There has seldom, if ever, been an occasion of the kind in the City when so costly and so beautiful an array of flowers has been made. There were crosses and wreaths and anchors, broken columns and monuments, baskets and clusters of rare blossoms, roses, violets, and others, many of them with snowy doves with folded wings poised above them as emblems of purity and peace. One of the finest pieces was a mound and cross, presented by the theatrical profession of Philadelphia, and brought hither by Ben Hays and William Collins. Other pieces were presented by Charles O'Conor, Mr. F. Kuhne, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Raymond, (Colonel Sellers,) Chris. Conner, William R. Floyd, Mrs. Col. H. L. Sanderson, Mr. L. Fitzgerald, Mrs. M. T. Brennan, Gen. Dennis F. Burke, William H. Ricketts, Tony Pastor, Cool White, James Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Wallack, Senator and Mrs. John Fox, Charles P. Palmer, Mrs. Burke, Birch, Wambold & Backus, and others.

The church, which is plainer in appearance than the most of the Roman Catholic churches in the City, was handsomely draped with black and white cloth arranged by the sacristan, Mr. Rothwell. The altar was lighted with many tall candles burning in commemoration of the dead. The darkness of the church was increased by the heavy drapery which surrounded all the pillars and hung from the front of the gallery and from the reading desk, and the faint light around the altar was lost in the semi-obscurity of the church at a few yards distance.

Arrangements had been made to avoid overcrowding the church, and only those having tickets of invitation, or those known to the door-keepers as friends of the deceased, were able to obtain admission until all the seats were occupied. Then the rule was somewhat relaxed, and others gained admittance, the church being quickly crowded to the very limit of comfort. Even then, however, over a thousand persons, being unable to get inside, awaited the reappearance of the funeral cortége, and lined the sidewalks on both sides of the street for the distance of a block from the church. Inside the church Father Brady was the master of ceremonies, and with his numerous attendants provided for the proper arrangement of the multitude and the disposition of the floral decorations and other matters. The service began at 10:30, and consisted of a solemn requiem mass sung after the Gregorian music, and a funeral address by Father Young, the Pastor of the church. Father Young acted as celebrant in the performance of the services of the mass, Father Hill as Deacon, and Father Brown as subdeacon. During the lengthy service a solemn silence reigned, which was broken only by the voices of the priests and the chanters, and chorus of boys, and now and then a half-smothered sob from the audience, the most of whom were personal friends of the man whose memory was being honored. In the audience were old and young from all ranks in society. There was sorrow on the faces of all, and many eyes were tearful as the preacher spoke of the man who had gone.

Father Young, in his funeral address, took no text from the Scriptures, but spoke of the friend who had left a sorrowing circle of friends; the loving husband and father whose widow and orphans were there; the ornament to the profession which was largely represented in the audience. He spoke at length of Mr. Bryant's character, dwelling particularly upon his great generosity, which impelled him always to give, and give largely, to those who were in need. In this, he said, the subject of his address went to extremes, giving so freely as to reduce his own means so that he had nothing provided for his family in any emergency. He was always ready to listen to those who were in distress or in need, and his aid was prompt and lavish. This was exemplified by one of his latest public acts, which was an association with others in the profession to give a benefit to the Central Dispensary. He was modest and unassuming in his liberality, and was not one of those who published their charity to the world. At his death-bed he had seemed fully conscious of his coming end, and had died happily, receiving the last sacrament of the Church, and glorifying his faith by the peace in which he met the last of foes. He had been baptized into the Church, and that was a thing that the Church never forgot. No son of Church, no matter how far astray he might wander, could ever go beyond the protecting care of the Mother Church, but was always remembered. Perhaps some might expect to hear something said on such an occasion of the profession which the deceased had followed, but he (the preacher) would not say much, as the subject had been fully discussed. It was a mistake, however, to think that the Church was opposed to the stage. The stage had sometimes represented the Church in a false and ridiculous light by caricaturing priests, but the Church had no animosity toward the stage. The stage was an institution of society, and should be always in accordance with truth. An actor being a man could be a Catholic, and as such he should make his life and all his acts conform to his principles. His first business is to save his soul, seeking first the kingdom of God. If this is done, he may in any business act according to the principles of truth. In conclusion, Father Young said: "There may be some here who look upon the performances to-day as a piece of acting, and the ceremony of the requiem mass may seem only a play. It is a play, and it has been running now nineteen centuries, and will run as long as the world stands."

At the conclusion of the services the casket was borne down the centre aisle preceded by the pall bearers, and followed by the clergyman and Mrs. Bryant on the arm of her father, J. H. Fitz Gibbons, of St. Louis, and the chief mourners, after whom the great congregation filed slowly out. Many remained for a considerable time admiring the flowers, and it was nearly 2 o'clock before the church was entirely emptied.

The following persons were noticed in the congregation: Senator John Fox and wife, ex-Judge Hogan and wife, Tony Pastor, ex-Judge Bedford, Justice Murray, John T. Raymond and wife, Charles W. Palmer, Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus, Benjamin Hayes, Owen Fawcett, James W. Morrissey, Theodore Moss and wife, George Ferrin, Commissioner Brennan, George McGlynn, Barney Williams, George F. Brown, D. F. Bedford, T. W. W. Gladding, James Lewis, Ringold, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre; Rignold, Dave Reed, Bernard O'Neill, James Grimbrede, Edwin Kelly, James Bloomingdale, S. M. Gibbons, Joseph Young, John Gilbert, Col. Thomas Dunlap, Col. White, John Wild, W. H Brockway, and W. H. Rice. It was impossible, however, on account of the crush, to get many of the names of those present, among whom it was said there were many more well known to the public.

THE TRIBUTE OF THE PRESS.

At a meeting of the members of the press of New-York City, held at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Wednesday, the 14th inst., Mr. A. L. Parkes was elected Chairman; Mr. C. A. Welles, Secretary, and Stephen Fiske, Treasurer. The following resolutions of condolence were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The members of the press of New-York have learned with sincere regret of the sudden death of Mr. Dan Bryant, with whom for many years they have been most pleasantly associated, both artistically and in business relations, be it

Resolved, That the members of the press here represented, on behalf of themselves and their brethren, desire to offer to the bereaved widow and children of the late Mr. Bryant their sympathy in the heavy affliction which has befallen them, and to express their appreciation of Mr. Bryant's virtues as a man and merits as an artist, their affectionate remembrance of his genial heart and generous hand, and of his artistic talents, which placed him among the foremost in the professions of Ethiopian minstrelsy and Irish comedy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed, signed by the members of the press, and transmitted to the family of Mr. Bryant.

Resolved, That we cordially co-operate with Mr. Augustin Daly in the benefit for the widow and children of the deceased.

The following New-York managers have subscribed $100 each for the funeral expenses of Dan Bryant, and for the relief of the immediate necessities of his widow and children, the fund to be administered by the clergyman in charge of the obsequies: Augustin Daly, Lester Wallack, Grau & Chizzola, Shook & Palmer, Jarrett & Palmer, Birch, Wambold & Backus, John A. Duff, George Wood, Josh Hart, Tony Pastor.

Managers throughout the country are requested to forward their subscriptions for the above objects to Mr. Augustin Daly, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. A meeting of all the New-York managers will be held at 3 o'clock to-day, (Thursday,) to consult in regard to a benefit.

SHARKEY'S WHEREABOUTS.

HE IS NOT YET RELEASED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT—HIS ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

Yesterday afternoon Detectives O'Connor and Field were detailed from the District Attorney's office to the Quarantine Station to watch the arrival of the City of Vera Cruz, from Havana, by which Sharkey was expected. About 4:30 P. M. the vessel was signaled off Sandy Hook, and two hours later she reached quarantine, but on boarding the steamer it was found that Sharkey was still in charge of the Spanish authorities. Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Lyon were among the passengers from Havana, and they stated that Sharkey had not been delivered up by the Spanish Government when they left Havana on Saturday evening, but that he was expected to arrive from Santiago de Cuba on Monday. Mr. Rollins said that he was in jail at Santiago, and that from the feeling of the authorities at Havana, and from what could be learned of the views of the representatives of the Spanish Government, he had no doubt that they would surrender him to Mr. Davies. He said they were pretty well tired of him from the reckless and lawless manner in which he had conducted himself. The Spanish Government would prefer, he said, to have a request made by the United States authorities for his surrender, and the delay in giving him up, he thought, was to be attributed to this. He did not believe, however, that any such request would be made, and he had no doubt that Sharkey would soon be on his way to New-York. Before leaving Havana he learned that he had made a determined effort to escape from the jail at Santiago. By some means he succeeded in procuring a set of burglar's tools, and had forced his way through the prison doors and was about to make his escape when he was discovered and placed in a more secure part of the prison. As soon as the Spanish authorities deliver him up to Mr. Davies, and he reaches Havana, a dispatch will be forwarded to the District Attorney here announcing the vessel by which he will be sent to New-York.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.

CELEBRATION OF ITS SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY—REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTION.

The seventh anniversary of the Presbyterian Hospital, Seventieth street, was celebrated yesterday in the chapel attached to the institution, a number of prominent Presbyterian clergymen and merchants, members of that denomination, being present. The proceedings were opened by Rev. Mr. McBride, the hospital Chaplain, with readings from the Scriptures. Mr. James Lenox, the President of the Society, then called upon Mr. Hartley, the Corresponding Secretary, who read a comprehensive report of the management of the affairs of the institution since its inception. In this report the subscription funds of the institution, the limited bed fund, and the century fund were particularly alluded to, and their objects described. The report of the Treasurer, Mr. A. B. Belknap, was next read. The receipts of the Hospital during the year had been $60,523 28, with an excess of expenditures of $3,500.

Rev. Drs. Hutton, Thompson, and Vermilyea made brief and appropriate addresses on the occasion which had brought them together, and after the addresses Rev. Dr. Thompson announced that the Presbytery of New-York had agreed to devote one Sunday in each year, to be known as Hospital Sunday, to the aid of the hospital, on which day collections would be taken up in all the churches in the City for the benefit of the institution. The benediction was then pronounced, and an inspection of the building was then made by the visitors.

THE NEW-JERSEY ELECTIONS.

LITTLE INTEREST MANIFESTED IN HUDSON COUNTY—THE RESULT IN JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN—RETURNS FROM OTHER CITIES.

But little interest was manifested in the local elections held throughout Hudson County on Tuesday. The counting of the votes proceeded very slowly, and up to the present has not yet been finished. This is notably the case in Hoboken and in some of the outlying townships which comprise the Eighth Assembly District. Throughout the county elections were held for Freeholders, Tuesday's being the first election under the new law reorganizing that board and reducing it in number to sixteen members. In the First Assembly District John M. Gibson, Democrat, was re-elected by a majority of 37, and Coykendall, Republican, by a majority of 20. In the Second District McPhilips and Harper, both Democrats, were elected by pluralities. In the Third, Cronham, Republican, has a majority of 156, and Freeman, Republican, of 275. The Fourth District elected Meinken, Republican, by 50 majority, and Hentage, Republican, by 46 majority. In the Fifth District Young, Democrat, has a majority of 48, and Cummings, Democrat, of 52. The Sixth District elects Wickham, Democrat, over Speck, by a majority of 61, and Mullaney, Democrat, over Van Horn, by a majority of 50. The returns from the Seventh District are not complete, but Cooke and Stuhr, both independent candidates, have been elected. Elections in three of the townships are in progress to-day, but the vote of Tuesday assured the election of John Dwyer and John P. O'Reilly, both Democrats, to that board. The board will stand eleven Democrats to five Republicans.

In Jersey City, besides the Justices of the Peace and the Constables, one member of the Board of Aldermen and one of the Board of Education were chosen in each of the six districts into which the city is divided. The First District elects Wood, Democrat, by 89 majority; the Second, McLaughlan, Democrat, by 540; the Third, Soule, Republican, by 242; the Fourth, Helms, Republican, by 50; the Fifth, Kase, Republican, by 247, and the Sixth, Van Cleef, Democrat, by 41. Four Democrats and two Republicans of the present board hold over, and the next board will stand seven Democrats and five Republicans.

The following-named nominees were elected to the Board of Education: First District, Mercein, Democrat; Second District, McGrath, Democrat; Third District, Pangborn, Republican; Fourth District, Semler, Democrat; Fifth District, Jewell, Republican; Sixth District, Sanborn, Democrat. Five Democrats and one Republican of the present board hold over. The next board will stand, nine Democrats and three Republicans.

The result of the election in Hoboken, Tuesday, is somewhat mixed. Joseph Russell, Democrat, was elected Mayor by a large majority. John R. McCullough for City Clerk and John Kamena for City Treasurer had no opposition. They are both Democrats. For Collector of Revenue Andrew Krollman, independent German candidate, beat John C. O'Sullivan, Democrat, and J. D. P. Mount, Republican. John McDermott was elected Water Commissioner by a large majority. The following were elected Aldermen: First Ward, Joseph W. Bownes, Independent, Charles H. Rahe, Democrat; Second Ward, Charles Gross and Thomas Leonard, both Democrats; Third Ward, Thomas Miller and Patrick Plunkett, both Independent; Fourth Ward, Edward Dwyer and John McMahon, both Democrats; James H. Kniffen, William C. Harp, Edward J. Kerr, and Richard McCarthy, all Democrats, were elected School Trustees.

In Bayonne. Henry Meiggs, Democrat, was elected Mayor by ninety majority over D. C. Halsted, Independent Democrat. William D. Myers, Republican, was elected Recorder by a handsome majority. The Councilmen elected are John Newman, James H. Dilkes, Jasper A. Cadmus, and William H. Teale, two Republicans and two Democrats.

In Harrison, the Aldermen elected are Bernard Henry and John Kerr, Republicans, and John J. Mulligan and Thomas J. Swift, Democrats.

In Kearney the Republicans made a clean sweep, electing the entire Town Committee. The committee are Richard Hill, Henry Boan, Robert O. Babbitt, George Heads, and Byron Bininger.

In Belleville, Marchbank, Republican, was elected Councilman at Large. Blewett, Republican, and Douglas, Democrat, were elected Chosen Freeholders.

In New-Brunswick, the entire Republican ticket, with the exception of the freeholders and one constable, was elected. The city has been largely Democratic for a number of years.

At Rahway yesterday the whole Democratic ticket was elected by 100 to 300 majority. David K. Regno was elected Mayor by 100 majority; Chosen Freeholders Samuel Halliday and Silas H. Leonard were re-elected. The following were also elected: Water Commissioner, David Hetfield; Commissioners, First Ward, Samuel Leonard; Second Ward, George Audlefunger; Third Ward, Charles E. Pratt; Fourth Ward, John L. Freeman.

THE CHICAGO BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

CHICAGO, Ill, April 14.—In the Inter-State Billiard Tournament the games were finished at a late hour last night, as follows: Rhines, of Chicago, beat Silverman, of Wisconsin, 200 to 190; winner's average, 5.40. Shaw, of Indiana, beat Carter, of Ohio, 200 to 197; winner's average, 5.12. Miller, of New-Orleans, beat Magrioli, of the same city, 200 to 99; winner's average, 5 15-17.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE NEXT CONFERENCE—PROTEST AGAINST APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF SECTARIAN SCHOOLS—CLOSING ADDRESS OF BISHOP AMES—MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS FOR THE YEAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, April 14, 1875.

The last session of the Conference of 1875 was held this morning. Rev. Mr. Wheatley presented the following appointments for next Conference, which were adopted:

Annual Conference Sermon—Thomas Lodge, with DeLos Lull as alternate.

Missionary Anniversary—Alfred Coons, Gen. C. B. Fisk, William Lloyd, J. M. Reid, Missionary Secretary.

Education—A. P. Lyon, J. F. Dean, H. B. Ridgeway.

Church Extension—O. Haviland, W. T. Hatfield, C. C. McCabe.

Sunday-school—D. M. McCartney, D. D. Gillespie, J. M. King.

Temperance—V. N. Traver, J. H. Hawxhurst, J. T. McClellan.

The officers of the Conference Missionary Society of last year were re-elected, except F. S. Bond, Rev. Mr. Richmond being appointed in his place. Rev. C. S. Brown was elected Treasurer of the next Conference. The Bishop appointed the Presiding Elders a committee on the subject of District Conferences in 1876.

The reports of the Sunday-school Committee, Conference Treasurer, Committee on Freedmen's Aid, and Committee on Temperance, were read and adopted.

Dr. Ridgeway presented the report of the Committee on Education, which among other things contained the following:

The intelligence of the people must be regarded as an indispensable condition of the stability of a republican form of government. The Compulsory Education act of this State, far from being arbitrary and oppressive, is a measure of self-preservation on the part of the Commonwealth. At the same time, such is the genius of American institutions that it is not the province of the State to provide for the religious instruction of the people, and every attempt to divert the public funds into sectarian channels is an infraction of individual liberty, and must jeopard the whole system of public education. The claim now set up by the Roman Catholics for appropriations to their parochial schools is to be deprecated and resisted as a part of a series of encroachments which their managers, under the inspiration of Vaticanism, are plotting against secular education and political freedom.

The report was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Wheatley then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the members of the New-York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, do hereby emphatically protest against the appropriation of public moneys to the support of Roman Catholics or other sectarian schools under any pretext whatever as unpatriotic, illegal, and invidious.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the Secretary of the Conference, signed by himself and the Chairman of the Committee on Education, to the President of the Board of Education of the City of New-York.

A rising vote was taken and the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Rev. J. B. Wakeley was presented by Bishop Ames with a cane, and acknowledged the compliment in an appropriate address.

The following were admitted on trial as future members of Conference: Frank J. Belcher and Edward H. Royce, of the Rhinebeck District; J. Ogden Curran, Newark Conference; L. C. H. Adams, Morristown, N. J.; Frank Wilson, Prattsville; Platt M. Chase, Prattsville, and E. B. Crane.

The report of the Committee on Periodicals was then read and adopted. Rev. Dr. Foss presented a series of complimentary resolutions tendering the thanks of the Conference to Bishop Ames, who presided, as well as to the Secretary and assistants, pastors of churches, officers of the Young Men's Christian Association, private families, and all who had been instrumental in forwarding the objects of the Conference. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Bishop Ames then announced that the business of the Conference had closed, and delivered an appropriate parting address. In relation to reducing the districts on both sides of the Hudson, the Bishop said, that before the Conference took action in the matter, he had appointed a sub-committee of Presiding Elders to examine the question, and he was therefore prepared to act, but only in reference to the consolidation on the east side, which he favored and had stricken out of the Rhinebeck District, thus making only two on the east side of the Hudson—Poughkeepsie and New-York—and had made the appointments accordingly. In looking the Western Districts all over carefully, he hoped the Conference would pardon him when he said he was not prepared to consolidate those districts till a further and more complete examination had been made. After thanking the Conference for its kindness to him, the Bishop announced the appointments as follows:

NEW-YORK DISTRICT.

M. D. C. Crawford, Presiding Elder.

New-York—Greene Street and Duane, J. A. Edmonds; Five Points Mission, C. S. Brown; Washington Square, W. Lloyd; Bedford Street, G. H. Gregory; Perry Street, W. Ostrander; Jane Street, W. W. Sever; Central Church, C. S. Harrower; Eighteenth Street, M. S. Terry; St. Paul's, J. A. M. Chapman; Swedish Bethel, one to be supplied, D. S. Sorlin; Twenty-fourth Street, T. Lodge; Thirtieth Street, G. H. Corey; Free Tabernacle, John Johns; St. Luke's, W. P. Abbott; Forty-third Street, W. H. Mickle; Forty-fourth Street, S. I. Ferguson; St. John's, J. M. King; Lexington Avenue, J. W. Selleck; Eighty-eighth Street, A. D. Vail; St. James, C. D. Foss; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, J. G. Oakley.

City Mission—Mission Circuit, A. C. Morehouse, W. S. Bouton; Grace Church, R. Wheatley; St. Mark's, E. W. S. Peck.

Washington Heights, H. H. Birkins; Morrisiania, J. Swift; Tremont, T. La Monte; Fordham, to be supplied; North New-York Mission, D. W. C. Van Gaasbeck.

Yonkers—First Church, F. Hamlin; Central Church, A. H. Ferguson; W. P. Browning, Superintendent.

Tuckahoe, O. Haviland; Greenburgh, U. Messiter; Ashford, Adee Vail.

White Plains—First Church, A. P. Lyon; Memorial, W. F. Hatfield.

Hartsdale, I. H. Lent; Irvington, W. A. Chadwick; Tarrytown, J. K. Wardle; North Tarrytown, G. N. Pratt; Sing Sing, Delos Lull; North Sing Sing, J. F. Richmond; Croton, J. M. Burgar.

Peekskill—First Church, B. H. Burch; St. Paul's, C. R. North.

Shrub Oaks, D. D. Gillespie; Putnam Valley, J. W. Jones; Croton Lake, E. Ashton; Lake Mahopac, H. C. Humphreys; Purdy's Station, Aaron Coons; Mount Zion, N. O. Lent; Golden's Bridge and Cross River, E. H. W. Barden; Bedford Middle Patent and Chestnut Ridge, W. Blake; Newcastle, J. W. Ackerly; Katonah, E. Lewis; Pleasantville, T. W. Chadwick; Kensico and Armonk, A. Davis.

Joseph Holdich, Secretary of the American Bible Society, member of St. Paul's Quarterly Conference.

C. C. McCabe, Assistant Secretary of the Church Extension Society, member of St. Paul's Quarterly Conference.

POUGHKEEPSIE DISTRICT.

William Goss, Presiding Elder.

Poughkeepsie.—Washington street, J. F. McClelland; Cannon street, P. R. Hawxhurst; Hedding Church, W. H. Evans.

Wappinger's Falls and New-Hamburgh, J. H. Hawxhurst; Carthage and Glenham, to be supplied; Fishkill Village, W. F. Brush; Johnsville, G. Daniels; Fishkill on the Hudson, P. Germond; Matteawan, C. W. Millard; Cold Spring, J. B. Wakeley; Phillipstown, S. F. White; Hyde Park, G. B. Clark; Rhinebeck, A. Ostrander; Hillside and Riverside, L. C. H. Adams; Red Hook, G. W. Knapp; Germantown and Madalin, J. L. Loomis.

Hudson.—First Church, A. McLean; St. John's, to be supplied.

Stockport, S. P. Gallaway; Claverack and Philmont, G. D. Townsend; West Taghkanic and Glencoe Mills, W. Hall; Union Corners, Jackson Corners, and West Gallatin, N. H. Bangs; Spencertown and Harlemville, J. H. Lane; Chatham Four Corners, J. W. Smith; East Chatham and Red Rock, W. A. Mackey; West Stockbridge and Canaan, J. Ogden Kern; Copake, J. G. Slater; Hillsdale and North and West Hillsdale, Alfred Coons, E. H. Roys; Lenox and Lenox Furnace, T. S. Bond; Goshen and Norfolk, to be supplied; Lee, H. B. Mead; Housatonic and Stockbridge, R. Kay; Tyringham, O. P. Crandall; Great Barrington and North Egremont, S. Fitch; Sheffield, J. C. Hoyt; Hartsville, J. Ackerman; Falls Village, W. C. Smith; North Canaan and Ashley Falls, R. Hunt; Lakeville, W. Stevens; Millerton, M. R. Lent; Pine Plains, W. E. Ketcham; Ancram, J. H. Mitchell; Milan and Bangall, T. J. Belcher; Pleasant Valley and Washington Hollow, C. Sager; Dutchess, R. H. Travis; Poughquag, B. N. Lewis; Pawling and Reynoldsville, M. M. Curtis; Wing Station, J. Burch; New-Fairfield, T. S. Lent; Verbank, to be supplied; Lithgow, W. A. Dalton; Amenia, F. Mason North; Dover Plains and Chestnut Ridge, R. M. Roberts; Sharon and Amenia Union, S. J. McCutcheon; Gaylordville, U. Symonds; Carmel and Drewville, E. S. Bishop; Brewsters, W. H. Ferris; West Point, J. W. B. Wood; Garrison, W. L. Pattison; Fort Montgomery, to be supplied.

John Miley, Professor in Drew Theological Seminary, and member Sing Sing Quarterly Conference.

PRATTSVILLE DISTRICT.

A. K. Sanford, Presiding Elder.

Prattsville, S. Merchant; Roxbury, O. P. Dales; Gilboa, G. W. Ferris; North Blenheim, H. F. Odell; Livingstonville, to be supplied by E. Hunt; Durham, J. P. Burgar; Oak Hill, H. C. Earl; Greenville, T. Elliot—one to be supplied; Coeymans, H. W. Ackerley; Dormansville, G. Woodworth; Medway, to be supplied; Coxsackie, J. Millard; Coeymans Hollow, A. Schriver; Athens and High Hill, W. W. Shaw; Catskill, G. Clarke; Leeds and Sandy Plains, J. H. Phillips; Cairo, H. C. Masten; Malden and Asbury, A. R. Burroughs, R. Decker, Superintendent; Kiskatom, E. Clement; Windham, O. R. Bouton; East Jewett, C. H. Travis; Ashland, F. L. Wilson; Hunter, J. Keogan, Lexington, to be supplied; Hobart, C. B. Landon; Stamford, L. S. Brown; Bloomville, G. W. Martin; Margaretville, I. R. Vandewater; Clovesville, W. W. Taylor; Andes, A. Gaylord; Delhi, J. W. Macomber; Hamden, to be supplied by W. E. Smith; Bovina, Platt N. Chase; Walton, J. Elliot; Franklin, G. Draper; North Franklin, E. White; Croton, W. S. Winans; Davenport, M. Conchman; Fergusonville, J. H. Wood; Jefferson, L. G. Niles; Summit, W. H. Smith; Charlottsville, to be supplied by W. H. Peters; Eminence, E. P. Crane.

ELLENVILLE DISTRICT.

E. S. Osbon, Presiding Elder.

Ellenville, D. Buck; Phillipsport, C. H. Reynolds; Bloomingburg, Charles Palmer; Crawford, R. L. Shurter; Middletown, D. L. Marks; Ridgebury, to be supplied; Bridgeville and Sandburg, Eli Quick; Monticello, R. H. Kelly; Mongaup Valley, D. Gibson; Pike Pond, W. J. Ives; Calicoon and Fremont Center, F. W. Andrews; Long Eddy, to be supplied; Equinunk, J. Lee Gamble; Hancock, L. W. Walsworth; Deposit, Z. N. Lewis; Cannonsville, J. W. Gorse; Little York, to be supplied; Harvard, to be supplied; Downsville, J. L. Ketcham; Shavertown, J. Tetley; Rockland, E. Van Keuren; Liberty, W. M. Chipp; Stevensville, to be supplied; Greenfield, A. B. Farber, Superintendent; Fallsburg and Neversink Flats, to be supplied; Grahamsville, J. W. Bohlman; Napanock, D. Heroy; Rochester, D. M. Powell; Alligerville, J. N. Bryars; Stone Ridge, J. Rowe; Shokan, W. D. Fero; Shandaken, J. Whittaker; Olive, A. H. Haynes; Woodstock, C. Gorse; West Hurley, I. B. Hery.

NEWBURG DISTRICT.

J. Y. Bates, Presiding Elder.

Newburg—Trinity, G. S. Hare; St. John's, L. H. King; Grace Church, A. M. Osbon.

North Newburg, R. Kerr; Gardnertown and Little Britain, C. F. Wixon; Rossville, N. Brusie; Marlborough, F. Bottome; Milton, F. D. Abrams; Highlands, N. B. Thompson; New-Paltz, Thomas Carter; Esopus, to be supplied; Eddyville, E. B. Pierce; Port Ewen, E. E. Pinney.

Kingston—Rondout, J. J. Dean; St. James, H. B. Ridgaway; Second Church, J. E. Gorse.

Saugerties, W. E. Clarke; Glascoe, C. Roehr; Modena, D. H. Hanaburgh; Walden, D. Phillips; Galeville, to be supplied; Highland Church, to be supplied; Montgomery, N. S. Tuthill; Goshen, E. Tinker; Chester, J. P. Hermance; Sugar Loaf, S. G. Keyser; Florida, J. T. Hargrave; Warwick, V. N. Traver; Edenville, C. C. Miller; Bellvale, A. N. Mulnix; Monroe, D. McCartney; Craigsville, H. Wood; Washingtonville, J. Croft; Highland Mills, J. H. Champion; Southfield, G. Hearn; New Windsor and Salisbury Mills, O. P. Matthews; Cornwall, C. M. Eggleston.

Andrew Longacre transferred to Philadelphia Conference.

W. F. Butler transferred to Missouri Conference.

NEW-YORK EAST ANNUAL CONFERENCE M. E. CHURCH.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION—BUSINESS OF THE DAY—LIST OF THE MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS FOR THE YEAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MERIDEN, Conn., Wednesday, April 14, 1875.

Two sessions of the New-York East Annual Conference were held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city to-day, Bishop Edward G. Andrews, D. D., presiding. A subscription in behalf of Rev. William Gothard was made, which amounted to about $600. Rev. Mr. Weatherby, from the Minard Home, Morristown, N. J., represented that institution. D. A. Goodsell was chosen to preach the Conference missionary sermon next Spring, with T. S. Breckenridge as alternate; and W. R. Davis was selected to preach a Conference sermon at that time, with J. W. Beach, D. D., as alternate. Officers for the Conference Church Extension Society were then chosen.

The second question of the Discipline was asked by the Bishop: Who are admitted on trial? A resolution not to admit any one was finally voted down after a lively discussion of two hours. Among others admitted was Rev. Thomas A. Davis, who is to be Pastor of the Attorney Street Church, New-York.

The afternoon session began at 2 o'clock, and after dispatching some routine business of minor importance, the Conference adjourned to meet at the Hanson Place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, in April, 1876. The following ministeral appointments were then read by Bishop Andrews:

NEW-YORK DISTRICT.

G. T. Kettell, Presiding Elder, Post Office, New-York.

New-York.—John street, N. G. Cheney, J. S. D'Orsay, Superintendent; Forsyth street, J. B. Merwin; Allen street, C. E. Harris; Alanson Church, W. P. Estes; Willett street, J. V. Saunders; Second street, William McAlister; Seventh street, J. S. Willis; Wesley Chapel, Robert Roden; Attorney street, to be supplied by the City Church Extension and Missionary Society; Eleventh street, Alexander Graham; Seventeenth street, J. H. Lightbourn; Twenty-seventh street, W. W. Clark; Thirty-seventh street, W. H. Russell; Beekman Hill, W. H. Thomas; Sixty-first street, Robert Crook; Seventy-sixth street, connected with the City Church Extension and Missionary Society, J. S. Haugh; South Harlem to be supplied; Second avenue, T. H. Burch; North New-York, C. B. Ford.

West Chester, West Farms, and Bronxdale, C. P. Cowper; Olinville, Charles Kelsey; East Chester, J. O. Worth; City Island, C. T. Mallory; Mount Vernon, John Dickinson; New-Rochelle, A. S. Graves; Upper New-Rochelle, to be supplied; Mamaroneck, T. R. Slicer; Rye, W. H. Wardell; Portchester, S. M. Hammond; King street, ——; Greenwich, J. W. Beach; Round Hill and Stanwich, F. M. Hallock; Mianus, C. W. Fordham; Stamford and Riverside, J. M. Buckley; Roxbury and Springdale, ——; Darien, Ephraim K. Watt; Pound Ridge and Selleck's Corner, J. H. Crofut; High Ridge, Hunting Ridge, and Great Hill, H. S. Still.

D. D. Whedon, editor of *Quarterly Review*, member of Thirty-seventh Street Quarterly Conference.

Daniel Curry, editor of *Christian Advocate*, member of Thirty-seventh Street Quarterly Conference.

W. P. Corbitt, Agent of Conference Temperance Society, member of Seventh Street Quarterly Conference.

LONG ISLAND SOUTH DISTRICT.

Charles Fletcher, Presiding Elder, No. 31 Sands street, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.—Sands street, George Taylor; York street, J. L. Gilder; Washington street, D. A. Goodsell; Johnson street, J. L. Hall; Pacific street, A. S. Hunt; First place, J. W. Barnhart; Carroll park, W. W. Bowdish; Warren street, John Parker, 2d; William street, E. K. Fanning; Eighteenth street, R. C. Putney; Seventh avenue, E. J. Haynes; Hanson place, G. E. Reed; Fleet street, W. C. Steel; New-York avenue, G. L. Westgate; Embury Church, C. E. Miller; Nostrand avenue, C. M. Griffin; Greene avenue, F. W. Ware; James Church, J. H. Stansbury; Swedish Church, Albert Ericson; Norwegian Mission, O. P. Petersen.

East New-York, William Platts; Cypress Hills, L. W. Holmes; Flatbush, T. M. Terry; Flatlands, C. W. Powell; Parkville, Henry Aston; Sheep's Head Bay, to be supplied; Bay Ridge and Unionville, S. A. Seaman; Farmingdale and Sweet Hollow, to be supplied by C. Graham; Newbridge and Seaford, Sigfried Kristeller; East Meadow and Uniondale, to be supplied by M. Bedell; Amityville, William Lawrence; North Amityville, James Robinson; Babylon, George Dunbar; Islip, Robert Codling; Bay Shore, T. D. Littlewood; Sayville, D. T. Halleck; Blue Point and Bayport, George Filmer; Patchogue, B. F. Reeve; Coram, Middle Island, Brookhaven and Belport, to be supplied by C. H. Beale; Moriches, A. A. Belmont; West Harrington, W. A. Munson; Good Ground and Atlanticville, to be supplied; Southampton, Alexander McAllister; Bridgehampton, W. W. McGuire; East Hampton and Ammagansett, to be supplied; Sag Harbor, G. H. Goodsell.

E. B. Bates, Chaplain of Seamen's Friend Society—Member of First Place Quarterly Conference.

G. A. Hall, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association—Member of Hanson Place Quarterly Conference.

LONG ISLAND—NORTH DISTRICT.

C. B. Sing, Presiding Elder, Post Office No. 84 Quincy street, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.—Summerfield, A. H. Wyatt; Simpson, W. R. Davis; Park Avenue Mission, to be supplied; De Kalb Avenue, S. H. Platt; Tompkins Avenue, Frederick Brown; Broadway Mission, to be supplied by R. P. Christopher; St. Johns, H. W. Warren; Central, B. M. Adams; South Second Street, John Pegg, Jr.; South Third Street, I. Simmons; Gothic Church, W. J. Robinson; Cook Street, G. H. Andrews; North Fifth Street, C. P. Corner; Leonard Street, S. C. Keeler.

Greenpoint.—First Church, G. A. Hubbell; Tabernacle, J. S. Breckenridge.

Hunter's Point and Dutch Kills, H. C. Glover; Astoria, A. C. Bowdish; Newtown, to be supplied; Middle Village, R. K. Drissy, Superintendent; Maspeth, to be supplied by William Twiddy; Flushing, George Stillman; Whitestone and Little Neck, C. K. True; Great Neck, Charles Backman; Jamaica, W. T. Hill; Springfield, George Hollis; Hempstead, C. E. Glover; Wesbury, to be supplied; Rockaway, Foster's Meadows, and Woodsbury, S. F. Johnson; Pearsall's, Mansfield French; Rockville Centre, F. C. Hill; Baldwin's, Stephen Rushmore; Freeport, E. S. Hebbard; Glen Cove, Thomas Stephenson; Sea Cliff, William Ross, Superintendent; Locust Valley and Bayville, Charles Stearns; Roslyn, Searington, and Glenwood, David McMullen; Port Washington, ——; Norwich, J. C. Thomas; Oyster Bay, to be supplied; Cold Spring, to be supplied; Woodbury and West Hills, O. C. Lane; Huntington, Edwin Warriner; Centreport, Dix Hills, and Long Swamp, to be supplied; Northport, C. S. Wing; Smithtown, Benjamin Redford; St. James, to be supplied by L. S. Brundage; Stony Brook and Setauket, ——; Port Jefferson, John Pilkington; Riverhead, L. P. Perry; Jamesport, G. W. Allen; Cutchogue and Mattituck, W. R. Webster; Southold, J. W. Simpson; Greenport and Shelter Island, J. W. Horne; Orient, W. T. Pray; New-Milford, E. L. Bray; Cornwall Bridge and Ellsworth, L. S. Stowe; Shepang Circuit, to be supplied; West Goshen and Cornwall Centre, D. S. Stevens; Litchfield, G. A. Graves; West Winsted, B. T. Abbott; Bakerville and Burrville, F. W. Hoyt; Wolcottville, S. K. Smith; Thomaston, David Nash; Waterbury, C. S. Williams; Bethlehem, to be supplied—C. S. Dikeman; Watertown and North Watertown, H. Q. Judd; Middlebury, to be supplied; Naugatuck, to be supplied by J. W. Davis; Woodbury, Joseph Vinton; South Britain, to be supplied by F. F. Gordon; Smithbury, W. T. Gilbert; Beacon Falls, to be supplied by J. Taylor; Seymour, E. H. Dutcher; Ansonia, Lindsay Parker; Birmingham, Joseph Pullman; Stratford, A. V. R. Abbott.

BRIDGEPORT DISTRICT.

M. L. Scudder, Presiding Elder; P. O. Huntington, Long Island.

Bridgeport.—First Church and Fairfield, D. O. Ferris; Washington Park, S. H. Bray; North Main street, A. Sandford; Summerfield Church, A. P. Chapman; Newfields, E. A. Blake; Southport, L. W. Abbott; Westport, S. H. Smith; Saugatuck, M. N. Olmstead.

Norwalk.—First Church, W. H. Simonson; Second Church, R. W. Jones; Third Church ——; East Avenue, William Brown; New-Canaan, J. M. Carroll.

North Wilton and Vista, to be supplied by Sylvester Smith; Zion's Hill, to be supplied by J. H. Monaton; Georgetown, H. A. Van Dalsem; Ridgefield, T. C. Beach; Redding, Joseph Smith; Long Ridge, to be supplied; Bethel, G. A. Parkington; Danbury and Mission, J. L. Peck, one to be supplied; Easton, W. H. Stebbins; Stepney, David Osborn; Nichols Farms and Trumbull, Henry Scofield; Riverside and East Village, A. B. Pulling; Newtown and Roxbury, to be supplied by J. W. Pattison.

NEW-HAVEN DISTRICT.

Benjamin Pilsbury, Presiding Elder; (Post Office Middletown, Conn.)

New-Haven.—First Church, L. S. Weed; St. John Street, C. H. Buck; East Pearl Street, C. W. Gallagher; George Street, G. L. Taylor; Wesley Chapel, G. P. Mains; West Chapel Street, G. L. Thompson.

East Rock Mission, to be supplied by E. H. Frisbee; City Missions, Nathan Hubbell; Westville, W. D. Thompson; Bethany, to be supplied; West Haven, W. E. Tomkinson; Milford, T. N. Laine; Hamden, J. Ripper; Branford, R. S. Eldridge; Guilford, to be supplied; Madison, J. B. Shepherd; Clinton, B. A. Gilman; Westbrook, T. W. Bethel; Old Saybrook, to be supplied by T. E. Rogers; Essex, W. W. Elder; Higganum and Haddam, H. D. Latham; West Haddam and Killingworth, J. H. Hand; Rockland, to be supplied by J. W. Gibbs; Durham, G. B. Dusinberre; Middlefield, C. W. Lyon; Middletown, A. C. Eggleston; Cromwell, to be supplied by R. L. Green; Rocky Hill, to be supplied; West Rocky Hill, to be supplied by H. H. Hayden; Berlin, to be supplied by Lewis Gunn; East Berlin, to be supplied; Kensington, J. H. Beale; Meriden, W. H. Boole; South Meriden, to be supplied by O. J. Range; Yalesville, J. T. Langlois; Cheshire, J. O. Munson; Southington, H. E. Burnes; Bristol, Arza Hill; Forestville, N. L. Porter; New-Britain, R. H. Rust.

Hartford—First Church, Richard Meredith; North Church, A. H. Mead; South Park Church, J. E. Smith.

Wethersfield, to be supplied; Windsor, John Cromlish; Windsor Locks, John Brien; Bloomfield, Albert Booth; Simsbury, W. F. Markwick; West Granby, to be supplied; East Granby, R. H. Loomis; West Suffield, William Wake; Farmington, to be supplied by W. W. Hurd; Burlington, to be supplied by William Bryant; Unionville, to be supplied; Collinsville and New-Hartford, to be supplied; Pleasant Valley, to be supplied by Home Missionary; North Canton, Lyman Richardson; Washington Hill and Hartland, Isma Sanford; Colebrook River Circuit, to be supplied by Charles Dixon.

W. N. Rice, Professor Wesleyan University, member of Middletown Quarterly Conference.

TERMINAL OVERCHARGES.

PARTICULARS OF GRAIN DELIVERY AT THIS PORT.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LEGISLATIVE CANAL COMMITTEE AND THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—PURPOSE OF THE RESOLUTION OF SENATOR LORD—THE MERCHANTS READY TO AID THE COMMITTEE—LETTER FROM A MEMBER OF THE EXCHANGE—CERTAIN RAILROAD PRACTICES.

The legislative Subcommittee appointed at the instance of Senator Lord, to investigate the alleged excessive terminal charges on grain at this port, have not yet appeared in this City. They are expected to arrive and begin the personal part of the investigation about the end of the week. The only action they have taken thus far has been to send the following letter to the Secretary of the Produce Exchange:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SENATE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, April 1, 1875.

To the Secretary of the New-York Produce Exchange:

DEAR SIR: I inclose you a copy of the resolutions adopted by this body, and I am referred to you as competent to give the desired information. Will you please give us, at your earliest convenience, a detailed statement of all the information you have as to each inquiry made in the resolutions. We wish to get at the exact charges on grain when it comes into your port if sold in your market or shipped to another port, either by elevators, commission men, slip, pier, wharf, or other charges, say for the past four years. Please give me the best and most minute information on the matter at your earliest convenience, and oblige,

Yours respectfully, D. H. COLE,
Chairman Senate Canal Committee.

On motion of Mr. Lord:

Resolved, That the Canal Committee are hereby requested to ascertain, and report to this body, the prices charged in the City of New-York upon the following transfers of grain at that port: Price charged for elevating grain from canal-boats; prices charged to the seller and to the buyer of grain, and to the vessel receiving the grain; also, whether these prices are exacted by the rules and regulations of any association, corporation, or combination in that City; also, what charges are collected from canal-boats for the use of slips and wharves or port charges; also, that the same information be ascertained and reported by the Canal Committee as relates to the City of Buffalo; also, that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

By order. H. A. GLIDDEN, Clerk.

Mr. Philips, Secretary of the Exchange, immediately replied with a letter of acknowledgment, and on Monday following this up with the accompanying detailed answer:

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE,
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1875.

Hon. D. H. Cole, Chairman Senate Committee on Canals, Albany:

DEAR SIR: We have already acknowledged the receipt of your communication of the 7th inst. and its inclosure, and promised to give you the requested information as soon as it could be prepared. We will now furnish the information as called for by the Senate resolutions which have been referred to you for investigation; and take this opportunity to thank you for the uniform courtesy which has been extended to delegates from this Exchange who have visited Albany from time to time in connection with legislative action affecting the interests of our City and State in canal matters.

In justice to our organization we should state at the outset that the New-York Produce Exchange has nothing whatever to do, either directly or indirectly, with fixing the rates of compensation of its members for their services in the various branches of business in which they are engaged. This is left entirely to private arrangement and competition. We believe this explanation to be necessary for your information because the resolutions as introduced by the member of the Senate from Rochester, contains the inference that we are parties to certain alleged exactions upon the commerce of this port, and enforce them with the power of rule and regulation. Grain arriving at this port is subject to the following charges:

1. Towing, to and from the place of delivery, $12, and this is paid by the consignee of the grain.

2. Unloading of canal-boat three-quarter cent per bushel, paid by captain or owner of the boat.

3. Weighing of the cargo, three-quarter cent per bushel, one-half of which is paid by the consignee of the grain, and one-half by the purchaser.

4. If the grain goes into store or warehouse there is no extra charge for thirty days, the items as above in memorandum one, two, and three covering the storage for the time. For every additional ten days beyond the thirty there is a further charge of one-quarter cent per bushel.

5. If grain goes on board an ocean vessel in bags, there is a charge in addition to that named in memoranda 1, 2, and 3, of five-eighths of a cent per bushel for putting the grain in bags and delivering on board the ship, and an additional charge of thirty cents per ton to the stevedores for stowing away properly in the hold, both of these charges being paid by the ship.

6. If the grain goes on board an ocean vessel in bulk there is a charge, in addition to memoranda 1, 2, and 3, of eight-tenths of one cent per bushel for delivery on board the ship, trimming and stowing properly in the hold, and this is paid for by the ship.

7. If the grain goes on board coasting vessels, sloops, or schooners there is a charge in addition to memoranda 1, 2, and 3 of twenty-five one hundredths of one cent per bushel for delivering the cargo, trimming, and stowing in hold, and this charge is paid by the vessel.

8. If the purchaser desires the grain cleaned by blowing from it the dust and refuse matter, it is done at his expense, at a charge of one-fourth of one cent per bushel.

9. The rate of wharfage is regulated by statute law, and is fifty cents per day for an outside berth for each boat. The Captain or owner of the boat pays the wharfage.

To recapitulate: The cost for handling grain, in addition to towage and wharfage, is as follows: First, grain delivered to store, including thirty days' storage free, 1/2 cent; second, grain delivered to ocean vessels in bags, about 2 22 1/2-100 cents; third, grain delivered to ocean vessels in bulk, 2 30-100 cents; fourth, grain delivered on coasting vessels, 1 75-100 cents; fifth, if grain is cleaned, there is an additional charge on each of the above of 1/4 cent.

The elevating and transfering of grain is mainly carried on by private firms, there being but two stock companies engaged in the business here. The charges as herein stated have been generally agreed to by common consent, and they are not exacted by any rule or regulation of any association, corporation, or combination, but are regulated by the common rule of supply and demand and the usual competition for business in all trades. It must be conceded that a business requiring so large an outlay of money as is necessary in the building of elevators should be fairly remunerated. The property is of a perishable nature, and they are subject to seasons of great depression and dullness, by the failure of crops or the absence of any export demand for grain. The cost of receiving and holding grain in stores at this port has been one and three-fourths cents less, for the first thirty days it is held, for two years past, than was formerly charged.

Many of our merchants think the charge for transferring grain from canal-boats to ocean vessels is larger than it ought to be, and particularly at this time, when all parties should be willing to do all they can to draw to this port the large production of the West; and to meet this feeling we understand it is the intention of the men controlling the floating elevators to make a reduction which will be satisfactory to all concerned. The gentlemen engaged in this business are deeply interested in any measure of reform which will tend to increase the receipts of grain at this port, for they have invested in floating and stationary elevators and in warehouses no less than $5,000,000.

We have endeavored to give you a full reply to all the inquiries you have made, and if it is not sufficiently plain we will be glad to explain more fully either by letter or a personal interview with your committee.

With respect, I have the honor to be very truly yours, WILLIAM H. PHILIPS, Secretary.

Senator Lord's intention is believed to have been to strike back at the merchants in revenge for the Governor's exposure of his canal dealings. The merchants say they will aid the committee in the investigation. In a letter to a member of the Assembly, written by a prominent member of the Produce Exchange, he says there are two sorts of elevators—floaters and stationary. The former have no storage but for alongside of ships and transfer grain from canal-boats to vessels which, because they load miscellaneous cargo, must take in cargo as they discharge, to keep them upon their keel, have to lie at their wharves. Nearly all of these are owned by private citizens, some of whom are not even members of the Produce Exchange. Sometimes a dozen or more of these floaters will be put in charge of a superintendent, who receives a percentage of the earnings for managing and getting them business. The stationary elevators are like those at Atlantic docks, and are storage stores. I don't know of a merchant—that is, a receiver of grain—who is interested in any way in the running of either sort. It is a business by itself, and the parties engaged in it make it a specialty, as much as trucking goods about town or any other pursuit. The community of these is not large, a few dozen people altogether, and considerable competition exists among them and cutting under of prices to get business. This prevails here more, certainly, than at Buffalo among boatmen to get loads. The boat agents get a small rebate for collecting the charge from the boatmen. I mention this detail that you may not be misled as to the way business is done here, and to show why the merchants will promote the Senator's inquiries, whatever his motives."

A NOVEL SPELLING-MATCH.

A spelling-match between the newsboys and bootblacks of the Rivington Street Lodging-house came off last night, resulting in a hard-earned victory for the newsboys. The decisive word was "apostrophe," which a little fellow spelled correctly, and thereby gained the first prize, which was $1. Two of the bootblacks did so well that a gentleman present gave them prizes also. The boys entered the contest with so much spirit and grotesque seriousness that the visitors were kept in a roar of laughter. Some of the words were spelled in the most ridiculous manner, and yet it was surprising how many difficult words were spelled correctly. Acquiesce, acqueduct, annihilate, daguerreotype, kaleidoscope, kalsomined, eulogy, strychnine, Pentateuch, suavity, and many other words were spelled with perfect accuracy, and showed that these poor street boys are well instructed at the Rivington Street House, where an average of seventy of them have attended throughout the Winter.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—RAFAEL—Mr. J. H. Montague, H. Beckett, J. B. Polk, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin. Matinée at 1—THE LADY OF LYONS—BLACK EYED SUSAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne and company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—AHMED—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The bill giving the Governor power to remove State officers for malversation or misconduct in office has been amended so as to require the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate in such removal. This supposed safeguard against the perversion of the power of removal to merely partisan ends would simply have the effect of neutralizing the Executive responsibility for all departments of administration which it is the object of the bill to create. Under the present system, the Governor of the State and the party which elected him contrive to escape a great deal of the condemnation which attaches to the mal-administration of subordinate State officers. These officers are, moreover, firmly intrenched against speedy justice by the theory of direct accountability to the people, on the one side, and the cumbrous movement of the process of impeachment, on the other. The abuses which the bill is designed to cure are certainly far greater than any which could possibly arise under its operation.

Louisiana affairs once more command attention, for the extra session of the Legislature has begun. If the compromise which has been adopted by both sides is accepted in the full spirit of its terms, we may expect that the apparently unattainable ends referred to in Gov. KELLOGG'S Message may be actually secured. That communication to the Legislature, of which we have an outline, seems to be fair enough, but it is not likely that the Governor's opponents will give him credit for much sincerity. But, notwithstanding all that, Louisiana is in a deplorable condition, and this Legislature has an opportunity to do much to redeem the State from its present chaos.

A mail-route broker seems to be an entirely original product of Western enterprise. Such an operator appears in Kansas, where he informs his friends and the public generally that he has sixty-five mail routes to let on private terms. "Catalogues furnished on application." There is something refreshing about this person's audacity in using the Post Office to advertise his business, with postal cards as circulars. As a readiness to sub-let a large number of contracts indicates that the original bidder can make money by taking them to dispose of to others, it would be interesting to find out how the contractor gets such good prices. And that, we understand, is just what the Post Office Department proposes to investigate.

We have received a number of letters in reference to the attacks on our public schools which so often proceed from Roman Catholics. There are few of these letters which we can publish, for the reason that they introduce into the discussion an angry and bitter feeling which seems totally out of place. Our schools can be defended without "carrying the war into Africa," as some of our correspondents do—in other words, without making violent attacks on Roman Catholics on the ground of their religion. When the priests endeavor to undermine our schools, they must be taught that they have entered upon a work which the people will never allow them to complete. But that is all that we have to do with them. We have no right to assail them on the ground of their religious beliefs, for in so doing we should only be imitating their own evil example, and bring discredit on a good cause.

Whatever belligerent intentions the Pennsylvania miners may have had, the late unexpected storm has acted as a damper upon them. In a similar manner, a Central American revolution was once quelled by a heavy shower. But the soldiers do not like the weather, and they very much want to go home. The miners say that they can and will hold out for three months, if necessary. Obviously it will be difficult for the State to maintain a position of armed observation for three months more. There are no signs of yielding on either side; and it must be confessed that, to those who desire to see work going on prosperously in the mines, the situation is not hopeful.

In the art of mendacious puffery the New-York *Tribune* appears likely to take the foremost place. No quack pill or soothing syrup was ever advertised half so largely—and all at other people's expense. Perhaps no one has any right to object to it, for "cheek" on such a scale really half deserves to succeed; but when an attempt is made to put money in the empty pockets of the *Tribune* stockholders at the expense of the tax-payers, a remonstrance does not seem to be altogether out of place. It is now proposed to rent certain rooms in the new sugar-refinery, called the *Tribune* office, for the use of the Corporation Counsel, for five years, at the pretty little sum of six thousand dollars a year. And this scheme is to be recommended to the Board of Aldermen to-day, the *Tribune* having, no doubt, pledged its valuable "support" to that body in return for the favor. There is ample room in the City Hall for the Corporation Counsel. After all the money that has been spent in providing quarters for our City officials, it is now seriously proposed to hire rooms outside at the expense of $30,000. A more impudent job was never attempted even under the old City Ring, which the *Tribune* also "supported." No newspaper ever before put in force so great variety of devices for keeping itself afloat as the *Tribune* is now doing—from selling pianos and garden rakes, and raising loans in all directions, to entering into a scheme to plunder the tax-payers. Decidedly these are the days of "enterprise." Perhaps it is only right that the public should contribute thirty thousand dollars toward that beautiful building, which is at once a monument of Western taste, and of skill in "raising the wind."

THE WEST.

It has recently been announced by Mr. C. F. ADAMS, Jr., who has given the subject much study, that the Granger movement, so far as it concerns the railways, is substantially at an end. This may be so. We have no doubt that there is much power for both good and mischief in the Granger organization, and that what has been done, and what may yet be done, is likely to exert a great influence on the history of the Western section of this country. Down to the present time, it appears as if the benefits and the disadvantages of the movement are pretty evenly balanced. The latter, however, are the most obvious. They consist mainly in the taint the Grangers have thrown on the credit of the country by their reckless acts and still more reckless assertions, and in the fact that the movement has accustomed the people of the West to sacrifice some of the most important safeguards of good government in a rash pursuit of what appears to be their immediate interest. So far as the blow given by the Grangers to the national credit is concerned, the West will not suffer from its immediate consequences, because the real interests of that region do not require that it should borrow any more money at present. But the more careful men in the West see clearly enough that the national good name has been injured, and that such a result is always to be deplored. The railroad legislation of the West has been accepted as a defiant declaration that, whatever may have been the understanding with which capitalists have invested in railroads, they must submit to receive on their investment what profit those who use them choose to pay. This legislation also amounts to a declaration, as Mr. ADAMS points out, that while the profits shall in no case be more than what the Grangers think "reasonable," the losses shall never be made up. And, as Mr. ADAMS also shows, the average profit in the five Granger States, after deducting the highest estimated amount of watered stock, being less than seven per cent., the conclusion is inevitable that the capitalist, when he places his money in Western railroads, not only exposes it to willful but to ignorant abuse.

The second evil to which the Grangers have given rise is of more consequence. It is, as we have said, accustoming the Western people to unscrupulous methods of gaining their immediate political interests. The worst of these have been the attempts to bias the Judiciary. If there is one thing absolutely essential to the support of a free government, it is the maintenance of an impartial Judiciary. The people may, by their representatives, make the laws and administer them; but the gate is left wide open to oppression, corruption, and injustice, unless the courts are kept as fair as possible to interpret the laws. But the Grangers have avowed and carried out the doctrine that Judges may properly be elected, not on account of their learning, experience, character, or ability, but to upset unpopular decisions and make popular ones. This is simply bribery on a large scale. It is setting every man to offering his vote, as an inducement on the one hand and a threat on the other, to turn Judges away from justice, and to make them consult their individual interests.

But the facts to which we have called attention form only one side of the picture. The other is far more attractive. The influence of the Grangers has not been by any means wholly toward demoralization. The movement has brought the farmers together. It has incited them to the study of their common interests. It has taught them a great deal about the very roads they have been fighting which they would have learned with difficulty in any other manner. It has shown them that they are exposed to other dangers and difficulties than those arising from costly transportation, and that too great and too rapid railway building has aggravated those evils. It has taught them the limits of political power, and that, however determined the popular majority may be, however willing the Legislatures and facile the courts may prove, there are some things that cannot be done. Among these impossibilities the West is now pretty nearly ready to include the feat of compelling railroads to carry produce for nothing, or less than nothing. A certain consequence of discovering their exact situation will be to direct the minds of the Western farmers to practicable methods of improving that situation.

And in this work the Grange will be found to serve a valuable purpose. It supplies the organization by which the farmers can reduce the cost of transacting their business, and the cost of living as well. It promotes discussion and the comparison of methods, and supplies a want which, as a class, the farmers have long felt. Living more or less isolated from each other, conducting a business which requires comparatively little intercourse with the rest of the community, the farmers have lacked the stimulus to progress, as well as the checks on misdirected energy, which persons of other callings have enjoyed. These the Grange promises in some degree to contribute. That it will produce a complete or rapid revolution in the minds and way of the agricultural population no one supposes. But that it may have powerful and lasting effect on the progress of the West is very probable.

A BORROWING STATE.

The publishers of the London *Times* and *Daily News* have been summoned to the bar of the House of Commons to answer to the charge of a violation of "the ancient and just privileges" of the House. To American readers the occasion of the offense is of a good deal more interest than its bearing upon the freedom of the press in England, or the rather indefinite question of parliamentary privilege. The breach of privilege complained of consisted in the premature publication of evidence submitted to a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foreign Loans. The most interesting part of this evidence related to the financial transactions of the Republic of Honduras. The story is a very instructive one, and illustrates in a remarkable way the extreme gullibility and greed of the ordinary British investor. Its main outlines are as follows:

The Republic of Honduras is one of the minute fragments of the old Confederation of Central America. It has a population of about a quarter of a million, chiefly consisting of aboriginal Indians, with a small proportion of Spanish of more or less mixed descent. Its annual public revenue is within half a million of dollars, and the total annual value of its exports is about a million of dollars. But for its petty wars with the equally insignificant State of San Salvador, Honduras is a country about whose existence the civilized world might easily have forgotten. One prerogative of a sovereign State it very early learned to exercise—that of running into debt. Its Government began modestly by borrowing $20,000 from a London banking house, and, being pressed for payment, acknowledged its extreme poverty by stating that it must first launch a loan. It was about this time—1867—that DON CARLOS GUTIERROZ quitted the humble position of clerk to a commercial firm in Liverpool to become the accredited Minister of Honduras at the Court of St. James. This gentleman seems to have possessed a peculiar aptitude for finance. He made up his mind that it was quite beneath the dignity of a full-blown Republic possessing a President, a Senate, and a Chamber of Deputies, to dabble in petty loans of four thousand pounds sterling? He seems to have opened communications with that enterprising firm, Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM & GOLDSCHMIDT, with the view of placing on the London market a loan of one million sterling. The terms were attractive—ten per cent. interest and the price of issue, 80.

By skillful manipulation the British investor was induced to take the bait freely, and the following year, 1868, it was resolved to repeat the experiment on a still larger scale in Paris. The Frenchmen were offered bonds to the nominal value of twelve millions of dollars, at the quotation of 75, but were allowed only six per cent. interest. The ostensible object of these loans was the construction of an interoceanic railway—232 miles long—between the Atlantic and the Pacific. In fact, a contract was actually made for the construction of such a road, and some three millions and a half of dollars were paid for the construction of the first section. In 1870, Honduras appeared again as a borrower on the London market, this time to the amount of twelve and a half millions of dollars. The new loan found subscribers at 66 and upward, and its proceeds were either used to pay the interest on preceding loans or to enrich the set of harpies who had been kept together by the cohesion of these remarkable transactions. In 1872, was launched the most ambitious scheme of all. This was the prospectus of a ten per cent. ship-railway loan of seventy-five millions of dollars, to be used for the construction of a railway capable of conveying ships of large tonnage, without disturbing the cargo, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. By this time, however, the bubble had burst. The British investor began to have his doubts about Honduras, and buttoned up his pockets, thus depriving a pushing young Republic of the power to render the Darien Canal superfluous, as well as the power to pay interest on its debts. So the stock which in 1868 had been quoted as high as 95, began to decline, until to-day it can be purchased at the nominal figure of 6. There seems to be no good reason why it should not drop to zero, as the only assets of the Republic consist of fifty-seven miles of abandoned railroad, which is already buried beneath a luxuriant growth of tropical vegetation. The arrears of interest, moreover, now amount to six millions of dollars.

To enable a half-civilized State with an annual revenue of half a million to borrow thirty millions of dollars within five years obviously required a good deal of "management." The history of this is quite an entertaining sample of the comedy of high finance. The chief characters to this piece of somewhat "tragical mirth" were, in addition to the ex-clerk who officiated as Honduras Minister, a Mr. DAVIDS, who occupied the position of confidential clerk to Mr. BISCHOFFSHEIM, a Mr. LEFEVRE, of undefined position, and the inevitable M. P., in the person of a Capt. BEDFORD PIM, naval officer and barrister at law. DAVIDS was told by his employer that he had been appointed co-trustee of the Honduras loan of 1867, and, as a clerk of the railroad contractor who was appointed the other trustee declined to serve, DAVIDS had the business of giving out bonds and receiving the proceeds pretty much to himself. He called a meeting whenever he thought proper, and, as he constituted the entire board, there was always a quorum present. At these unique meetings, letters were read by the Secretary, reports presented, resolutions passed, always unanimously, of course, and checks were drawn for large amounts. Mr. LEFEVRE'S part came in when it was a question of "working the loan." He was supplied with bonds at prices apparently fixed at DAVIDS' meetings with himself. At first LEFEVRE sold £100 bonds at £85, and accounted to the Trustees at the rate of £80. Later, he only paid £68 12s. for every £100 of stock. By these and similar transactions, some three and a half millions of dollars were absorbed for the benefit of Mr. LEFEVRE and other persons unknown. Capt. PIM appeared upon the scene in 1872, when matters were becoming desperate. He was engaged "to see the bondholders and allay their apprehensions." He knew nothing about Honduras, and says that he was innocent as a child about the mysteries of finance. Yet he accepted the post of Special Commissioner of Honduras, "to represent the Government in all financial matters in Europe." He declared before the Select Committee that it was a matter of perfect indifference to him how Honduras paid her debts, yet he took twenty thousand dollars as his pay for addressing the bondholders, publicly, privately, and by circular, with the view of keeping up the credit of the precious swindle which he represented. Altogether, there has not been seen of late a more extraordinary revelation of credulity, greed, and knavery than appears in the history of these Honduras loans.

THE BOOK TRADE.

Several circumstances have of late promised a greatly-increased activity in the book trade. We are glad of this, for two reasons. The first of these reasons is that the business itself is an eminently important one. The other is that the demand for books is an excellent indication of the degree of general prosperity.

No intelligent man need be told of the inestimable importance of the book trade to the interests of society. To enter, in an article like this, into a dissertation on the benefits afforded by a copious supply of useful books, would be as trite and commonplace as to state that the steam-engine has furnished largely increased facilities for manufacturing and locomotion. But although no one needs to be informed of the importance of the business in question, there are not a few, even among well-educated people, who seldom think directly of its value. One great reason for this is that, when measured with immediate reference to the standard of dollars and cents, it is an interest of much less moment than many others. There would, indeed, be no difficulty in showing that indirectly it is, even in a pecuniary point of view, of incalculable consequence. But this is a truth which it requires a little reflection clearly to perceive; and a good many people do not stop to reflect much upon the matter.

In regard to the sale of books as a criterion of general prosperity in the community, its peculiar significance arises mainly from the fact that books are in so great a degree looked upon as a luxury. Many people stop buying books before they stop buying anything else. There is no other article that we can think of in regard to which retrenchment is so prompt and thorough. A book store is a wonderfully sensitive barometer of the financial atmosphere. If a man wants to know whether we are going to have hard or easy times, let him consult a retail bookseller. If a "Probabilities" office in regard to business prospects were about to be instituted, there should, by all means, be a telegraph wire to every bookselling establishment in the country. From no other posts of observation would there be received earlier or more significant intelligence.

Few branches of business have, during the financial depression, been so much affected as the book trade. Few, on the other hand, will so certainly and so rapidly rise again with returning prosperity. The very dullness which has been experienced will, for obvious reasons, occasion even more than wonted animation. A good many people are only waiting until they have a little more spare cash to indulge themselves in a pretty free purchase of books. On one account the delay in this matter which the hard times have occasioned will be rather an advantage than otherwise. The books bought will be better selected. Fewer works will be purchased merely because they are new. People have had time to think of what they want. This will cause them to be guided in their choice more by deliberate judgment, and less by the impulse of the moment.

We earnestly hope that when the book trade gets started again, it will grow to greater proportions than it has ever assumed before. The great majority, even of well educated and highly intelligent people, buy altogether too few books. It is remarkable how small a ratio this kind of outlay bears to other expenses in many families where we should naturally suppose it would constitute a particularly large item. It is surprising in how many houses, occupied by persons possessed both of ample means and cultured minds, a well-supplied library appears not to have been so much as thought of. There is many a home thus occupied, in which the parlor furniture has cost twenty times as much as all the books on the premises. Apart from the direct intellectual benefits to be obtained by themselves and their families, our wealthy citizens should make it an object to encourage the manufacture and sale of valuable and useful books. Literature, it is true, is not, in this nation, as it has sometimes been in other days and other countries, entirely dependent on the patronage of the rich. At the same time, our men of wealth have it in their power to accomplish an immense deal of good in this respect. And, indeed, in addition to all other considerations, the example that would be furnished by rich and influential families spending more money for books, and less for show and upholstery, would be one of no small influence and value.

TAMING THE SAVAGE.

There are two methods of dealing with the Indians. One is what may be called the manifest-destiny policy. This policy concedes to an Indian no rights which a white man or a white man's Government is bound to respect. It does not once say "turkey" to the Indian; it hardly is willing, in any division of the spoils of this continent, to give the red man the buzzard. It looks to no future for him but extermination. It remorselessly appropriates his hunting grounds, wantonly kills the game upon which he subsists, civilizes him enough to make him appreciate whisky, and then gets him drunk and swindles him out of every valuable he possesses; gives him Government annuities, blankets, and rations, in order that contractors and agents may grow rich by spoiling him; trespasses on his reservations, and when he resents it, declares war against him; closes in upon him on every side, and leaves him no resource but that which the wild beast has, who turns at last upon the dogs mercilessly pursuing him. It then calls him a savage, declares him incapable of civilization, and leaves him to the fate which an unfriendly and dominant race seem ever ready to believe is the destiny of an inferior people.

The other policy is that of humanity. It treats the Indian as a human being having rights clear and indisputable as an original inhabitant of the continent. It concedes to him a portion of the territory once occupied wholly by him. It recognizes his right to be governed by laws, and to have a chance at the real civilization of this century. It would keep faith with him—all the more rigorously because he is not able to make good his own claim to justice. While understanding that he is not always nor often the ideal red man of romance or imagination, it does not forget that he is a "man and a brother" as much as the darker-skinned race, over whose wrongs Congress legislates, parties divide, and armies are moved by an Executive vigilant in executing the laws. It does not see in him now the qualities of the model citizen, quiet, industrious, thrifty, intelligent; neither does it believe that his savagery is wholly his fault, or wholly incurable. It knows he has had small chance to be anything other than what he is; that white men, subjected to similar treatment would have developed some traits of a civilization characteristic of their remote ancestors; that Indians treated more like men with rights to be respected, have shown qualities of manhood and genuine progress in modern civilization; and it believes that, after all, the real ground of success in dealing with any man or race, in the long run, is to be found only in a respect for absolute justice.

It cannot be said that our Government has adopted either of these lines of policy. In theory it has professed to deal justly, even generously, with the Indian; in fact, it has generally treated him as an incumbrance to be got rid of in as summary a manner as possible consistent with our reputation as a nation. Pushed, driven, removed from reservation to reservation, the Indian has only known our border civilization, which we have no reason to believe is of the pious, missionary type, or that finds its highest enjoyment in temperance and peace. The contractor has not taught him honesty, the frontiersman has not instructed him in the art of agriculture; indeed, he has had more opportunities of learning from his white neighbors the mystery of draw-poker and the stimulating qualities of cheap and nasty whisky, than the arts of a peaceful, industrious people. And thus it happens that while the Government is paying six or eight millions annually to the small fraction remaining of the race once scattered over the territory now called the United States, only small numbers of these Indians are less savage than those who hunted in the unbroken wilderness of three centuries ago. To-day the Indian problem confronts us with difficulties much the same as those encountered by the colonies at Plymouth and Jamestown.

Gen. CUSTER'S expedition to the Black Hills last Summer is likely to give a new illustration of our method of dealing with the Indians. That expedition, by its reports of the wonderful mineral richness of the country visited, has stimulated every daring adventurer, and already men accustomed to make good with the knife or the pistol their right to any pretensions they may make are mining in the Black Hills, or are on their way there with a miner's outfit—an outfit which, whatever else is forgotten, is never noticeable for the absence of a breech-loading rifle. Not unexpectedly, the Indians, who think that by treaty they have a right to the undisturbed possession of the country, are uneasy and meditate violence; and at Washington the situation is looked upon as possibly portending an Indian war. The Army, it is said, is at once going to remove these trespassing miners; the Interior Department is to send a geologist to examine the mineral deposit in that region; and we are told that, probably, a treaty will be made by which the Indians will sell to the United States this newly-discovered gold-bearing territory.

It is plain what is to come of this. Whether there is an Indian war or not, if the Black Hills prove rich in gold, the red man will be bought out or driven out, and the white man will take possession. This is not justice, but it is destiny. It would take an army to keep the gold-hunters out of that country. They would not, and probably could not, understand that our Government would respect the Indians' rights, or the stipulations of treaties. Even if they suspected such a purpose at Washington, they would make a different policy or an Indian war inevitable. Deplorable as this state of things is, and hopeless as it leaves us of any solution of the Indian question not utterly repugnant to what ought to be the moral sense of the nation, the wretched policy of the Government hitherto not only makes this result probable but almost inevitable. It is the fatal inheritance of years of wrong-doing; yet it is now clamorously justified by the representatives of the whole Western frontier; and the great body of the people, although their blood can be brought to fever heat over the demand for equal rights to a race recently enfranchised, look with utter indifference upon this "struggle for existence" of the race once without a rival possessing the lands now embraced within the boundaries of the Union. It is too late, no doubt, to expect a different policy; it is not too late to point the moral of the one too long followed.

COL. LONG IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

We hear again of our adventurous countryman, Col. LONG, whose remarkable journey through the heart of Equatorial Africa to the country of the Ugandas we have already commented upon. The Khédive, appreciating the heroic qualities of this American officer, has put him at the head of a new exploring and diplomatic expedition toward the south-west, in the region so well described by SCHWEINFURTH, lying to the north-west of the Albert N'yanza. The public has never yet received the particulars of Col. LONG'S solitary journey from Gondokoro through the park-like wilderness of the region between the two great equatorial lakes, and his reception at the court of the greatest King yet remaining in those countries, King M'TESA, of the Ugandas, on the borders of the Victoria Lake.

Considering that LONG is only the third or fourth white man who has reached that lake and that celebrated savage court, it would have been interesting to have heard more of the particulars of his visit. SPEKE and GRANT were before him; BAKER saw the King, but we think not the lake; CAMERON may have touched its lower extremity; SCHWEINFURTH was not on that side of the Nile; STANLEY hoped to reach it, and LIVINGSTONE often spoke of it, but LONG is one of the few white men who have seen its remarkable shores.

The discovery of "one of the sources of the Nile," we have shown before to be undoubtedly mythical. What Col. LONG discovered was probably some little concentration of the waters of the Victoria Nile into a small lake never before known by European travelers. It could not be a "source," since the Victoria Nile, which feeds it, makes a considerable descent by the Ripon Falls from the Victoria Lake. BAKER'S theory, thus far, is undoubtedly the correct one—that the Victoria and the Albert Lakes are the great sources of the Nile.

From the accounts we published the other day, it would appear that Col. LONG'S present expedition relates to explorations among that most interesting people whom SCHWEINFURTH has made known to the world—the Niam-Niam, or Pygmies of Equatorial Africa. This singular tribe of men are mentioned as far back in history as by PTOLEMY, and frequent allusions have been made to them by various travelers ever since. They are the smallest race of men of good proportions known on earth, and but few specimens have ever been seen by scientific eyes. It will be remembered that SCHWEINFURTH attempted to bring one of these creatures with him down to Lower Egypt, but he perished on the first contact with civilization. Whether his skeleton was preserved for science we are not informed. These little creatures seem as malignant and wicked as they are abnormal in size. They are reputed to be the most irreclaimable cannibals in Central Africa, and SCHWEINFURTH'S account of their habits and those of neighboring tribes in this respect, are the most disgusting that have anywhere been given of any branch of the human race. If the long-looked-for "missing link" ever is to be discovered between the savage and the animal, anthropologists will certainly look for it among this vicious and pygmy race.

The account which has been published of Col. LONG'S recruiting soldiers among these dwarfs, for the service of the Egyptian Khédive, is altogether apocryphal. They would be of no sort of use against the vigorous barbarians who border on the newly-conquered Egyptian territory. This expedition is undoubtedly part of the Khédive's wise and judicious plans for exploration and conquest, whereby he hopes to bring the fertile and unexplored territory of Equatorial Africa under Egyptian rule. In all these expeditions he unites the interests of science and of invasion. He seems sincerely desirous, too, of breaking up the slave trade of Central Africa down the Nile. One of the sources of this trade has been the region to the south-west, occupied by the Niam-Niam and still fiercer tribes. The Khédive undoubtedly hopes to obtain specimens of these remarkable pygmies, perhaps even to bring home a military company of them for the amusement of his European visitors. He will strive, also, to turn the ivory trade toward Khartoum, and he will offer for it some other inducement than exchange of slaves. Beyond this, he will, in all probability, seek to annex this region to Egypt, as he has done that between the Victoria and Albert Lakes.

OLD NEWSPAPERS AND BOOKS.

We are requested to publish the following announcement, and we trust that it will not be overlooked by our readers: "Persons who are moving are earnestly requested to send their superfluous books, magazines, and weekly papers to No. 52 East Twentieth street, the rooms of the State Charities Aid Association, from which place they will be distributed among the different charitable institutions."

THE FAMILY OF DAN BRYANT.

We have received the following contributions for the family of the late Dan Bryant, now left in destitute circumstances:

E. Vanderhoff	$25
H. S. B.	5
Mrs. John H. Dykers	10
José F. Naverro	5
L. J. J.	25

DEATH OF LEGISLATORS.

Seven members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, elected last November, have died. Four passed away before the meeting of the Legislature—Messrs. J. A. Hunter, Republican, of Armstrong County; John Farrer, Republican, of Washington; D. S. Batdorf, Democrat, of Berks, and S. S. Wolf, Democrat, of Centre. Mr. William H. Fagen, Democrat, of Philadelphia, died soon after the Legislature had organized, and without having participated in its deliberations. On Wednesday last Charles Willett, Democrat, of Bucks County, died, and on Friday the death of William Bardsley, Republican, of Philadelphia, occurred.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Our people must and will accept the duty imposed upon them, which is to yield nothing to the priesthood." These concluding words in your article "Shall we Have Catholic Public Schools?" should be written in letters of gold and inscribed over the hearthstone of every patriotic citizen who desires the lasting welfare of our great and really glorious country. Sir Arthur Helps in his *Social Pressure*, has advanced the proposition that human folly is a constant quantity in all ages of the world, illustrating the proposition with several examples, none of which are gainsaid by the friends in council. Alas for human nature, with its ambitions, its weaknesses, and perversions, that we cannot hope to find in the future any change in that inexorable policy of that great Church! Administered as it must be in the future as it has been in the past by fallible humanity, by men and not by angels, given certain conditions, certain results must follow. We shall be blind to all the impressive teachings of the past if we do not systematically resist with all our energies each and every insidious movement whose success would prove the entering wedge that would rive the Republic asunder, nor rest until we were shorn of those precious liberties, civil and religious, bequeathed to us by the founders of the Republic. The blind confidence that is ready to pooh-pooh at every expression of alarm excited by the movements of that ambitious hierarchy is fraught with danger. It is folly that says "I have no fear." Wisdom, timid and vigilant, will never be lulled into a false security. In this matter, not less than in any that may now or hereafter menace us, is applicable the injunction—"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

It is with pleasure I notice that you are not given to pooh-poohing, but appreciate the importance of every movement made by that ambitious power, and have sounded the note of warning in the clear and temperate tones of right and reason.

BETA.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 10, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day appears an article under the head, "Shall we Have Catholic Public Schools?" which is in its every particular the sentiment of every true and loyal citizen of this Republic, and I think contains the truest ring of anything I have yet seen upon this momentous subject. From my information, and by long watching and intercourse, I know that the Romanists of the present time, and more particularly those of Irish extraction, are blind adherents to the Papacy. Your article accurately points out the true policy, namely, not to trust any plan whereby they can even for a season receive a recognition. Once the point gained, it will never be lost by them, but they will intrigue for further advantages, and in order to gain them they would, in my opinion, prostitute their Church organization and turn it into a political machine, which it is nearly, in fact, at this moment. We owe this state of things most positively to the Democratic Party, whose balance of power they are. All over New-England are they gaining a powerful foothold. In every city their church edifices are of the most substantial and costly character, and in several of the cities their parochial schools are drawing their direct support from the school funds, as is the case, I believe, in two of the largest in this City. You are probably aware at what cost to their Church the plot of ground upon which they are now erecting their cathedral was obtained from the City.

A constant reader of THE TIMES, S. B. H.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, April 10, 1875.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE SERVANT-GIRL QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of a housekeeper in your paper of to-day, is a sound one. Her plan has succeeded in her case, but has failed in others. In this servant question there is no evil greater than the recklessness with which recommendations are given. Hardly half will bear investigation, the reply to a personal application frequently being, "I could not write this, and the poor girl must have some recommend." In my case, where application was made to prove the truthfulness of the story given, and in answer to the question whether the girl drank, the reply was "I have never seen it on her." Time showed that she did drink, and that she had twice been sent away from this family for having been on a "drunk." This is the most important matter among employers. If they cannot act honestly toward each other, and if their recommendations and statements cannot be depended upon we may as well act upon the plan of every one for himself. In a recent case of mine, I had employed a woman—recently arrived—who had no recommendation, (which I considered as good as the last one I had tried,) upon trial. Before the expiration of the first week she was told she would not be required beyond that time, to which no objection was made. She merely asked that she might have a recommendation as to her cooking and washing qualifications. Upon the expiration of her week she declined to leave the house unless a full month's wages was paid her, which was declined, and the result is a suit in the District Court, with all the annoyances attending taking ladies to such a place. But there seems no half way course in such a matter—accept the imposition and pay the demand, and encourage the girl to repeat it, or else fight it out. If you can succeed in getting employers to act together honestly toward each other, perhaps it may create some change among servants, improving intelligence offices, and "running out" this worthless and vagabond class that now succeed in getting into so many respectable houses, to the hurt of all honest and capable servants, and of all employers. M.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 13, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I trust your fresh agitation of the servant girl question will bring happy results to our servant-blighted homes. Many ladies of my acquaintance have reason to be grateful for what you have already done. I wish to make two suggestions, in part growing out of a late article in your paper:

First—That inasmuch as it is manifestly for the interest of all "intelligence-office" proprietors that the servant question be made more agreeable, why may they not meet together and adjust some of the vexatious questions—one particularly, that of wages? Let them agree upon a reasonable basis, and uniformly enforce it. I know of one place in the City where if a girl demands more than fair wages, say $12, she is put out.

Second—Let the gentlemen go to the offices and not elsewhere, and hire the servants themselves. This will cure some formidable evils in a short time.

I know gentlemen will plead excuses of business, &c.; but a comfortable home, a happy and healthy wife, are considerations which a business man should think of sometimes.

I propose to try the plan. Who'll follow?

A BUSINESS MAN.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 13, 1875.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 14.—The Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad was purchased to-day by Mr. George Pelton for the first mortgage bondholders for the sum of $50,000—its original cost being a little over a million.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

Two little sons of Mr. John Santery, of Rochester, three and seven years old, had a narrow escape from drowning on Sunday. The *Union* says that they wandered to Court street bridge, and on the west side of the river stopped by the mill race to play. By a misstep both were precipitated into the water. They were not noticed until they had reached the aqueduct, when John Carroll descried the form of the elder one, and was successful in catching and drawing him from the water. As soon as he could sneak he cried out for his little brother, and the alarm was sounded that another boy was in the race. A number of persons ran to the mill flumes in Aqueduct street, and at one of them the boy was seen as he shot past, and disappeared in the flume. Men ran to the tail race in McConnell's saw mill, and when the body of the boy was passing into the river it was seized. The little one was found to be alive, and Policemen Hagie and Hurley conveyed the lad to Dr. Ely's office, where the work of resuscitation was accomplished in the course of two hours. Before he recovered consciousness his mother, who resides a mile or more from the scene of the accident, reached Dr. Ely's office. The lad was in the water several minutes, and had passed through an arch several rods in length, through a mill flume, and under a water-wheel.

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE FIRST BILL OFFERED IN THE SENATE.

TEXT OF THE NEW MEASURE—DEBATE ON THE POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR UNDER THE CONSTITUTION AND THE INTENT OF THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW TOUCHING REMOVALS—PROBABLE TONE OF TO-DAY'S DISCUSSION—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION TO MEET THE POINT INVOLVED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 14, 1875.

By far the most important measure considered by the Senate this morning was another and milder removal bill. It will be remembered that at the request of Senator Robertson the original bill empowering the Governor to remove at pleasure all State officers except Governor and Lieutenant Governor was yesterday returned to the Judiciary Committee for such amendment, as the Senator expressed it, "as would conform it to the wishes of the people as expressed in the press." There were those who thought that this killed the bill, but the stronger and better opinion was that it would be reported without what were called its objectionable features. But even those who held this latter opinion were surprised at such speedy action as was manifested this morning, when Senator Robertson reported the following as a substitute for the original removal bill:

An act to carry into effect the command of section 7 of article 10 of the Constitution, by providing for the removal of certain officers therein named, and for filling the vacancies created by such removal.

SECTION 1. Any Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, or State Prison Inspector may be removed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, for misconduct or malversation in office, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate concur therein; but no removal shall be made by virtue of this act unless the cause thereof be entered on the journals, nor unless the party complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, and shall have an opportunity of being heard. On the question of removal the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 2. The Governor may suspend any of the officers named in the first section of this act, during the investigation of the charges against said officer, and may appoint a suitable person to perform the duties of the suspended officer during such suspension.

SEC. 3. At the time of the suspension of such officer a copy of the charges against him shall be served on such officer, with notice of the time for his appearance before the Senate for investigation thereof.

SEC. 4. If the Senate be in session at the time of such suspension, the Governor shall send such charges immediately to the Senate; and if the Senate be not in session, he shall convene the same in extra session within thirty days thereafter, for the purpose of proceeding with the investigation of such charges.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a suitable person to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of any officer named in this act, and the person so appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of such vacancy.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

After the introduction of the bill, Senator Robertson moved that it be considered among the "special orders." That head of business was reached after about a couple of hours spent in the transaction of miscellaneous business, and the bill was announced as before the Senate.

Senator Jacobs moved to strike out its first section. He regretted, he said, that the Senator from the Ninth [Senator Robertson] had withdrawn the bill first reported from the Judiciary Committee for the consideration of the Senate, and had substituted for it, in deference to the wishes of the people, as he had understood them, the bill then under discussion. In his own opinion public sentiment required that some action be taken on the bill first submitted to the Senate. The people of the State were acquainted with no other project yet submitted for the trial of causes involving the integrity of State officers, and it was a fair question whether it would be safe to put such power in the hands of the Governor. He thought that the expressions of opinion in the press of the State, in deference to which the Senator from the Ninth had withdrawn the first bill, were the utterances of the organs of factions and cliques, and were not expressive of the wishes of the people of the State. The people believed that great wrongs had been committed, and would never have been committed without the aid of State officers, and whether these officers were elected or appointed, he believed the people of the State were willing to intrust the power of removal to the highest officer of the Government. It was true that the bill first reported invested the Governor with extraordinary powers. But he thought a period in the history of the State had now arrived when extraordinary powers must be given to somebody if the extraordinary stealing was to be stopped. They were there to represent the people of the State, and it was well known that eight-tenths of them were in favor of giving this power of removal to the Governor. Therefore when he heard the Senator from the Ninth withdraw the bill, he wondered why such a change had come over the spirit of his dreams.

Senator Robertson desired to say that although he had withdrawn the bill he was still heartily in favor of it, and would vote for it.

Senator Jacobs said that nevertheless the withdrawal had given great hopes of defeating the bill, and it was well understood that it was to be beaten if there was power enough in the "machine" to do it. He wanted to get a fair vote upon the principle involved in the first bill, and therefore he withdrew his motion to strike out the first section of the bill under discussion, and moved to substitute for it the bill first presented to the Senate.

Senator Woodin said, in beginning his remarks, that it was understood that the last speaker represented the Governor in reference to kindred measures, and therefore he must also be understood to represent his wishes in regard to the present matter. He had said that the Removal bill was to be beaten if there was power enough in the machine to do it. He did not know whether the Senator had intended by that expression that the bill was to be beaten if honest votes enough could be procured to beat it, or whether he had intended to give the public to understand that it was to be beaten by some secret influence. Of course the Senator understood that there was power enough in the Senate to beat any bill. But if he meant to say that the Senate is subject to, or is to be influenced by, any "machine," he [Senator Woodin] had a right to demand that he should give his reasons. The Senate of the State of New-York had not failed to come to the front upon every one of these measure, but had voted upon each of them with almost one voice. Senator Woodin then devoted a few words to criticising the consistency of the position taken by Senator Robertson, and then resumed his argument, taking as his ground of opposition to the original Removal bill the position that it was in opposition to the spirit if not to the letter of the Constitution, which restricts the Governor's absolute power to the removal of Sheriffs, County Clerks, Coroners, and District Attorneys. Therefore, the Senator argued, if it had been the wish of the people that any greater power of removals of State officers should have been given to the Governor, it would have been given when the Constitution was adopted, and that it was not given, is evidence that it was not meant to be. The manner of the removal of militia officers is a proof of this. They are appointed by the Governor, but the Constitution is so careful to limit the ambition of public men, that the Governor is restrained from removing any of the officers named without the consent of the Senate. He knew the Constitution directed that provision should be made for the removal of officers guilty of malfeasance, but it was never contemplated that the power of removal should be made so extensive as to embrace every department of State. But according to the original Removal bill, the Governor, upon entering into office on the 1st day of January, has power to remove any State officers and put into their places his servants and not the servants of the people. He did not believe the people of the State were in favor of giving such power to any man, either now or at any future time. Yet he did not wish to embarrass this bill. He wanted it to pass in some form; but he was not in favor of obliging the Senate to have the charges preferred by the Governor. The method he would suggest was, that the duty of trying the offending officers should be intrusted to a court composed of the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals and the four presiding Justices of the General Term.

Senator Jacobs, in reply to what Senator Woodin had said about the remarks of the former in reference to the "machine," said that he meant thereby no disrespect to the Senate, but he charged, and every man of intelligence knew that what he said was true, that there were men who desired the defeat of the bill, and who would do all in their power to prevent its passage. On the one side, in favor of the bill you find no machine and the people. On the other side, and opposed to the bill, you find the faction which has been exposed by the Governor. The Senator from the Twenty-ninth [Senator Woodin] had said that the press was opposed to the removal bill, but the great organs of public opinion in the City of New-York were unanimously in favor of it. They are the voice of the people, and they are heard throughout the State. The whole country recognizes in the Governor the man who dared to call attention to these great wrongs, and who asks for means to prevent them in the future, and if now any half-way measures are adopted it will be said that the Governor is deserted. He believed in making the bill as strong as possible, and in enforcing that section of the Constitution which had lain idle for thirty years, but which was never so much needed as now. The power given to the Governor by the bill was not excessive. He could not remove any man who was not guilty, and if it was ever understood that an innocent man had been removed for political reasons the Governor himself would be impeached. He would never dare to take the responsibility of using this power as the means for crushing a personal enemy, for his own reputation was at stake. He closed by repeating his denial that he had said that the bill would be killed by improper methods and by expressing a wish that the subject would be calmly and dispassionately discussed.

On motion of Senator Laning the further consideration of the bill was then made a special order for to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the journal.

OTHER PROPOSITIONS.

It will thus be seen that the debate this morning, perhaps because the bill was sprung upon the Senate unexpectedly, was not very long, but if it may fairly be taken as an index of what may be expected to-morrow when the discussion will be more remarkable for its heat than its learning. Indeed, the point involved is not one that admits of much labored argument, and though there will be a strong attempt to make it appear that some attention is paid to the principle involved it now looks as if the question would, when the vote is reached, be treated more as a party one than were the preliminary measures necessary for the initiation of reform in canal legislation.

Senator Madden, later in the session, suggested a possible solution of the question by introducing two amendments to the Constitution which are very like those that were reported to the Legislature of 1873 by the Constitutional Commission, but which were not submitted to the people with the other constitutional amendments which were ratified by them. The first of these amendments is called an amendment to, but is really a substitute for, the third section of article 5 of the Constitution. In effect it is somewhat like the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Daly, and in the Senate by Mr. Lowery. That is to say, it provides for the appointment by the Governor, and consequently for the removal by him, of a Superintendent of Public Works, but it also goes further and abolishes the office of Canal Commissioner. The following is the text of the amendment:

SEC. 3. A Superintendent of Public Works shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold his office until the end of the term of the Governor by whom he was nominated, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. He shall receive a compensation to be fixed by law. He shall be required by law to give security for the faithful execution of his office before entering upon the duties thereof. He shall be charged with the execution of all laws relating to the repair and navigation of the canals; and also of those relating to the construction and improvement of the canals, except so far as the execution of the laws relating to such construction or improvement shall be confided to the State Engineer and Surveyor; subject to the control of the Legislature, he shall make the rules and regulations for the navigation or use of the canals. He may be suspended or removed from office by the Governor, whenever, in his judgment, the public interest shall so require; but in case of the removal of such Superintendent of Public Works from office, the Governor shall file with the Secretary of State a statement of the cause of such removal, and the cause thereof to the Legislature at its next session.

The Superintendent of Public Works shall appoint not more than three Assistant Superintendents, whose duties shall be prescribed by him, subject to modification by the Legislature, and who shall receive for their services a compensation to be fixed by law. They shall hold their office for three years, subject to suspension or removal by the Superintendent of Public Works, whenever, in his judgment, the public interest shall so require. Any vacancy in the office of any such Assistant Superintendent shall be filled for the remainder of the term for which he was appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works; but in case of the suspension or removal of any such assistant Superintendent by him, he shall at once report to the Governor, in writing, the cause of such removal. All other persons employed in the care and management of the canals, except Collectors of Tolls and those in the Department of the State Engineer and Surveyor, shall be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works, and be subject to suspension or removal by him.

The office of Canal Commissioner is abolished from and after the appointment and qualification of the Superintendent of Public Works, until which time the Canal Commissioners shall continue to discharge their duties as now provided by law. The Superintendent of Public Works shall perform all the duties of the Canal Commissioners and Board of Canal Commissioners, as now declared by law, until otherwise provided by the Legislature.

The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall have power to fill vacancies in the office of Superintendent of Public Works; if the Senate be not in session he may grant commissions which shall expire at the end of the next succeeding session of the Senate.

The second amendment, introduced by Senator Madden, provides for the appointment and removal by the Governor of State Prison Inspectors. Its text is as follows:

SEC. 4. A Superintendent of State Prisons shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed; he shall give security in such amount and with such sureties as shall be required by law, for the faithful discharge of his duties; he shall have the superintendence, management, and control of the State Prisons, subject to such laws as now exist or may be hereafter enacted; he shall appoint the Agents, Wardens, Physicians, and Chaplains of the prisons. The Agent and Warden of each prison shall appoint all other officers of such prison except the clerk, subject to the approval of the same by the Superintendent. The Controller shall appoint the clerks of the prisons. The Superintendent shall have all the powers and perform all the duties not inconsistent herewith which have heretofore been had and performed by the Inspectors of State Prisons; and from and after the time when such Superintendent of State Prisons shall have been appointed and qualified the office of Inspector of State Prisons shall be and hereby is abolished. The Governor may remove the Superintendent for cause at any time, giving him a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity to be heard in his defense.

To both of the above amendments is appended the following:

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity with section 1 of article 13 of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

The resolutions embodying these constitutional amendments were both tabled, under the rule.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 14.—The committee of the Legislature having in charge the arrangements for the reception of the President and suite on his visit to Massachusetts, on Friday, have completed their programme. Messrs. Burr, of Newton, and Williams, of Brookline, of the Legislative committee, will proceed to New-York, where they will meet the Presidential party and accompany them to Springfield, at which point they will be met by the other members of the committee and formally welcomed to the State. After a short rest they will come on to Boston in a special drawing-room car. The Presidential party while in this City will be quartered at the Revere House, where a reception banquet, presided over by Gov. Gaston, will be given on Friday night. On Saturday the President and Cabinet will be dined by the Commercial Club, and in the evening will proceed to Concord, where they will spend the Sabbath.

THE WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—At a meeting of the bondholders of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad to-day, a committee was appointed to act for the bondholders with power to foreclose the mortgage sell the road, or buy it in as they may think advisable; to take the necessary steps for a new corporation; and also to inquire into the past management of the road.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION.

THE PROCEEDINGS TO BE CONDUCTED IN SECRET—THE COMMISSION OBJECT TO THE PRESENCE OF MEMBERS OF THE PRESS.

From our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 14, 1875.

The Governor's Commission has resolved to do its work for the present in secret. To-day they applied for and received from Auditor Thayer twenty volumes of reports, laws, and records of proceedings in the Canal Boards, and the morning and afternoon they spent in completing their arrangements. The bad weather prevented their contemplated visit to the canal. They will make the examination alone. It is the committee's intention to proceed with the investigation quietly, and not to make public for some weeks anything that they may discover. They are averse to having the press with them and are desirous of being permitted to proceed in their own way. They have engaged Mr. Sweet, an engineer, to accompany them, and his duty will be to afford them expert aid in estimating the value and condition of the works done under fraudulent contracts. The commission will not be likely to take testimony until the joint committee's work was concluded.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—The joint committee of the Legislature investigating the canal contracts resumed its session to-day.

Japhet F. Behn testified that he has been an assistant engineer on the Western Division since 1854; in 1863 he reported in favor of deepening and improving Black Rock Harbor; at that time boats had to go round the river, and were detained four or five days; the water in the canal is at present two feet lower than in 1843; the entire sewerage of Buffalo runs into the canal, and pours a deposit on the canal bottom at Black Rock harbor. Witness testified that the water of the canal was leased to run certain Buffalo mills, and this had a decided tendency to obstruct or interfere with navigation. The witness could not explain why $50 was paid for pine wood on the Black Rock improvement, when the contract price was only $30, and when 10,000 feet was called for by estimate, and over 232,000 feet were paid for at the larger price; could only account for it on the theory of its being the custom in the matter of canal lettings.

The witness then explained how he arrived at the quantities of the material needed. The original contractor of the work was Charles P. Skinner, who had lost a great deal of money on the contract; his contract was canceled, and the work was relet to Edgar B. Vandusen after an additional appropriation of $125,000 had been granted for the work; had I the power to reject or accept a contract, I would not have accepted the estimate made by Skinner, Lord, or Van Dusen, because they were not sound; some of the excavations and material was absurdly low, and could not have been done unless at a vast loss of money on the part of the contractor; on the other hand, some of the items were much too high; white oak was $15 too high, and pine $20 too high; a fair price for the work, I should think, would be $65,000 or $70,000; the work cost, with some additional or extra work, $163,973; all the work done at Black Rock Harbor up to this time has cost the State about $420,000. Witness knew of no estimates but that were honestly made in the progress of the work. It was the duty of the engineer to oversee the work from time to time.

Byron M. Hanks was then sworn: He is now resident engineer of the Western Division of the Erie Canal. He explained the methods of letting contracts, and said that the general aggregate of quantities and prices as given in the bid was the paramount consideration, and that when any low prices for any particular item were given in the bid it was generally understood that the same would not be furnished.

J. Nelson Tubbs was then examined. He was the engineer in the Land Slide and Oil Creek Reservoir contracts; he said the prices of those contracts were not exorbitant; had no personal knowledge of any corruption in the matter of canal lettings; he thought engineers should hold office during good behavior; the Board of Audit should be appointed and remodeled only for cause; he thought a paymaster might be appointed with good results, and that all work should be definitely located, and additional work should be relet.

Daniel Richmond was called, and stated that he was not employed on the canals at present; was connected with the Van Dusen contract; made the estimate for earth excavation; made the estimate with reference to the $19,000 appropriation, without regard to obtaining the desired result; [contract shown witness;] thought the contract could not be carried out at the prices named in it; thought the prices too low; thought the measurements were correct as to the amount of work done.

The witness was examined at length in regard to this contract, but presented nothing new. The supplemental contract was made without any regard to the reletting of the work. He concurred with Mr. Tubbs in the suggestions he made looking to the canal system.

Mr. Jacobs—Where does the stealings come in?

Answer—Through the Legislature.

Mr. Crocker, being recalled and examined in regard to the Degraw contract at West Troy, testified: Never heard of the Degraw contract being altered; did bear from one of the Canal Commissioners of a contract of J. W. Williams being altered; Williams' contract was from Lock No. 40 to Lock No. 41; think George D. Lord did the work; Williams was the ostensible contractor; after it was discovered that the contract had been altered payment was withheld.

Mr. Crocker was asked if he agreed with the other witness that the stealings came in through the Legislature, but he would give no opinion.

OBJECT OF THE WITHHOLDING FROM THE PUBLIC THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—To-night I hear definitely from J. A. Bigelow and other members of the commission that they have determined to conduct their investigation secretly—that is, they do not propose publishing anything they learn, as the publicity might defeat the ends of justice. The commission will go to Cohoes in the morning to view some of the work mentioned in recent exposures. They will return early in the afternoon and arrange for future expeditions. On Friday the programme for the coming week will be perfected, and the commission will adjourn until Monday.

ALBANY.

A SQUABBLE AMONG THE MAJORITY LEADERS IN THE HOUSE—ALL THE CANAL BILLS PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 14, 1875.

The day's proceedings in the Assembly to-day was enlivened toward the close of the morning session by another of those wrangling squabbles which have become the feature of the doings of the "responsible majority," and quite a sharp exchange of personalities was indulged in.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

A large number of bills were read a third time and passed, among them being Mr. Davis' bill providing a reform of the whole canal system of the State; the bills providing for an assessment of one-fifth of a mill per dollar for the payment of Canal Appraisers awards, and for an assessment of seven-eighths of a mill per dollar for new work and extraordinary repairs upon the canals, also providing for the appointment of a commission to report upon the expediency of the sale of the lateral canals of the State.

TOUCHING BROADWAY PAVEMENT.

The bill "to authorize a recovery at law for repairs heretofore made to the pavement of Broadway, in the City of New-York," came up on a motion to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was defeated last week, and the motion to reconsider being carried, the bill was put on its passage, and passed by a vote of 81 ayes to 17 nays.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The general business transacted by the Senate this morning was not important. Senator Booth's series of six bills relating to New-York City, and Senator Fox's bill providing for the holding of a daily Court of Special Sessions, were all reported favorably by the Committee on Cities, according to the exclusive report in yesterday's TIMES. Among the bills introduced the most important one was that offered in the Assembly by Mr. Prince, and providing for the construction, maintenance, and operation of railroads in any city or town in the State. Three bills of interest were passed. They were the Assembly bill authorizing the establishment of a female department to the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents; Senator Gross' bill defining and limiting the liens held by contractors and others on real estate in New-York City, and Senator Dickinson's bill amending the State Prison laws by providing, among other amendments, that prisoners confined for life shall be liberated on probation after fifteen years of exemplary conduct, and at the end of a probationary period of ten years may be pardoned in full.

HOW THE MILLER BILL WAS DEFEATED—THE GOVERNOR SOLD BY JOHN KELLY.

ALBANY, April 14.—The secret has at last leaked out as to the means by which the Miller bill for the reorganizing of the Government of New-York City was to have been carried if successful, and by which, as the result showed, it was eventually defeated. Throughout the session the Canal Ring faction in the House has been acting with Tammany Hall, and supported all their measures, notably the famous Costigan bill. When the canal warfare was developing itself, the canal people very naturally supposed that in their emergency Tammany would return the favor so generously extended to them, but the pressure of public opinion was too strong to be ignored, even by the autocratic John Kelly and his seventeen representatives on the floor. And so the canal people were left to fight their own battle. At last a bill for appointment of Inspector of Public Works was put before the House, and it is well known that the canal people stand in mortal dread of this measure and have determined to defeat it by every means in their power. Then came the Miller bill, which struck equal terror into the Tammany delegation and its leaders in New-York, and here was the ground for a compromise on mutual terms. The canal party held the key of the position, and Mayor Wickham and John Kelly with their best men came personally on the scene of action to fix the teams. The result is known to all. Waehner has been accorded the leadership of the delegation. The Miller bill was defeated with votes from the canal party and Kelly has sold the Governor out by pledging the delegation to oppose the Inspector bill. With this fact in mind, the Waehner-McGuire attack on Daly to-day may be readily interpreted. Daly having some weeks since undertaken the championship of the Governor's interests, and having too much faith in his own word to go back on it.

PROPOSED WASTE OF THE PUBLIC MONEY.

THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION BEGGING TENANTS FOR ITS NEW BUILDING—WANTED, THE CORPORATION COUNSEL AND THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS—WHY THE ROOMS SHOULD NOT BE LEASED—VACANT OFFICES IN CITY BUILDINGS.

Two members of the Aldermanic Committee on Salaries and Offices, Messrs. Cole and Seery, intend to make a report at the meeting of their board to-day in favor of authorizing the *Tribune* Association or their representatives to take $30,000 out of the City Treasury. For prudent reasons, which will suggest themselves, the matter was kept a profound secret until a late hour yesterday afternoon. Then it leaked out, so that the board, in view of the facts given below, will hardly take the responsibility of authorizing this contemplated raid on the City Treasury.

The report to be presented directs the Controller to take a lease of some rooms on the first floor of the *Tribune* building for five years, at a rental of $6,000 a year, for the use of the Corporation Counsel. A few days ago the mysterious negotiations which led Messrs. Seery and Cole to select the rooms were effected. They called "by request" at the *Tribune* office, and had a very brief conversation with the managers. They suddenly came to the conclusion—for reasons best known to themselves—that the only offices available down town, with the scores of magnificent buildings comparatively tenantless, were those which they had seen. Their colleague, Alderman Robinson, the third member of the committee, who accompanied them, could not agree with Messrs. Cole and Seery. All three had visited the new building of the *Evening Post*, and other granite and marble structures, and Messrs. Cole and Seery, after the conversation referred to, fixed upon the *Tribune* building.

The wrong part of the business is this: Messrs. Seery and Cole, and every other member of the Board of Aldermen, are aware that there are many magnificent rooms in the City Hall which could be assigned to the use of the Corporation Counsel. The old Aldermanic Chamber, which was recently vacated by the board, is still empty. It compares favorably with many of the rooms in the new Court-house, now occupied by the Judges, and is commodious and attractive. It has often accommodated an audience of 500 persons, including the City Fathers, and it is therefore certainly large enough for the Corporation Counsel and his assistants, numbering about a dozen clerks.

This room is now only used as a "passage way" by the City Fathers, who are desirous of avoiding the clamorous demand of their constituents for labor tickets. But this is not the only room that could be assigned to the use of the Corporation Counsel. The south-east wing on the second story of the City Hall, which was formerly used as the Court of Common Pleas, with chambers adjoining, are now occupied by the Contract Clerk of the Department of Public Works and a few assistants. The Contract Bureau was at one time amply accommodated in a moderately-sized room in the Broadway Bank building.

In addition to the rooms on the south-eastern wing of the City Hall there are others below, which could be made available, among them those which were used by the late Assistant Aldermen, and which were taken by the Aldermen after the dissolution of the former body. In a word, by a proper and liberal distribution of office space in the City Hall, not only the Corporation Counsel, but the Corporation Attorney and several bureaus now outside the building, could be supplied with appropriate rooms. There are hundreds of feet of office space idle within its walls at present, as correct measurement will show. It is, therefore, not likely that the report of Messrs. Cole and Seery will be adopted. Their colleague, it is said, will submit a minority report, and he will be sustained by many of the City Fathers. Even if there were not many large rooms vacant in the City Hall, the board, in a case where $30,000 is involved, would properly invite proposals from owners of buildings to furnish suitable rooms for the use of the Corporation Counsel. Then the criminal and costly folly of taking offices in the *Tribune* building would be clearly manifest.

THE COAL MINERS.

THE SITUATION AT THE LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE MINES.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 14.—The miners of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company are fully determined not to resume work unless their demand for an advance of ten per cent. is granted. A committee of five miners from District No. 12, Miners' National Association, of Wilkesbarre, published a statement to-day announcing that the men would hold out for three months yet, or longer, if necessary.

The Hyde Park miners are furnishing money for the Wyoming miners. They seem to have plenty of funds, and the fight between them and the company is further than ever from a solution. On Saturday last $800 were sent here, and the President and Secretary of yesterday's meeting state that $3,000 are expected within a few days for the maintenance of their rights.

There are 10,000 men of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company alone who are idle, and several thousand more of private operators who are awaiting the action of the company and the miners. No outrages of any kind have been committed and there are no fears of any in this section at present unless there should be an effort to vote upon resumption, which would be prevented at all hazards. Business is badly prostrated throughout the valley on account of the long continued strike.

THE MILITARY OCCUPATION STILL DEEMED NECESSARY.

HAZLETON, Penn., April 14.—The excitement which began here some two weeks ago has so far subsided as to leave no items of importance to communicate to-night. Inquiries at military head-quarters, as well as among both operators and miners, fail to produce any reports of important movements in any quarter. The troops retain their respective position as announced in previous dispatches. No official intelligence has yet been received from the Sheriff as to his decision relative to the detention of the troops, and the impression still prevails that the necessity for their presence has not yet been removed. It is reported that efforts have been made to have the First Philadelphia Regiment recalled and their place supplied by another regiment, and that Gen. Osborne strongly objects to such a change being made as it was at his earnest request that the First Regiment was assigned to this duty, and he desires their presence as long as he remains. The newspaper reporters are leaving town, and several have already gone home.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR GEN. ALEXANDER E. SHIRAS.

Brevet Major Gen. Alexander E. Shiras, Commissary General of Subsistence United States Army, died in Washington, D. C., yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, after an illness of several weeks.

Gen. Shiras was a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed to the Military Academy in 1829 from the State of New-Jersey. On graduating in 1833 he entered the Army as Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery. He served in various of the coast defenses from 1833 to 1838, when he aided in the removal of the Cherokees to the West. In 1838 and 1839 he served in the Seminole War, in Florida, and was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. From 1839 to 1843 he was Assistant and Principal Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy, and after doing duty in various coast garrisons, he was sent West in 1846 in charge of subsistence for volunteers for the Mexican war. In 1847 he was promoted to a Captaincy in the Fourth Artillery, and served as assistant to the Commissary-General in the Subsistence Bureau at Washington until 1861, except while temporarily detached at St. Louis in 1857. From 1861 to 1866 he continued as Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence at Washington, during which period he was promoted successively to Major on the staff, Colonel, and in 1864 to Brevet Brigadier General in the Army, for meritorious and distinguished services in supplying the armies during the rebellion, and in 1865 to Brevet Major General for similar services.

COUNT ERNEST PHILIP DE BRUNNOW.

A dispatch of yesterday morning from London announces the death of this distinguished Russian diplomatist. He was a descendant of an ancient family of Courland, and was born in Dresden, Aug. 31, 1797. After completing his education at the University of Leipsic, he entered the diplomatic service of Russia at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818. He was Secretary to Count Lieven, Russian Minister to England in 1821, and in 1823 was appointed Secretary to Count Moronzow, Governor General of Odessa. When the treaty of Adrianople was signed in 1829, he accompanied Count Orloff to Constantinople, and on his return to St. Petersburg was promoted to be Senior Councilor to the Foreign Office, holding the position nine years. In 1839 he received his first diplomatic mission as Ambassador to the Court of Wurtemburg, with credentials to the Court of Darmstadt, being intrusted with the negotiations for the marriage of the hereditary Grand Duke Alexander, now Emperor, with the daughter of the late Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt. The ambitious designs of Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, having created uneasiness on the Eastern question, the Emperor Nicholas sent Baron Brunnow, then on his way to Germany, to secure a clear understanding with Great Britain on this point. His mission contributed to remove many difficulties that had existed between the two Governments; but his brief stay made a second visit to London necessary, and the renewed negotiations led to the signature of the Convention of July 15, 1840, which limited the power of Mehemet Ali to Egypt, restored Syria to the Sultan, and removed the danger that at that time threatened the peace of the Levant. He was, in acknowledgment of these services, sent as Ambassador to London, where he remained from 1840 till 1854. In this period he was brought in relation with the Administrations of Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Derby, and the Earl of Aberdeen. He lived in close intimacy with the late Duke of Wellington, and was a guest at Walmar only ten days before the great Duke's death. In this period, also, he signed in July, 1841, with Lord Palmerston and the representatives of the other great powers of Europe, the "Traité des Dardanelles;" another with Lord Aberdeen for suppressing the African slave trade; one with Lord Malmsbury, in 1852, to secure the integrity of Denmark, and one in the same year to regulate the succession to the throne of Greece. He withdrew from London on the outbreak of the Crimean war, remaining a year at St. Petersburg without official employment. In 1856 he was sent to Paris to establish the general peace of Europe as second Plenipotentiary, to act in concert with Count Orloff, and signed the treaty of peace concluded at Paris, March 30, 1856. He was immediately afterward sent to London to re-establish diplomatic communication between the two Governments, and, having performed this duty, he returned to Paris, where he remained in charge of the Russian Embassy until the arrival of Count Kisseleff, who was accredited to the French Court. Baron Brunnow, after the conclusion of the peace, was sent to Berlin as Ambassador to the Court of King Frederick William IV. While in Berlin he received the Russian Emperor, and accompanied him to Darmstadt. In 1858 Baron Brunnow was again sent as Ambassador to the Court of St. James. In August, 1862, he received the insignia of the Order of St. Andrew, accompanied by a flattering autograph letter from the Emperor, as a testimonial to his long and valuable services. Baron Brunnow represented Russia at the conference in London on the Danish question in 1864, and likewise at the conference which, in 1871, rescinded the clauses of the treaty of 1856 relating to the neutralization of the Black Sea. In consequence of his services in this conference he was raised by the Emperor of Russia to the rank of Count in April, 1871. The letter of the Emperor conveying this promotion was in the following terms:

Count Philip Ivanovitch:

For more than half a century you have devoted your zealous exertions to the service of the throne and the country in the diplomatic profession. Intrusted with different functions in this career, you have taken part in negotiations and international transactions of great importance. And now, with renewed proofs of my confidence, you have given fresh evidence of the devotion which has animated you in your eminent capacities. In testimony of my gratitude for your long services, I now raise you to the dignity of Count of the Empire by a ukase addressed to the Senate, and bearing this day's date.

I remain, always, your affectionate

ALEXANDER.

PROF. SAMUEL R. WELLS.

At 8 o'clock on Monday morning Prof. Samuel R. Wells died at his residence, No. 233 West Fifty-first street, after an illness of ten days. Last Friday week he was attacked with pneumonia, and safely passed over the crisis in that disease, but typhoid fever and pleurisy ensued, and the strain was too great for his enfeebled constitution to bear. The fever totally prostrated him, and for five days before his death he was entirely unconscious. His physician, Dr. C. Leale, had some hopes of his ultimate recovery until Sunday night, when it became manifest that he was rapidly sinking. His wife and several of his intimate friends were present at his bedside when he died. Prof. Wells was widely known for the great researches he had made in phrenology, and the many works which he wrote on that and kindred scientific subjects. A profound scholar, and gifted with great perseverence, he has left behind him many works to guide and teach others who may seek to follow in his footsteps. He was also a man of keen observation, to which was added a genial temper and entertaining mind, qualities which made for him hosts of friends. Mr. Wells was born in West Hartford, Conn., in 1820. He chose the medical profession, and at an early age obtained his diploma. He always fancied the study of phrenology, and soon devoted himself to it altogether. In 1836 he became acquainted with the firm of O. S. & L. N. Fowler, of this City, then doing business at Clinton Hall, in Nassau street, as phrenologists. In the study of his favorite science he attracted considerable attention by his many essays and lectures on the subject. In 1843 he married Miss Charlotte Fowler, and in 1864 he became a partner in the firm of O. S. & L. M. Fowler, they having in the meantime removed to No. 308 Broadway. He then devoted himself to the advancement of the firm, and also published several works on physiology and sanitary science. His chief work was *New Physiognomy*. In 1860 he went to Europe on a lecturing tour, accompanied by Mr. L. N. Fowler. He was received with marked attention by most of the scientific societies abroad, and returned after a two years' absence. He then took sole charge of the firm, and for several years before his death owned the entire establishment doing business on Broadway, near Eighth street. He was the publisher of the *Phrenological Journal*, and was also one of the founders of the Phrenological Institute. His mode of life was plain and simple, and he strongly advocated the doctrines of vegetarianism and temperance. As a lecturer on all subjects of popular and scientific interest, Mr. Wells was widely known and much admired. He numbered among his friends most of the scientific and literary men of the day, and his lectures were all well attended and his works much read. His funeral will take place to-day from St. Timothy's Protestant Church, on Fifty-seventh street, near Eighth avenue, of which church he was a vestryman for several years. The following gentlemen, all members of his church, will act as pall-bearers: Mr. George Montague, Mr. William G. Hitchcock, Mr. E. O. Potter, Mr. S. T. Smith, Mr. Archibald Turner, Dr. Church, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Stone. The remains will be conveyed from his house to the church, where the funeral services will be performed by Rev. Dr. G. I. Geer, after which they will be taken to the family vault at Orange, N. J.

INVESTIGATING THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE TREASURY.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 14.—Seven members of the Legislature, announcing themselves as a committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury, appeared at the Treasury Department to-day and asked permission to examine the records. This was accorded by the Cashier, W. B. Hart, in the absence of Treasurer Mackey, and the committee made a cursory investigation into the accounts of State Treasurer McGrath in 1863, and retired after announcing that a sub-committee would continue the labor. The question of the legal status of the committee was not raised. This status is doubtful, inasmuch as the committee was appointed by the House only, and without the assent of the Senate. The officers of the Treasury Department, however, allowed the examination without in any way conceding the right of any committee appointed by a single branch of the Legislature to make formal inquiry into the affairs of any State Department.

DR. COLTON, No. 19 Cooper Institute, uses 300 gallons of gas daily, making it fresh every morning.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY'S FINGER PADS and WATER PADS for ruptures are by far the best in use. No. 744 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

"Know Thyself."

The great educator, profound thinker, and vigorous writer, Herbert Spencer, has wisely said: "As vigorous health and its accompanying high spirits are larger elements of happiness than any other things whatever, and teaching how to maintain them is a teaching that yields to no other whatever." This is sound sentiment, and one great want of the present age is the popularization of physiological, hygienic, and medical science. No subject is more practical—none comes nearer home to every man and woman than this. THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, IN PLAIN ENGLISH, OR MEDICINE SIMPLIFIED, by R. V. PIERCE, M. D., is a book well calculated to supply a manifest want, and will prove eminently useful to the masses. It contains about nine hundred pages, is illustrated with about two hundred wood-cuts and fine colored plates, is printed upon good paper, and well bound. It is a complete compendium of anatomical, physiological, hygienic, and medical science, and embodies the latest discoveries and improvements in each department. It has been the author's aim to make the work instructive to the masses, and hence the use of technical terms has been, as far as possible, avoided, and every subject brought within the easy comprehension of all. An elevated moral tone pervades the entire book. While it freely discusses, in a scientific manner, the origin, reproduction, and development of man, it does not cater to depraved tastes, perverted passions, or idle curiosity, but treats in a chaste and thorough manner all those delicate physiological subjects, a proper knowledge of which acquaints us with the means for preserving health, and furnishes incentives to a higher and nobler life. The author, who is also the publisher of his work, anticipating a very large sale for it, has issued twenty thousand copies for the first edition, and is thus enabled to offer it (post paid) at $1 50 per copy—a price less than the actual cost of so large a book, if published in only ordinary-sized editions. The large number of subscribers received for it in advance of its publication has very nearly exhausted the first edition almost as soon as out, and those desiring a copy of it will do well to address the author, at Buffalo, N. Y., without delay.

A Tonic of Rare Merit.

There are many tonics, but few indeed which produce any other effect than artificial stimulation of the appetite. This, so far from being a benefit, is a positive detriment, if the digestive organs are weak, because it induces the patient to eat more than the semi-paralyzed stomach can act upon, and thus aggravates digestion. There is, however, a tonic which possesses the rare merit of imparting both vigor and regularity to the operations of nutrition. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS provoke a wholesome appetite, because they enable the stomach to dispose of what it receives with such healthful rapidity that at the proper time for meals it is not torpid from indigested matter, but craves its timely sustenance. It is the very fact that it facilitates digestion that renders the national stomachic such a powerful coadjutor of nature in instituting those recuperative processes which result in the recovery of the general health. Uninterrupted, vigorous action of the physical machinery inevitably results from the use of this supreme invigorant and alterative.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. No branch offices.

Lord & Taylor's $5 Walking Boot for Ladies is a marvel of cheapness and durability, and their $4 BOOT is absolutely unequaled.

Trees and Shrubs.—E. B. PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer these, both Deciduous and Evergreen, in great variety. Catalogues free.

The Peruvian Syrup vitalizes, purifies, and enriches the blood, giving strength and vigor to the system.

Pyles' O. K. Soap is, without doubt, the most economical family soap in the market. Sold by grocers generally. Depot No. 350 Washington street.

Lundborg's Perfumes Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

FRYATT—BERIER.—On Wednesday, April 14, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. L. W. Bancroft, D. D., Mr. HORATIO N. FRYATT and Miss MARGARETTA, daughter of the late J. V. D. Berier, M. D., of Belleville, N. J.

JEWETT—BAKER.—On Wednesday, April 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, Cedar Hill, Albany County, N. Y., WILLIAM H. JEWETT, of this City, to ABBIE S., only daughter of C. V. Baker, Esq.

MACAULAY—ANDERSON.—By Rev. W. H. Mickle, at the Forty-third Street M. E. Parsonage, Sunday, April 11, JOHN R. MACAULAY to MARY ANNE ANDERSON, both of this City.

☞ Enniskillen (Ireland) papers please copy.

DIED.

ABERNETHY.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, April 14, CATHARINE D., wife of Maxwell Abernethy and daughter of Benjamin and Alletta Van Doren, aged 39 years and 14 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, April 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 268 3d st., Jersey City, and at New-Germantown, N. J., on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

BLATCHFORD.—In the City of Troy, N. Y., on the morning of the 12th of April, 1875, Mrs. HARRIET BLATCHFORD, widow of Dr. Thomas W. Blatchford, in the 80th year of her age.

CULGIN.—On the 13th inst., at her late residence, No. 337 West 58th st., of consumption, MARY FRANCES, daughter of James Culgin, aged 18 years, 2 months, and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the St. John Methodist Episcopal Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the church, 53d st., near 8th av., on Thursday at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

CORKERY.—On Tuesday, April 13, of heart disease, WILLIAM CORKERY, aged 67 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at St. Michael's Church, 32d st., near 9th av., on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

COMSTOCK.—At Amherst, Mass., 12th inst., DANIEL F. COMSTOCK, formerly of Danbury, Conn., aged 66.

Funeral at Amherst, Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Danbury the following morning for interment.

CROMWELL.—On Tuesday morning, April 13, SARAH M., wife of Henry Cromwell and daughter of the late Sidney B. Bowne, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday afternoon, April 15, at 2 o'clock, from No. 150 East 128th st.

COTTENET.—In Paris, France, on Friday, 9th April, 1875, FRANK, eldest son of Edward L. Cottenet, of this City, aged 17 years.

DUFF.—On Wednesday, April 14, inst., at Jersey City, N. J., WILLIAM R. DUFF, late of Costa Rica, Central America.

The funeral will take place on Friday, April 16, inst., at 1:30 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of Sidmon T. Keese, in Madison av., first house in Bramhall av., in Jersey City. The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of his widow and her family, are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Costa Rica and California papers please copy.

GLASSEL.—On Sunday, April 4, 1875, at Lewisburg, Penn., EUDORA GLASSEL, widow of Major James M. Glassel, United States Army, and daughter of the late John Swart Wout, of New-York.

GODKIN.—In this City, on Monday, April 12, FRANCES ELIZABETH, wife of Edwin L. Godkin, and daughter of the late Samuel E. Foote, of New-Haven, in her 40th year.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 10 West 48th st., on Thursday morning, April 15, at 10 o'clock.

HOXIE.—Suddenly, of congestion of the brain, on Monday morning, 12th inst., JAMES HOXIE, in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his uncle, James Willcox, No. 8 East 84th st., near 5th av., on Thursday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. His friends and those of his uncle, as above, are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred in the Cypress Hills Cemetery.

MACKENZIE.—Entered into rest, April 13, 1875, at the residence of her son, Philip W. Mackenzie, Blauveltville, Rockland County, N. Y., RUTH BALCH, of Mansfield, Conn., widow of Philip Mackenzie of Ross-shire, Scotland.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MALI.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, April 14, 1875, Adèle, daughter of Hippolyte and Amy Mali.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 115 Hicks st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 18th, at 2:30 P. M.

McJILTON.—Tuesday afternoon, April 13, 1875, Rev. Dr. McJILTON, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 132 East 16th st., Thursday, at 5 o'clock.

OSBORN.—On Monday, April 12, CATHERINE, widow of the late John Osborn, in the 64th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 208 Java st., Greenpoint, E. D., Brooklyn, Thursday, 15th, at o'clock P. M.

ODDIE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, 13th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, at Brick Church, East Orange, N. J., WALTER AUSTIN, youngest son of Henry M. and Ellen G. Oddie, aged 2 years, 10 months, and 20 days.

PAYTON.—On Monday, April 12, EMA LOUISA, wife of Edmund H. Payton, aged 43 years.

Funeral services from her late residence, Summit av., near Montgomery, Jersey City Heights, on Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

RODEN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, April 13, ANN RODEN, widow of the late Robert Roden.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPRAGUE.—Mrs. SARAH D. SPRAGUE, on April 14, 1875, aged 79 years.

Funeral services at 1:30 o'clock at No. 226 East 20th st. on Thursday, 15th inst.

WELLS.—On Tuesday morning, April 13, at his residence in this City, of pneumonia, SAMUEL R. WELLS, aged 55 years.

Funeral services at St. Timothy's church, 57th st., near 8th av., to-day at 2 o'clock P. M.

WELLS.—At Morrisiana, April 13, 1875, JACOB WELLS, Sr., formerly of Donington, England, aged 86 years.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, George st., Morrisania, on Thursday, April 15, at 2 P. M. Railroad train leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 11:45; Harlem and Morrisania boats from Peck slip and Fulton Ferry every half hour.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 13, 1875, HENRY WILLIAMS, aged 36 years, 4 months, and 8 days.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 96 Myrtle av., on Thursday, April 15, at 8 P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Southold, Long Island, on Friday morning, by the Long Island Railroad, from Hunter's Point.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRESERVE THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. For sale by all druggists; 25 cents a bottle.

DOES THE BABE START IN HIS SLEEP and grind his little teeth? nine chances out of ten it is troubled with worms, and the best remedy for these is BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES. They are tasty, and the children will love them. Drive out the worms and the child will sleep sweetly. Sold for only 25 cents.

A PAIN IN THE SIDE MAY BE THE PREcursor of a pleuritic attack. It should not be neglected. If you have none at home, send to your druggist and buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, bathe with it frequently the parts affected, and the danger and pain are passed.

IMPORTANT ART SALE.

AT THE KURTZ GALLERY, NO. 6 EAST 23d ST.,

THIS EVENING.

The balance of the collection of choice modern paintings from the galleries of Messrs. M. KNOEDLER & CO., (successors to GOUPIL & CO.,) comprising fine specimens by the following masters:

Bouguereau,	Merle,	Egusquiza,
Mouchot,	O. Achenbach,	Edward A. Schmidt
Bauguiet,	J. W. Preyer,	Fabri,
Boutibonne,	Michetti,	W. P. W. Dana,
Isabey,	Becker,	J. F. Kensett,
Compte-Calix,	K. Daubigny,	J. M. Hart,
De Cock,	Foingsby,	George Inness,
Chavet,	Detti,	G. H. Boughton,
Escosura	Corot,	W. Homer

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

TO ALL, PARTICULARLY INVALIDS. Spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has had time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It strikes at once at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the Summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 Nassau st.—THIS DAY, at the private residence No. 408 East 51st st., near 1st av., handsome household furniture, rosewood pianoforte, carpets, &c.

On FRIDAY, at No. 37 Nassau st., fine and genteel household furniture, made by our best City makers.

The sales of furniture at our store, No. 37 Nassau st., are equal to two or three out-door sales, many private families preferring to send their furniture where they are sure of a large and appreciative audience.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON AV. AND 42D ST. SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE HELD THIS AND EVERY DAY IN THE ABOVE-NAMED CHURCH.

Hours of service—9 o'clock A. M., 4 P. M., and 7:45 P. M. Rev. J. W. Bonham, Church Evangelist; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and other ministers will speak every evening. Miss Logan and Miss Beard, of London, will conduct the afternoon meetings. All are invited.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostrate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, April 17, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 9 and 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 10 and 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

MEDICAL LIBRARY.

Comprising many scarce works; also miscellaneous books now on exhibition, to be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, at 7:30 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEN. SHERMAN'S BOOK.

New-York Tribune.

An American work which promises to excite much public interest this Spring is the "Memoirs of Gen. W. T. Sherman," which D. Appleton & Co. expect to have ready early in May. It will make two small octavo volumes of about 400 pages each ($5 50,) and will include in a pocket a large copper-plate map of the theater of his campaigns—from one of the largest "coppers" ever engraved. Gen. Sherman is known as a capital talker, and in this book he is said to write much as he talks—with the same freedom and spirit. He occupies about 150 pages in a rapid sketch of his early career and observations, beginning with his experiences as a First Lieutenant of Artillery in the early days of California, and following his curiously-varied life up to the time of the war, as a banker in California, and, during the panic of 1857, in New-York; a lawyer in Leavenworth, Kan.; President of the college at Baton Rouge, La., and President of a street-car company in St. Louis. The body of the work gives a detailed account of his campaigns.

GEN. SHERMAN'S BOOK makes two handsome volumes of about 400 pages each, and will be ready in May.

PRICE FOR BOTH VOLUMES.

Blue cloth	$5 50
Sheep	7 00
Half Turkey	8 50
Full Turkey, gilt edge	12 00

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New-York.

A FLIRTATION SOUVENIR, POINT LACE AND DIAMONDS.

POINT LACE AND DIAMONDS.

MACREADY'S REMINISCENCES.

MACMILLAN & CO. have just published

MACREADY'S REMINISCENCES, AND SELECTIONS FROM HIS DIARIES AND LETTERS. Edited by Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart., one of his Executors. With FOUR STEEL PORTRAITS, engraved by C. H. JEENS. 1 handsome vol., 12mo. $2 50.

The whole forms one of the most interesting and in many respects valuable records of artistic and social life, as well as of the personal, inward man. There is nothing omitted that a reader has a right to look for in such a record, as regards the history of the stage and the home life of the actor. With respect to the inward man, Macready is even sterner with himself and his faults than he ever was with his fellow-actors and their offenses. The book will raise him in the estimation of every reader.—*Athenæum.*

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers, No. 21 Astor place, New-York.

POINT LACE AND DIAMONDS.

A FLIRTATION SOUVENIR, POINT LACE AND DIAMONDS.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen Index sent free. DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

A PIECE OF REAL POINT LACE WITH EVERY COPY OF POINT LACE AND DIAMONDS.

POINT LACE AND DIAMONDS.

POLITICAL.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting of the above association will be held at No. 28 Avenue A, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR., President. WILLIAM GLASER, Sec'y.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at Becker's, Nos. 157 and 159 West 32d st. HENRY G. LEASK, President. BENJAMIN F. ANDERSON, Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

TRIAL OF A DETECTIVE OF COUNTERFEITERS.

FURTHER DETAILS OF MASON'S DEALINGS WITH COL. WASHBURN—THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MASON AND WASHBURN AND THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY—THE LATTER TO BE A WITNESS.

The case in which George Albert Mason is indicted for selling counterfeit money to Albert W. Ensor, was resumed yesterday morning in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict.

Assistant District Attorney Purdy desired to discuss points raised on the previous day on discrepancies between the descriptions in the indictment and the appearance of the counterfeit notes described, but it was arranged to conclude Col. Washburn's testimony before passing upon these points.

Mr. Purdy then resumed the direct examination of Col. Washburn, who testified: This letter (looking at one shown to him) was in an envelope addressed in Mason's handwriting; the address was to Mrs. Catharine H. Wells, No. 539 Hudson street; I cannot say that the letter was in Mason's handwriting; the letter informed Mrs. Wells that Mason had taken rooms nearly opposite her residence, at No. 548 Hudson street, and that he would occupy them under the name of Smith. This Mrs. Wells, whose name is an alias, is a handsome blond, and is the wife of the notorious bank robber Charles Bullard, better known as Tom Bullard, who is now serving out a term of five years' imprisonment in Boston, to which he was sentenced about a year ago for participating in the robbery of the Boylston Bank. She was arrested soon after Mason, and has since been in the custody of United States Marshal Fiske, awaiting to be called by the prosecution as a witness against Mason, against whom she is very averse to testify.

Col. Washburn, in continuing his testimony, said: I found in Mason's rooms, besides the counterfeit money, some clothing, papers, and a prayer-book, [laughter;] he asked me to have his clothing sent to him at Ludlow street jail; he told me, as a recommendation for employment on the Secret Service Division, that he was an old counterfeiter and blackmailer, [laughter;] I heard him say on one occasion, in a boastful manner, that he could engage in counterfeiting and I could not possibly detect him; I never heard him say that he intended to engage in the counterfeiting business; Mason on one occasion objected to sign a receipt for money I offered him for his services, on the ground that my offer was not liberal enough; I have not conversed with Mason since his arrest, or rather I have not visited him; I offered to get his clothing and send it to him at the jail; this was on the stairs in the United States Court building as I was leaving United States District Attorney Bliss' office.

Cross-examination—I resided in Chicago last October when I was appointed Chief of the Secret Service Division; I had been Superintendent of Police in Chicago, and also Warden of the Penitentiary at Joliet, Ill.: I was discharged from my position as Warden on the ground of insubordination, in tearing down a wooden building that endangered the safety of the Penitentiary; the money received from the sale of the lumber of the destroyed building was paid into the treasury of the Penitentiary; I was discharged from the Wardenship in June, 1873 and on the following October was appointed Chief of Police in Chicago; I was for a while engaged in the wooden-ware business before my appointment as Warden; previous to that I had a patent sugar co-operative factory at Alton, Ill.; previous to that I was at home in Eastern Massachusetts with my father; in 1865 I had a trade store at Goodrich's Landing, on the Mississippi; I never was arrested for anything growing out of this trade-store business; I have been a soldier, but had no rank in the service.

Mr. Foster, Mason's counsel, now introduced a great portion of the correspondence between Mason and the Treasury Department, including Mason's letters to Col. Washburn. One of the letters to Col. Washburn contained an injunction to him to "look after my girl," referring to "Mrs. Wells." Mason's counsel asked Col. Washburn if he had done that, and the Colonel replied, laughing: "I have taken excellent care of her, for she is a valuable witness." Most of the letters were of a grumbling character, on account of what Mason described as Col. Washburn's illiberality in not paying him sufficient for his work; one of the letters complaining that the amount paid him by Col. Washburn was not enough to cover the necessary expenses of his work; another letter expressed the hope that Col. Washburn would do the "square thing," and that he would not allow the Secret Service Division to be as corrupt as it had been under Chief Whitley.

Col. Washburn, on resuming his testimony on his cross examination, said: I know counterfeiters well, and can point them out when I see them; Mason and I agreed to go to Philadelphia and meet Mr. Benson, my chief assistant, who had been a detective under Col. Whitley; Mason then had on his person some counterfeit notes purporting to be issued by the Traders' National Bank of Chicago; I did not arrest him for having them; he gave Mr. Benson one of them; Judd is the man recently arrested in Texas under the name of Pete McCartney; at the Mansion House, in Buffalo, I registered under the name of Jackson, and I parted with Mason, in my room there, with the understanding that he was to buy me a "boodle;" he wanted me to give him so much money for turning up counterfeit money that I refused to accede to his demands, telling him that if I did it would be a virtual encouragement to counterfeiters to manufacture money to sell to the Government; he came the next morning, and wanted about $1,000 for a "boodle" that he had got from Hart and Richards; I told him that $450 was all that I would pay him; afterward, he called me out, and said that he would accept my offer; I paid him altogether at the Mansion House $500 for what he turned in of counterfeit money; this payment was made on Nov. 7; he gave me nearly $20,000 in United States fractional currency, fives on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago, and $20 greenbacks, all counterfeits; the money I gave him was genuine; after this payment had been made to Mason he said that he wanted to go West after Judd, alias Pete McCartney, Rittenhouse, "Levi the Hoosier," who is a cousin of Judd, and others; I consented that he should point out any of these men that he could to my detectives, and be rewarded in proportion to the value of results; it was understood between Mason and myself that he should get counterfeit plates from the gang of counterfeiters, and that he should be rewarded, and that, if he was not satisfied with the reward that I should offer him, he could appeal to the Secretary or to the Solicitor of the Treasury; it is against the public interests for me to tell how I advised him to address me, but as Mason has made it public, and you strongly desire an answer, I may say it was "Lock-box No. 33, Washington, D. C.;" I can obviate any difficulty which may result from this statement by having the box changed; Mason reported to me at Philadelphia that he had met Judd and other counterfeiters at Galesburg, Ill., and gave me a list of counterfeit money amounting to nearly $500,000, which he hoped to capture from them; he said that Judd and Rittenhouse were coming East, and Rittenhouse would join him at Buffalo, from where he would bring him to Philadelphia on a certain Saturday night, when I could have an officer present to see Rittenhouse pass counterfeit money and then arrest him; I told Mason to telegraph to me in the name of George Jackson, and I would arrange at the telegraph office to have it delivered to me; on Nov. 20 I went to Philadelphia in obedience to a telegram from Mason that he was at the Girard House, in that city; I saw him there, and it was arranged that he should be registered in Chicago under the name of William Bloomfield, I gave him no money in Philadelphia; he wanted $50, but I declined to give it to him; about Nov. 25, I arrived at my residence in Chicago, and met Mason at the Clifton House; I remained in Chicago about thirty days; Mason left Chicago about Dec. 6; I saw him nearly every day from Nov. 25 to Dec. 6; he came daily to report to me that he was expecting to meet counterfeiters; Rittenhouse, who is in the Illinois Penitentiary, was pointed out by Mason and arrested by me.

Col. Washburn here identified a number of telegrams and letters that had passed between himself and Mason, who went, by an arrangement between witness and Mason, under the name of S. S. Watts. He then resumed his testimony: I ordered a secret service detective named Duckworth to assist Mason in capturing counterfeiters in St. Louis; this Duckworth is the man discharged by me because I believed he aided Pete McCartney to escape; after Mason's fight with McCartney in St. Louis, in an unauthorized attempt to arrest him, I telegraphed to St. Louis to have Mason's wounds cared for; I went then and saw Mason in the hospital, badly cut; I believe that Mason got wounded in an illegal attempt to get good money out of McCartney; I do not wish it to be understood that I believe that Mason intended to rob the counterfeiters with whom he had the fight, but there were suspicious circumstances connected with the fight; I sent money to Mason when he was in the hospital in St. Louis, and also sent money to Mason's wife.

Mason's counsel read a letter from Mason to Col. Washburn, asking Col. Washburn to deal justly by him and pay him fairly for his great risk and services in securing the capture of Rittenhouse, Pete McCartney, and "Levi, the Hoosier," saying that he only wanted to be paid such an amount as Col. Washburn would honestly think himself entitled to if he had undertaken such a dangerous service.

Col. Washburn resuming, testified: Mason wanted me to give him $5,000 for his entire services, which I declined to do, and offered to pay him a balance that would make the total amount received from me by him about $1,000; this he demurred to, and I told him that it was all that I would give him, if he would not wait until the captured counterfeiters had been tried and disposed of.

Counsel for Mason here read a letter from Mr. Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, to Col. Washburn, telling him, on account of Mason's great services and scars, to make him a liberal allowance and continue to employ him.

Col. Washburn resumed—I did not comply with the Solicitor's request, because I knew that the Solicitor was acting under a misapprehension as to facts, and I so informed him afterward, as an explanation of my non-compliance; Mason was very angry at my not being willing to pay him what he desired; I had a final settlement with him, as he would not wait until the counterfeiters' cases were disposed of, paying him about the amount I had offered him; I no longer considered him as in the employ of the Secret Service Division after this settlement; he asked me for a formal discharge as a regular detective, but I refused to comply with his request.

Counsel for Mason read a letter from Mason to Solicitor Wilson complaining that Col. Washburn had, in reality, had no settlement with him, having gotten a receipt from him in full payment, when he [Mason] supposed that, in compliance with Solicitor Wilson's request to Col. Washburn, the latter was simply paying him an amount on account, and that he was to be retained in the service of the Secret Service Division. Counsel also read another letter from Mason to Solicitor Wilson, written just after Ensor's arrest at Rochester, in which he states that all his business relations with Ensor have been of a proper character; that, Ensor being a good writer and composer of letters, he had employed him to write letters for him in connection with the detection of counterfeiters; that Ensor had thus been brought in contact with counterfeiters, and had received the counterfeit money which he had passed in Rochester from them, with the understanding that when detected in passing it he should say that he had got it from Mason, and thus secure his arrest; it being, as claimed by Mason, a "put-up-job" to prevent him from interfering with counterfeiters and exposing abuses in the Secret Service force.

Col. Washburn—I did not, previous to the arrest of Mason, or at any time, either send for him and offer to compromise the matter for which he was arrested, or say anything to him about a compromise. I took Mason's letters and papers from him at the time when I arrested him, because I believed that they had been improperly used for blackmailing purposes by him, and for the purpose of falsely representing himself as a regular Secret Service Detective; I have no personal knowledge of any blackmailing operation by Mason, or that he ever represented himself as a regular detective; I have returned all the papers that I took from Mason; I took Mason's papers because I thought it my duty to take them, and I have returned them because they were deemed necessary to his defense.

Re-direct, by Mr. Purdy—I resigned my position as Chief of Police of Chicago because a political party averse to enforcing the law came into power, and I would not consent to be its tool; there were many charges of official misconduct made against me, but they were all dismissed; I registered once under the assumed name of Dyson in order to escape being interviewed by newspaper reporters; Mason was never used by the Government, to my knowledge, as a witness against counterfeiters.

A question having arisen as to whether Mason is now in any sense in the employ of the Secret Service Division, on account of the direction by the Solicitor to Col. Washburn to keep Mason at work, a telegram was sent to Washington requesting the Solicitor to be present as a witness at the trial to-day. The court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, when Col. Washburn's examination is to be resumed.

CONTRACTS FOR REINSURANCE.

The case of Edward A. Lambert against the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company and others was argued on demurrer before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The plaintiff, who is an ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, and is now the President of the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn, brings this action to recover about $20,000, being his stipulated commissions claimed to be due him by the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company for his individual agency and efforts in reinsuring in this company the entire number of the policies of the Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company, on May 25, 1872, while he was President of the latter company.

He alleges that by his written contract made and executed with the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company at the same time with the reissuance agreement, the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company agreed to pay him ten per cent. upon the net reserve value of all the Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company's policies then reinsured, and five per cent. additional on the net reserve value of all policies of the Craftsmen's Company which were surrendered by the holders thereof, and new ones of the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company taken out in their place and stead. Plaintiff further alleges that shortly after the making and execution of this agreement with the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company for his commissions the said company paid him some $11,000, and that a large sum, amounting to some $20,000 more, is still due and owing thereon, and he files his bill for an accounting and for judgment for that amount.

The defendants demur to the plaintiff's bill principally on the ground that since it appeared upon the face of the complaint that the reinsurance contract and the contract for the plaintiff's shave or commissions, were made and executed on the same day, and at the same time, the latter's contratract, on which this action was brought, was a corrupt one *contra bonos mores*, and in the nature of a bribe to the plaintiff to secure the reinsurance of the Craftsmen's Life Company policies in the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company through the efforts of the plaintiff as President of the Craftsmen's Company. That it was beyond the powers of the officers of the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company to enter into such a corrupt contract, and thereby misapply the funds of that company, and that the Hope Company are not bound by a contract of this kind. It was further argued on behalf of the defendants that this contract for the plaintiff's commission was one against public policy, since the people from whom such corporations derive their rights and franchises are interested in the proper and honest administration of the affairs of such corporations, and courts will not enforce an agreement like this to corrupt the plaintiff as an officer of a corporation. That the object of courts of law and equity is to enforce legal contracts and obligations, while it leaves those who choose to traffic in unforbidden things to such redress as their own ideas of honor may suggest.

Plaintiff's counsel, on the other hand, contended that the agreement was a proper and honest one, and that the plaintiff might lawfully act as the agent of both parties, provided their interests did not conflict in the particular matters in which he was employed by the defendant; that it was simply a question between the Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company and the plaintiff, and that until the contrary appeared the assent of the Craftsmen's Company was presumed to exist; that the Hope Mutual Life Insurance, having made this contract with the plaintiff, are estopped from claiming that it is an improper or dishonest one. Decision reserved.

William Henry Arnoux for the plaintiff; Samuel A. Noyes for the defendants.

AN EMIGRANT SWINDLE.

The trial of Peter Barg, an emigrant runner in the employment of Peter Minik, who keeps an emigrant boarding-house at No. 101 West street, charged with stealing, "by trick and device," $275 from Henry Geffert, a resident of Madison, Wis., who arrived in this City from Europe on the 25th of March, was resumed before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. Counsel for the prisoner having questioned the possession of the money sworn to by Geffert, District Attorney Nolan called Henry Weidmayer, a broker, of No. 202 Broadway, who testified that he cashed a draft for $793 47 in gold for Geffert on the day in question, and gave him in return $899 71 in currency. The prisoner, in his own behalf, denied that he had stolen or aided in stealing Geffert's money, and a number of witnesses were called to prove the prisoner's good character. Counsel for the defense, in summing up, claimed an acquittal on the ground that the evidence failed to establish the prisoner's guilt. District Attorney Nolan, in an able argument for the prosecution, exposed the innumerable tricks practiced by emigrant runners in their nefarious business, and showed that the offense with which Barg stood charged was but one of those crimes which it had taken the Legislature and the bench years to suppress. He urged the jury, for the sake of the suffering emigrant, and in the interests of justice and humanity to find the prisoner guilty as a warning to all other offenders of his class. Recorder Hackett charged with his usual force and clearness, and the jury retired. After several hours' deliberation they failed to agree upon a verdict and were discharged. The prisoner was remanded for further action.

A SUIT CONCERNING CHEAP LIQUORS.

A suit between William B. Hollister and Englehardt & Co., involving a question as to the sale of 162 barrels of highwines, was tried before Judge Lawrence and a jury in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday. According to plaintiff's story the liquor, then in bond, was sold to defendants at forty cents per gallon, accompanied with an agreement that defendants were to distill it into alcohol, in the profits of which plaintiff was to have a share, and that $400 had been paid by defendants on account of the sale. On the part of defendants it was alleged that there had been no sale; that they merely got possession of the liquor on a contract to transform it into alcohol, advancing $400 thereon, and agreeing to share the profits of the result with plaintiff, and that it had been destroyed by fire without their fault. The court submitted the case to the jury on the sole question whether there had been a sale of the liquor. The court ordered a sealed verdict, the jury not having agreed at the hour of adjournment.

TOO HOT AND TOO COLD.

In Part I of the Marine Court, yesterday, before Judge P. J. Joachimsen and a jury, was tried and decided the suit of George P. Riggins against Rodman & Hepworth. The suit was brought to recover $450, as the price of a steam-heater purchased by defendants. The defense was that the heater had been purchased for the purpose of drying cedar wood in the establishment of defendants, and had been warranted by plaintiff to supply a heat varying from 150° to 220°; that it failed to supply the degree of heat guaranteed by plaintiff, and which was necessary to dry the wood, but did supply enough or more than enough to set the building on fire. Plaintiff denied that he had warranted the heater as claimed by defendants, but the jury were in favor of defendants and rendered a verdict accordingly.

DANGEROUS TOY PISTOLS.

In Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Gross, was tried yesterday the suit of William Weis against Josiah P. Fitch, being to recover $400 medical expenses and $1,000 for loss of services of plaintiff's son. It appeared that plaintiff's son, a boy of thirteen years, was in company with the boy of defendant. Defendant's son was playing with a small toy pistol, which he playfully pointed at plaintiff's son, and, snapping it, a piece of the cap entered the latter's eye and caused the loss of it. Plaintiff then sued the father of the boy who had used the pistol to recover the damages in question. Judge Gross decided that the father could not be held pecuniarily responsible for the act of his boy under the circumstances, and dismissed the complaint.

A FORGERY ON ALDERMAN KEHR'S FIRM.

A suit of importance, in relation to the forging of bank checks, was decided yesterday before Judge Larremore and a jury in the Court of Common Pleas. The suit was brought by the firm of Kehr, Kellner & Co. to recover from the National Citizens' Bank the sum of $1,446, an alleged balance of deposit. The suit arose out of the fact that the bank had paid a check for the same amount as that sued for, which purported to have been drawn by plaintiffs against their account. By plaintiffs this check was claimed to have been a forgery, while on the part of the officers of the bank it was claimed to have been genuine, and on this point the whole case turned. The testimony on the part of plaintiffs was that, on the day subsequent to the payment of the check, which had been drawn in favor of one Charles F. Tremaine, Mr. Burgher, the book-keeper of plaintiffs, called at the bank to make a deposit, and the Cashier incidentally remarked that Kehr, Kellner & Co. were drawing heavily on their account. The book-keeper replying that he did not understand that they had, the Cashier then showed him the check for $1,443 paid on the previous day, and the book-keeper at once pronounced it a forgery. Defendants claimed that immediately after this discovery a conference was had at the bank between Alderman Kehr and the officers of the bank, at which Mr. Kehr was shown some twenty checks, and without seeing the body of the checks was unable to distinguish between the genuine checks and the alleged forged one. The President of the bank, the Cashier, Paying Teller, and Bookkeeper further testified that, in their judgment, the filling in of the disputed check was in the handwriting of plaintiff's book-keeper, and the signature by Alderman Kehr, the senior member of the firm. In opposition to this plaintiff's book-keeper testified that he never filled up the check, Alderman Kehr that he had never signed it, and both that they knew no such person as Charles F. Tremaine, to whom the check was made payable. The jury found the check to have been forged, and gave a verdict in favor of plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, with interest, in all $2,137 67.

AN INDISCREET BURGLAR.

John Jones, whose alias is Charles B. Cassell, an escaped convict, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with burglary. On the night of the 10th of March the premises of Henry Geigermann, a diamond-broker, at No. 685 Broadway, were burglariously entered and rifled of five gold watches, two pairs of diamond ear-rings, an amethyst and diamond ring, two amethyst and gold rings, two onyx and diamond rings, two diamond rings, a diamond and opal pin, and a lace handkerchief. The next night Officer Killerlea, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested Jones, who was intoxicated, and, on being searched at the station-house, five gold watches and a pair of diamond ear-rings were found on the person of the prisoner. Four of the watches were identified by a son of Geigermann as portions of the stolen property. The other watch found on the prisoner was not identified, and Jones claimed it as his own property. Having announced this fact, the prisoner coolly bent over the bar and offered District Attorney Russell to plead guilty to the indictment provided the watch was restored him. The District Attorney, however, refused to treat with the prisoner, and laid the testimony before the jury. The prisoner's counsel offered no defense, and the jury found Jones guilty of the offense charged. District Attorney Russell then proved that Jones, under the name of Charles B. Cassell, had been sentenced to five years in State Prison for burglary on the 9th of July, 1869, and had escaped from Sing Sing after serving fifteen months. Recorder Hackett sent the prisoner back to State Prison to serve his unexpired term, and an additional term of five years for the present offense, to commence on the expiration of the original sentence. Jones, with consummate coolness, snatched up the watch claimed as his property, which had been handed over to his counsel, and, after bestowing a withering glance at the Recorder, walked back to the prisoner's box.

THE MUSICAL PRIVILEGES OF "ORIENTAL" GERMANS.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Barrett, Col. Spencer appeared as counsel for John Meyer and Frank Weber, to show cause why his clients should not have an injunction perpetuated against them. The injunction had already been issued temporarily restraining each of the defendants from continuing theatrical performances at their respective places of business until the statutory license fee had been paid by both. Each kept a lager beer saloon, Meyer at Essex Hall and Weber at Liberty Hall, on the east side of the City, and, it is claimed on the part of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, at whose instance the cases are prosecuted that both defendants carry on the theatrical and musical or "minstrelsy" performances at their respective places of business without a license. Affidavits were read on behalf of both defendants to the effect that no theatrical performance was carried on by them; that they had no scenery, no dresses, no dialogue—nothing in common with theatrical performances; that all they did was to permit some singing, accompanied by music on the piano, for the purpose of cheering their guests while they refreshed themselves with lager beer and Rhine wine. This state of facts, counsel for defendants claimed, did not constitute either theatrical, musical, or minstrelsy performances, as contemplated by the statute under which the proceedings were taken; that the Germans were a musical people, and singing and instrumental music were among the most cherished of their lager-beer-saloon privileges; that if the claim of the prosecutor was sustained in this case it would affect at least 400 clients counsel had in the "Oriental" part of this City, and the whistling of a saloon-keeper on his premises might as well be called "minstrelsy" as what is charged to have been such in these cases.

Judge Barrett took the papers, reserving his decision.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

On the 9th of March a man named Martin Karr came to this City from the West, for the purpose of proceeding to Europe in the steam-ship Nevada, and engaged accommodation at No. 19 Greenwich street. Unfortunately for himself he made the acquaintance of a confidence operator, who, according to the usual custom, requested a loan of some money. Karr, who had fallen into the meshes of his newly-formed acquaintance, allowed the confidence man to help himself from a purse containing a number of English sovereigns. The stranger took the sum loaned him by Karr, and returned the purse. On looking at his money some time afterward, Karr discovered that fifteen worthless coins had been substituted for as many sovereigns, and made a complaint to the Police. A man named Michael Boyce, employed by Deputy Sheriff Burns, was brought before Karr and identified by him as the man who had duped him. Boyce was accordingly indicted, but produced a number of affidavits and other documents setting forth a strong case of mistaken identity. District Attorney Horace Russell examined the case carefully, and, having become convinced that Boyce was not the man who swindled Karr, entered a *nolle prosequi* yesterday, and the accused was discharged. Karr, who had been committed to the House of Detention as a witness against the thief, and was consequently kept a prisoner while the thief retained his liberty, was granted an allowance from the court to take him to his Western home, and yesterday left the City where he had been swindled.

A JUROR CHANGES HIS MIND.

In the suit of Ellen Doyle to recover $5,000 of the City for her husband's death, charged by plaintiff to have resulted from the negligence of the City authorities in repairing West street, the particulars of which appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday, the jury brought a sealed verdict into court yesterday morning in favor of defendant. When the jurors were asked if that was their verdict, one of them, Gustavus A. Burggraff, answered that it was not. In explanation of this he said when he signed the verdict on the evening previous he was willing to concur with the other eleven jurors, but after getting home and thinking over the matter, he had come to the conclusion that he could not conscientiously concur in that verdict. He thought the other jurors had not given due weight to the testimony of a Mrs. Dunn, who was a witness on behalf of plaintiff.

Mr. Miller, on behalf of the corporation, asked that the verdict as originally rendered be entered, it appearing that the juror had concurred in it.

Judge Van Vorst refused to comply with this request, and sent the jury again to deliberate. After about two hours' deliberation the jury came into court again, and announced that they could not agree, the same juror still refusing to concur in the verdict of his eleven associates. The court then discharged the jury from the further consideration of the case, and ordered the juror Burggraff to appear on Friday next to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

SUIT AGAINST A CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

William Seaman has brought suit against the Third Avenue Railroad Company to recover $25,000 for the loss of his arm. The case came to trial in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, before Judge Larremore and a jury. Plaintiff's story is that, on a Sunday in June, 1870, he got on a car of defendant to ride down town accompanied by two friends; that he handed the conductor a twenty-five cent piece to pay for himself and friends, and the car being crowded, he soon thereafter moved out to the front platform; that while on the platform the conductor came to him again and demanded his fare, and on being told that he had once paid, the conductor denied it, and said he could not "beat" them; that he was then about to get the change to pay over again, but the conductor, without waiting, attempted to push him off the car; he tried to hold on, but the conductor kicked his hand and broke his hold, and he, falling off the platform, the wheel of the car passed over his arm and made amputation necessary. The Judge dismissed the case on the ground that the company was not liable for the malicious act of the conductor.

PART PAYMENT IN CASH AND PART IN KICKS.

The case of Leopold Pizer against Marcus Oppenheimer and Otto Franker was called in Part I. of the Marine Court, yesterday, before Judge Joachimsen, and no one answering for defendants, the plaintiff proceeded to take judgment by default. The suit was brought to recover damages for assault and battery, and plaintiff told his story to the Court and jury to the effect that on a cold day in February last, when the defendants were freezing in their butcher's shop on Third avenue, they employed plaintiff to do some glazing for them to keep out the wintry blast. Plaintiff did the work, and demanded $3 for his services. This amount they did not then dispute, but asked him to call in the evening. In the evening, and seven or eight other times he called, before he got his money. On the occasion of his last call, they handed him $2 50, and said they would give him no more, and upon his refusal to accept the amount in full payment, the defendants proceeded to give him the balance in the form of kicks. The court did not recognize the kicks as legal tender, and the result was a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $250.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE CITY.

A number of small judgments were recovered against the City yesterday. In Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Lawrence, George Patterson got a judgment for $322 01, for binding done for the Bureau of Elections; Robert C. Brown a judgment for $1,436 35, for plumbing done in the new Court house. In trial term, Part I., of the Court of Common Pleas, before Chief Justice Daly, John McCauly obtained a judgment for $148, as inspector on street repairs, and Thomas Landwehr a judgment for $300, as an officer of the Marine Court.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—In the Court of Appeals Wednesday, April 14, 1875, the following cases were heard:

No. 189.—*John L. Blanchard et al., appellants, vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company, respondents.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 191.—*Edwin A. Meneely et al., appellants, vs. Clinton H. Meneely, et al., respondents.*—Argued by John H. Reynolds, of counsel for appellants, and by Irving Browne for respondents.

Proclamation made, and court adjourned to Thursday, April 15, 1875.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—In the Supreme Court to-day the argument in cases No. 142—*The United States, Appellants, vs. C. V. Woodruff et al.*; No. 43—*Bessie Elgee Ganssen, Executrix, Appellants, vs. The United States*; No. 166—*C. V. Woodruff & Co., Appellants, vs. The United States*, and No. 223—*Julia A. Nutt, Executrix, &c., Appellant, vs. The United States*, was continued by B. F. Butler, of counsel for C. V. Woodruff & Co., and concluded by Solicitor General Phillips, for the United States.

No. 226.—*Washington Ford, plaintiff in error, vs. James Surget.*—Continued.

No. 218.—*The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. Jerome B. Pollard and wife.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by J. W. Scudder, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and continued by A. A. Abbott, for the defendant in error.

Adjourned.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Hart vs. Pettit.—Motion denied.

By Judge Lawrence.

Stewart vs. Cunningham.—Memorandum for counsel.

Mathez vs. Neidig.—Amendments to case as allowed and case as thus amended settled.

Erie Railway Company vs. Archer.—In this case the motion for leave to serve an amended reply was made within three months after the service of the answer. The motion is therefore in time. Code, section 8, 173 and 174. Under the circumstances stated in the moving affidavits, I think that the amendment asked for should be allowed upon payment of costs of this motion and of defendant's costs before notice of trial.

By Judge Barrett.

Pool vs. Bissell.—Upon reading all the papers I have no doubt that the answer was interposed in bad faith. At all events, the opening of the default by Mr. Justice Donohue was an act of grace, and it was incumbent upon the defendant to be vigilant in complying with the terms upon which the favor was granted. Instead of this, he has again been guilty of gross laches and I am of the opinion that his purpose is simply delay. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Porter vs. Porter.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted, and alimony (upon consent) at the rate of $300 per annum allowed to the plaintiff.

Hall vs. Wood.—It would be improper to determine the validity of the proposed defense upon a mere motion. Motion granted, upon defendant's stipulating to proceed to trial upon the original date of issue, and paying $10 costs of this motion, (within five days,) and with the usual leave to plaintiff to discontinue, without costs, (upon the supplemental answer being interposed,) if he be so advised.

New-York Loan and Indemnity Company vs. McIntyre.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Miller vs. Duncan.—Application for injunction denied.

Morange vs. Hymes, &c.—The plaintiff may take an order that Mr. Dale refund the money, but as to all other branches of the motion the defendants have a right to be heard.

Romain vs. Garth.—Motion for a bill of particulars denied. Motion to refer part of the issue granted. Motion for a jury trial as to part of the issue granted, and Referee appointed; $10 costs of motion to abide the event.

Van Allen vs. Hadfield.—Motion to strike out amended answer is granted with $10 costs, unless defendant within two days admit due service of notice of trial for the April term, and stipulate to try the action upon Friday the 23d inst. If this stipulation is given, the amended answer may stand, and $10 costs of the motion may abide the event. If it is not given, then the motion to place the cause upon the special circuit calendar is also granted.

In the matter of the petition of Jones et al, guardians, &c.—Report of Referee confirmed and order granted.

Helfenstein vs. Ferguson.—There certainly has been some laches in making this motion, but it is better that all the matters in controversy should be settled in one suit, and I do not see that the plaintiffs have lost anything by the delay. Motion for leave to put in supplemental answer granted on payment of $10 cost for opposing the motion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Valentine vs. Fitzgerald.—Findings settled and signed.

Castner vs. O'Donohue.—Findings settled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Cooper, Trustee, &c., vs. Arango.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Jarvis, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer. (See opinion.)

Fifth National Bank of Providence vs. Benner et al.; *De Witt et al. vs. Hastings.*—Memorandums for counsel.

Robertson, Jr., Administrator, &c., vs. Mart et al.—Motion denied without costs.

McDermott vs. McDermott.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Curtis.

Fellows vs. Miller.—Memorandum for counsel.

Blanchard vs. Brigham.—Motion for the appointment of a Receiver granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Connelly vs. Lee et al.—Motion granted.

Start vs. Griswold.—Motion denied, without costs. The defendant may be examined as regards the quality of the diamonds.

In the matter of Friedman.—See memorandum.

Dart vs. Walker.—Bail reduced to $12,000.

By Judge Robinson.

Voss vs. Hillier.—Motion for new trial granted. (Opinion.)

POLICE COURT NOTES.

The Jefferson Market Police Court will henceforth be held on the south-west corner of Washington place and Greene street, pending the erection of the new Court-house for the district.

John Hand, aged sixteen, residing at No. 402 East Fifth street, was held for trial on a charge of pocket-book snatching, preferred by Mrs. Esther Brooks, of No. 152 East Thirty-fourth street. The book containing the $5 was recovered.

Jennie Stone, an inmate of a low saloon in Water street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing $60 from John Rubottom, of Glenn's Falls, N. Y., who had imprudently ventured into the den.

John Pandolfo and Romaico Polico, Italians, quarreled at No. 13 Jersey street, on Tuesday night, and Polico stabbed Pandolfo in the face and neck, inflicting severe wounds. Polico was held yesterday by Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, to await the result of Pandolfo's injuries.

John Haggerty was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Flammer on a charge of larceny. The accused stole a box of tea from a grocer's wagon on Third avenue on Tuesday night, and was taken a few minutes afterward with the property in his possession.

Charles Cummiskey, of Second avenue and Thirty-fourth street, a driver in the service of the Twenty-third Street Railroad Company, was yesterday held for examination by Justice Flammer, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of stealing the money-box attached to the car driven by him. The accused strongly protested his innocence.

Jeremiah and Daniel O'Connor, the brothers who were charged at the Tombs Police Court on Tuesday with having set fire to Jeremiah's grocery store, at No. 63 Mott street, on Monday night, and who had been remanded until additional testimony should be obtained, were re-arraigned yesterday, and committed by Justice Smith for an examination.

Mary Burke, a domestic, was accused of stealing $235 in English and United States currency belonging to a Mrs. Sheridan, boarding at No. 125 West Forty-fifth street. An investigation failed to completely satisfy the court of the defendant's innocence, and she was committed for a further hearing to-day.

On Sunday evening, while a battle was raging between two gangs of young ruffians in East Seventeenth street, Mary Davis, aged ten years, of No. 437, was struck on the head by a stone thrown by William Lyons, aged seventeen, and sustained injuries which will probably prove fatal. Lyons was yesterday arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Yorkville Police Court, and committed without bail to await the result. The girl's skull was fractured, and she now lies in Bellevue Hospital in a dangerous condition.

Some few weeks ago the butcher's stall of Solomon Sayles, Jefferson Market, was broken open by two burglars and some $40 worth of meat stolen. One of the thieves named William Edwards, alias Billy the Bum, was arrested at the time and is now in the State Prison for the offense. On Tuesday night Officer Poppy, of the Ninth Precinct, saw Douglas McVey alias Knapp, on Sixth avenue, and knowing him to have been the accomplice of Edwards in the burglary, arrested him. At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Justice Otterbourg held him in $1,000 bail to answer.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—The day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, April 15, is as follows: Nos. 192, 19.., 193, 139, 44, 204, 162, and 181.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
125—Heiser vs. Asten, &c.	191—Buckman vs. Wilkie, &c.
130—Pearsall vs. Cady.	207—Robertson vs. Seacombe Manuf. Co.
132—Lane vs. Board of Revision, &c.	211—Pierce, &c., vs. Chepper, &c.
133—Lytter vs. Board of Revision, &c.	212—Ocean House Corporation vs. Chepper, &c.
134—Colegrove vs. Board of Revision, &c.	213—Healy vs. Rose.
135—Davies vs. Board of Revision, &c.	233—Erie Railway Co. vs. Archer, (No. 1.)
136—Yelverton vs. Board of Revision, &c.	244—Shields vs. N. Y., B. & M. R. R. Co.
145—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.	249—Fairchild vs. Fairchild.
156—Knapp vs. Alden.	269—Matter of Jackson.
166—Matter of Fifth Avenue Presby. Church.	279—De Mora vs. Guilfoyle.
179—Perry, &c., vs. Bowman, &c.	278—Jones vs. Porter, Commissioner.

Call No. 301 up to and including No. 345.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Issues of law and fact.	Nos.
281—Nichols vs. Nussbaum et al.	356—Phillips et al. vs. Grand Tower M. M. & T. Co.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.	357—Green vs. Lee.
264—Gray vs. Green et al.	358—Cresswell et al. vs. Galvin.
131—Parks vs. Stout et al.	359—Thompson vs. Thompson.
57—Spears et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	360—Ludlum vs. Ruthven, &c.
294—Karst vs. Loewenberg.	361—The Mayor, &c., vs. Goodman et al.
175—Stuart vs. Clark et al.	362—Van Raust vs. N. Y. College of Vet. Surgeons.
331—Kent vs. Quicksilver Mining Co.	363—Loebenstein vs. Kelly, impleaded, &c.
333—Lowenthal vs. Popper et al.	364—Beasley vs. The City of Brooklyn.
334—Cousselle vs Trades' Savings Bk. et al.	365—Hart vs. Pettit, &c.
335—Heilbrun vs. Racey et al.	366—Mercantile Nat. Bk. vs. Blees S. M. Co. et al.
296—Ackerman vs. Ackerman.	367—Luke vs. Stetson et al.
256—Female Academy of the S. H. vs. The Mayor &c.	368—Duggin vs. Paraf et al.
352—Losse vs. Matthews.	369—Merchants' Ins. Co. vs. Parker et al.
354—Goldstein vs. Juch.	
355—McClave et al. vs. Mount et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
613—Bates et al. vs. Cunningham.	1313—Schneitzer vs. Conditt et al.
778—Sanchez et al. vs. Morris et al.	1095—Cook vs. Feyh et al.
917—Faris, Sec'y, &c., vs. Fargo, President, &c.	1327—Phelan, Executor, &c., vs. Collender.
1123½—Sharkey vs. Torrilhon.	1335—Seibey, Executrix, &c., vs. Pinner.
1121½—Rogers et al. vs. Morton.	1337—Wehle vs. Spellman et al.
2429—Metropolitan G. L. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1339—Ryckman, Jr., vs. Sharrar et al.
1256—Dimock vs. Hutchinson.	1341—Howland et al. vs. Gillespie et al.
1231—Van Nostrand vs. Gwynne.	1341½—Knowles et al. vs. Brennan et al.
1157—Young vs. Hubbard.	1345—Brunswick vs. Patterson, impl'd.
2709—Hart vs. The Mayor, &c.	1349—Saxton et al. vs. Gilbert.
672—Kelly, Adm'r, &c., vs. N. Y. R. R. & T. Co. et al.	1351—Stewart et al. vs. Purdy.
1103—Bohnet vs. Lithaur.	1353—McCann et al. vs. Price.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
452½—Clark vs. Cockrill et al.	1176—Lawrence vs. Tilden et al.
1382—Von Wallhoffen vs. Newcombe et al.	2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.
2408—The People, &c., N. Y., ex rel. Steibert vs. Anthony.	964—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1705—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.	1038—Kennedy vs. Leonard
1216—Dane, Jr., vs. Hillyer et al.	1768—Guerney vs. Peters.
——Burris vs. The Mayor, &c.	2576—Fisher et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
944—Gounoud vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.	852—Dunn vs. Murphy.
330—Sioman vs. Hiller.	1275—Same vs. Same.
2564—George the Count Johannes vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.	1282—Same vs. Same.
1376—Ferrigan vs. Mullins et al.	1163—Doyle vs. N. Y. Eye & Ear Infirm'y et al.
1124—Mackwold vs. Oceanic S. N. Co.	1364—Windsor vs. Derby.
	1258—Funkhausen vs. Herbert.
	160—Willet, Administrator, vs. Kip et al.
	466—Beatty et al. vs. Matthews.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.	537—Meridan Tool Co. vs. Morgan.
929½—Shaw vs. Smelton et al.	1201—Nash, Assignee, &c., vs. Combs.
1079—Lord et al. vs. Smith.	1203—Ballard vs. Bondy et al.
1913—Sinclair et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1297—Culkin vs. The Mayor, &c.
241—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1305—Strong, Rec'r, &c., vs. Taintor.
135—Hume vs. The Mayor, &c.	1557—The People, &c., N. Y., vs. Raynor et al.
1197—Tyng vs. Clark.	443½—Max et al. vs. Rice et al.
93—Hubbell vs. Great Western Ins. Co.	1023—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
655½—Smith, Assignee, &c., vs. Avery et al.	1185—Watson et al. vs. Dailey et al.
657½—Same vs. Same.	1055—Wann vs. Ashley.
685—Mohr et al. vs. Felt.	1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
331—Nelson vs. Del., Lack. & W. R. R. Co.	1357—Ross, Jr., vs. Walker et al.
2701—The People, &c., N. Y. ex rel., Hogan vs. Flynn.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Daly, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
2315—Dooley vs. The Mayor, &c.	1249—Nat'l Butch. & Drov. Bank vs. Stafford.
2316—Maloney vs. The Mayor, &c.	782—Shaw vs. Babcock.
2376—Deering vs. The Mayor, &c.	354½—Merwin vs. Wexel.
2504—Weber vs. The Mayor, &c.	1154—Eicke vs. Brennan.
1892—O'Hanlon vs. The Mayor, &c.	999—Waller, Jr., vs. Thomas.
1428—Pell vs. Conover.	286½—Dornberg vs. O'Brien.
1430—Collender vs. Oliver.	251½—Tolman vs. Connor.
1248—Nat'l Butch. & Drov. Bank vs. Clinchy.	281½—Wehle vs. Haviland.
	1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1959—Keenan vs. The Mayor, &c.	2583—Murray vs. The Mayor, &c.
2453—Randolph vs. The Mayor, &c.	2461—Thomas vs. The Mayor, &c.
2436—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c.	2584—Reid vs. The Mayor, &c.
2087—Naswell vs. The Mayor, &c.	2581—Martin vs. The Mayor, &c.
2577—Connor vs. The Mayor, &c.	2578—Donoho vs. The Mayor, &c.
2580—Keane vs. The Mayor, &c.	2067—Newman vs. The Mayor, &c.
2582—Walsh vs. The Mayor, &c.	1379—Dittenhoefer vs. Lewis.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
7—Burke vs. Howe.	43—Verolvet vs. Courtney.
12—Burke vs. Murphy.	44—Johnston vs. Matron.
33—Lyons vs. Isabeau.	9—Underhill vs. Parker.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1907—Merchants' Loan & Trust Co. vs. Bank of the Metropolis.	1757—Havens et al. vs. Smith.
2059—Bixby et al. vs. Brush et al.	1741—Townsend vs. Barbor.
3741—Leopold vs. Friedgen.	1527—England vs. Dunscombe.
481—Nason vs. Bennett.	1826—De Pasquale vs. Hough.
2107—Wayland et al. vs. Dewey.	2050—Jacks vs. The Mayor, &c.
1791—Monahan vs. Blake et al.	2131—Smith vs. Taylor.
98—Doyle vs. Eighth Avenue R. R. Co.	2132—Shipman et al. vs. Dreyfoos et al.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1970—Chase vs. Buffan.	1522—Rothermel vs. Sulzer.
3469—Mooney vs. Koehler.	2129—Wolff vs. Fisher.
3065—Blum, Jr., vs. Fritz et al.	2134—Halliday et al. vs. Irving.
3707—Blessing vs. Farrington.	2142—Carroll vs. Figar.
3604—Schoenberg et al. vs. George.	2143—Salomon vs. Browner.
1961—Reichshofer vs. Art.	2147—Atwater et al. vs. Lorillard S. S. Co.
1997—Sungert, Jr., vs. Wells.	2148—Basson vs. Indust. Exhibition Co.
2032—Mirick vs. Hoey et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on—No. 1,245. National Trust Company of New-Jersey vs. Ralston. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I[illegible].

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3375—Cahn et al. vs. Strippel et al.	3376—Waddy et al. vs. Doscher.
2946—Maher vs. Connor.	3098—Fearing vs. Robinson.
3219—Rose vs. Dewey.	1753—Astor vs. Sexton.
484—Garbarani et al. vs. Dondero.	3323—Graves vs. Stevens, impleaded, &c.
2767—Schlapfer vs. Fischer, impleaded, &c.	3348—Diossy vs. Douglas, Jr., et al.
3454—Gustahl vs. Mairs et al.	3447—Germania Bank vs. McNichol, impleaded.
1652—Teaney vs. Guion.	
3076—Boyce et al. vs. Bell et al.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Patrick Dunn, robbery.	James Gorden, petit larceny.
Patrick Kane, robbery.	Catharine Hamilton, petit larceny.
Walter White, robbery.	Joseph Stevens, petit larceny.
Charles Harris, burglary.	John Harrington, petit larceny.
John Trainor, Michael Lynch et al., burglary.	George H. Adams, petit larceny.
William Stiles, felonious assault and battery.	Jane Grant, Ellen Barnes, petit larceny.
Walter White, grand larceny.	Fanny Annies, grand larceny
James Marshall, Dennis Spiain, grand larceny.	
Ellen Ryan, grand larceny.	
William Wright, false pretenses.	

DEATH OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

A CITIZEN OF NEW-YORK WHO SERVED IN THE WAR OF 1812—A LONG CAREER OF HONEST LABOR ENDED—A REMINISCENCE OF THE NATIONAL FLAG.

Mr. Thomas P. Wendover, a veteran of the war of 1812, died of enlargement of the heart on the morning of the 13th instant, at his residence, No. 68 Christopher street, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Wendover was born in this City in the year 1797. His father was Hon. Peter C. Wendover, a well-known public man in his day, and held various positions of public trust and honor. In 1801 he was Assistant Alderman of the Fourth Ward, Alderman of the Eighth Ward from 1811 to 1813, and Sheriff of the City of New-York from 1822 to 1826. He was elected a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention for framing the second Constitution, in 1821, and was a member of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Houses of Congress, from 1815 to 1821. He was also a member of the State Assembly in 1804. In the year 1815 a question concerning the propriety of changing the arrangement of the colors in the national flag arose, it being proposed to add another stripe upon the admission of each new State. This was objected to upon the ground that the flag would become unwieldy should these additional stripes be added. The matter was finally settled and the number of stripes and the arrangement and number of the stars in the Union determined by the adoption of a resolution proposed by Hon. Mr. Wendover, of New-York. The following is a copy of the original resolution:

Resolved, That from and after the 4th of July, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate white and red; that the Union be twenty stars, white in a blue field, and that on the admission of a new State one star be added to the flag.

While his father was serving his country in the Legislative Assembly at Washington, Mr. Wendover was actively engaged in its defense in the field. When only seventeen years of age he enlisted in the Second Regiment of the First Brigade of the New-York Artillery, in Capt. William Bakewell's company, and served with credit and honor throughout the war. The following is a copy of the certificate of his enlistment, which he kept by him until the day of his death:

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known, that Thomas P. Wendover is a soldier in the company commanded by William Bakewell, in the Second Regiment in the First Brigade of Artillery of the State of New-York, of which regiment Peter Curtenius is commandant. In testimony whereof, we, the said commandants of said company and regiment, have hereunto respectfully signed and countersigned our names this first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and the thirty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Captain.
PETER CURTENIUS, Commandant.

When the war was ended, Mr. Wendover went into business as a water carrier, and supplied the principal hotels and dwellings in the City with spring water, carrying it around in carts, and delivering it at the doors of the houses. When the Croton water was introduced he was obliged to give up the business, and he then entered into an engagement with the wholesale grocery house of Messrs. C. & L. Dennison, to cart all their goods. When that firm went out of business, some twelve or fifteen years ago, he obtained a situation on the Park Police Force, where he remained for about twelve years. Although he never had any public office in the City, Mr. Wendower was a noted politician in his day, and being very generous and high-spirited, was exceedingly popular. It is said that Mr. Moses G. Leonard obtained his first nomination through his influence. In person he was tall and strongly-built, standing over six feet, and when in his prime weighed over 245 pounds. Up to the day of his death he was in the possession of all his faculties to a remarkable degree, and was always noted for his industrious habits. On the day before his death he was in the yard of his house sawing and splitting wood, and it is supposed that his death was brought on by a cold caught on that occasion. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, and was very regular in his attention to his religious duties, and always insisted upon a faithful attendance at church on the part of his family. He was twice married, and leaves a widow and eleven children, all grown, ten of whom were born of the first marriage. The funeral services will take place to-day at 1 o'clock, at the Dutch Reformed Church in Sixth avenue, opposite Amity street. It is expected that the veterans of 1812 residing in this City will attend.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ELECTION.

On Tuesday last the stockholders of the Long Island Railroad held their annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. Great interest was manifested by the residents of the island as to who would be elected. Mr. Charlick was represented by Mr. Vanderpool, and though he worked assiduously in his behalf, a ticket was elected which takes all power from Mr. Charlick. The Directors elected are as follows: Lawrence Waterbury, W. H. Macy, H. Havemeyer, J. C. Havemeyer, P. Cooper, G. W. Lane, S. L. Whitmore, A. S. Hewitt, William Dowd, R. L. Cutting, J. C. Parsons, Mr. Kavans, and C. Cambios. Henry Havemeyer was elected President. It is understood that many changes will take place under this management. Mr. I. D. Barton, for several years Superintendent of the Long Island Road, now of the Flushing, North Lick, Central, and Southern Roads, it is believed will be called to the Superintendency of this road. The old shops at Jamaica will be repaired and occupied.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS.

The following stocks and bonds were sold at auction in the Exchange Sales-room yesterday: 61 shares New-York Rubber Company, $100 each, at 126; 100 shares Norfolk and New-Brunswick Hosiery Company, $100 each, at 109; 220 shares Goodyear India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Company, $25 each, at 80; 70 shares Glendale Vulcanite Company, $100 each, at 40; 50 shares Bank of the Metropolis, $100 each, at 97 to 98½; 50 shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, at $200 to 200¼; 10 shares Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company, $100 each, at 90; 37 shares Housatonic Railroad Company, (old stock,) common, $100 each, at 10⅛; 58 shares New-Haven and Northampton Railroad Company, $100 each, at 45; 100 shares New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each, at 101½; 50 shares New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, $100 each, at 113; 50 shares Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, preferred, $100 each, at 57⅝; 53 shares Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, $100 each, at 65; $5,000 Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company first mortgage bond at 70½; 50 shares People's Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, at 170 to 170½; 65 shares German American Insurance Company, $100 each, at 98½; 150 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, $20 each, at 210; 100 shares American Fish-hook and Needle Company, $25 each, at 50 cents per share; 100 shares People's Bank of the City of New-York, $25 each, at 144¼; 100 shares National Bank of the Republic, $100 each, at 98⅞ to 100; 50 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, at 97¾; 40 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company, $20 each, at 80½; 1 share Clinton Hall Association, $100, at 60; 39 shares Adriatic Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, at 73½; 5 shares Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, $100 each, at 95; $740 Orient Mutual Marine Insurance Company scrip of 1861, at 75½; 59 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, and $5,900 Sixth Avenue Railroad Company scrip at $145 25; 32 shares National Trust Company of New-York, (by order of Executor,) $100 each, at 91; 50 shares New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, $100 each, 80½; 150 shares People's Gas-light Company of Albany, $100 each, at 45⅛; 44 shares Harlem Gas-light Company, $50 each, at 29¼; $12,000 St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company consolidated first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds, due 1902, interest February and August—coupons, August, 1874, on, (hypothecated,) $1,000 each, at 16; $15,000 St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company consolidated first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds, due 1902, interest February and August—coupons August, 1874, on, (hypothecated,) $500 each, at 15½; $13,000 Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds, due 1901, interest January and July, (hypothecated,) $1,000 each at 5; $267,000 Memphis Water Company of Memphis, Tenn., first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds and past due coupons, $1,000 each, at 30; $51,000 Hudson Connecting Railway Company, State of New-Jersey, first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds and past due coupons at 20; $4,000 Morey Mining Company of Nevada first mortgage seven per cent. bonds, due Feb. 1, 1875, interest February and August, (hypothecated,) $1,000 each, at 25; $14,000 West Wisconsin Railway Company sinking funds land grant first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds, interest January and July—January, 1875, coupons on—(hypothecated,) at 50¼; $10,000 West Wisconsin Railway Company consolidated mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds, interest May and November, (hypothecated,) at 13½.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

MONEY FOR THE EMPLOYES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—THE SALARIES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NEW COURT-HOUSE—DEFICIENCIES IN THE CITY FINANCES FROM UNCOLLECTED TAXES.

In the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday Controller Green called up the resolution authorizing the issue of assessment bonds to the amount of $50,000 to pay men employed by the Department of Public Works. This is the resolution the Controller desired to pass at the meeting on Saturday last, but was prevented from doing so by the adoption of a resolution offered by the President of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments requiring a notice of forty-eight hours to convene the board.

Tax Commissioner Wheeler asked if any requisition for the amount had been received.

Controller Green replied that he had made no requisition. All he could say was that he had received a pay-roll of 1,750 men. It was furnished by Fitz John Porter, and the laborers were waiting for their pay since Monday. The resolution was then adopted.

A communication from the Corporation Counsel stating that there were no unexpended balances to the credit of his department, was ordered on file.

Controller Green called attention to the communications, sent several months since and recently, by Messrs. Blackstone, Cummings, Tappan, and Shaw, requesting the board to fix compensation for their services as Commissioners of the new Court-house. He said that the Commissioners were well known and respected by the community, and were certainly entitled to some consideration. It was perhaps unnecessary for him to state that they were men of character and ability, and had shown their desire to serve the public interests by the manner in which they had discharged their duties. They acted with the utmost forbearance, they made no contracts, they had not even employed a clerk. There was a marked distinction between their conduct and that of other departments, and therefore the board should give their communication some attention. He was not there to press for a salary in their behalf, but as the matter had been before the board for a very long time, he would respectfully request that some action be taken upon it.

The Controller then offered the following:

Whereas, Wyllis Blackstone, John P. Cumming, Thomas B. Tappen, and Smith E. Shaw were appointed on or about the 7th day of May, 1874, by Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Commissioners to complete the new County Court-house; and,

Whereas, The Counsel to the Corporation has given, nearly a year since, his opinion that the Mayor had the lawful authority to make these appointments; and,

Whereas, These Commissioners have taken the oath of office and qualified themselves to perform their duty; and,

Whereas, The law (chapter 759, laws of 1873,) provides for their compensation by such a salary as the Board of Apportionment shall fix, not exceeding $2,000 each per annum; and,

Whereas, These Commissioners are long and well-known reputable citizens of this City, and are entitled to at least some degree of official respect, and proper and courteous consideration; and,

Whereas, They have made repeated and respectful application to this Board on matters concerning their official duty, and they have yet failed to receive any response to their communications, the last of which was referred to the present Mayor on the 15th of February last, and he has not yet, though called upon so to do, made any report to this board; therefore

Resolved, That the chairman of this board make such report on this subject as he may think fit and proper to this board at its next meeting.

Alderman Lewis said he understood that the matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

Controller Green replied that the Corporation Counsel had made a report on it.

The resolution, despite the Controller's appeal to put it to a vote, was laid over.

Mr. Wheeler then referred to the claim of Warden Dunham, amounting to $15,000, for support of prisoners in the County Jail, and inquired if there was any unexpended balance from which it could be paid.

Controller Green replied that he did not know of any.

Alderman Lewis said he would like to know the full amount of unexpended balances in the hands of the Controller.

The Controller replied that he had furnished the information in printed reports, and the gentlemen had better study them. Everything connected with the conduct of the Finance Department had appeared in its reports regularly.

Alderman Lewis said he was not satisfied with that kind of information.

Controller Green—Then if the gentleman will take off his coat and go to work I will spend twenty-four hours with him, if I can possibly spare it, and explain to him everything about our City finances. I am willing to give all the information I can upon the points. Mr. Green then proceeded to show that, owing to the deficiences arising from uncollected taxes, whatever unexpended balances remained for the years prior to 1874 could not be used. In the course of his explanation he said that the names of some dead men had appeared on the tax-books, and the matter might yet justify an investigation.

Mr. Wheeler said he would not reply to the reflection cast upon the Tax Office.

Controller Greene—I have made no reflection whatever.

The Mayor then requested the Controller to ascertain if there was any balance from which Warden Dunham's claim could be paid.

The resolution passed at the last meeting authorizing the Controller to issue $180,000 worth of City bonds to pay judgments and claims was then rescinded.

An application of the Coroner of the annexed District for compensation for his services was referred to the Controller.

The Board then adjourned.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PARKS.

GAS-LIGHT CONTRACTS—A BOTANICAL GARDEN IN CENTRAL PARK—THE CONSERVATORY PROJECT ABANDONED.

The Commissioners of Parks held a regular meeting yesterday, President Stebbins in the chair. A communication from the Committee on Normal College of the Board of Education, asking for the assistance of the Landscape Architect in the laying out of the Normal College grounds, was received, and the request granted. The contracts for lighting the gas-lamps in the parks and squares under the control of the board were awarded as follows: South of Grand and Canal streets, to the New-York Gas-light Company; north of Grand street and south of Thirty-fourth street, to the Manhattan Gas-light Company; from Thirty-fourth street to Seventy-ninth street, including the south side of transverse road No. 2, Central Park, to the Metropolitan Gas-light Company; north side of the transverse road No. 2, to the Harlem Gas-light Company. The opening of proposals for the erection of an additional building in the Central Park for the wild animals was deferred for three weeks. A communication signed by Mr. Paul Balluff, the President of the College of Pharmacy, as Chairman of a conference committee appointed by various colleges and societies of this City, requesting the establishment of a botanical garden in one of the public parks, was read, and referred to Mr. Olmstead, the Landscape Architect, to report.

Among the gentlemen signing the request, of which there are about twenty, are Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, Prof. Charles A. Joy, and Dr. Edward G. Janeway. During the time of the Tammany rule an extensive conservatory, to be situated in the Central Park was projected, and no small amount of expense was incurred by the establishment of a large nursery in which to raise the necessary supply of plants. No further measures, however, were carried out toward the completion of the institution, the entire matter, exclusive of the rearing of plants, remaining without consideration by the Commissioners of Parks until recently, when the project was ordered to be abandoned.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The schooner reported ashore on Tuesday afternoon on Ramhead, Lovell's Island, was the British schooner Mary Pickard, Capt. Knox, from St. John, N. B., with a cargo of lumber for Boston. She anchored in Broad Sound, but dragged ashore. The Captain and crew left her in their boat, but were picked up by the tug C. H. Hersey, Capt. Dolby, who hauled the schooner off at high-water last night, and anchored her below the castle. She has lost her rudder, damaged her keel, and is leaking.

During a heavy north-west gale and snow-storm, the schooner Welaka, of Belfast, loading with granite at Gloucester, Mass., for Pensacola, broke adrift this morning, went ashore, bilged, and filled with water.

DISCHARGED LABORERS PAID.

About 800 men who had been discharged from the Department of Public Works to make room for others, assembled yesterday in the City Hall Park and the basement of the new Court-house, where they eagerly awaited their wages. Had the Board of Apportionment authorized the issue of bonds on Saturday for the purpose—as requested by the Controller, they would have been paid on Monday. They received their wages late yesterday afternoon from Mr. Moore Falls, the paymaster.

A PALMETTO TREE FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

The steam-ship Champion left Charleston, S. C., on Saturday for New-York, with a large passenger list, and about 1,000 barrels and packages of vegetables and 2,500 quarts of strawberries. Along with other shipments was that of a genuine palmetto tree, the growth of South Carolina, to be used at the great celebration soon to take place at Lexington, Mass.

THE BORDER RAIDS.

SOME FACTS ABOUT OUR TEXAS FRONTIER.

THE EVIL A CHRONIC ONE—MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES BOTH SUFFERERS BY THE RAIDS—THE POPULATION OF THE BORDER, AND THE TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY—NEED OF A NEW BOUNDARY LINE—THE MANUFACTURE OF BOGUS CLAIMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 13, 1875.

The so-called Mexican raids into Texas have ceased for a time, to be renewed, without doubt, whenever a safe and profitable opportunity for plunder may offer. The difficulty is chronic, and will be slow of cure. There has been official discussion of the subject between the United States and Mexico for some years past, and the facts are well understood on both sides. Mexico has about as many grievances to complain of as the United States. The Mexican Government is powerless to prevent its citizens from making predatory excursions across the Rio Grande into the United States, or to protect its own soil against like invasions. Further investigation confirms the truthfulness of the statements of THE TIMES' dispatches regarding the character and cause of the raids, and leads to some additional statements.

THE POPULATION ON THE BORDER.

The population on both sides of the Rio Grande is sparse, and on both sides it is Mexican, in fact, though in law the Mexicans on the north-east side are citizens of the United States. These people are Mexican by birth; they speak Spanish; in customs, manners, and religion they are like their neighbors south of the river, where are also to be found their relatives and friends. They are no more Americans than the Alsacians are Germans. The old Mexican population north of the river has been augmented by one class to some extent, and by another class largely. The first are the enterprising and adventurous Americans, who are for the most part herders and stock raisers. This class is the property producing and accumulating portion of the people; and it includes some of the old residents. The second are outlaws and cut-throats from all the States, and from almost all nations, who find this part of Texas, adjacent to the border, an inviting field for their operations. If a Sheriff goes down to arrest one of them there is an easy flight across the river to a safe retreat till the officer has gone away or been murdered.

The stock herders are the natural enemies of the thieves, but, as they are much fewer in numbers, they are not able to carry on a very vigorous warfare, and have to suffer in consequence heavy losses in cattle and property. The native and foreign desperadoes, having no occupation but plunder, in organized, armed bands, sweep over the country, pillaging, burning, murdering, and then retreat across the Rio Grande, and all is quiet till their booty has been disposed of. Sometimes these raids are upon one side, and sometimes upon the other, and, if they are more frequent upon the American territory, it is because there is more property accumulated there to be stolen than upon the Mexican bank of the river. In either case, the retreat is across the river away from the scenes of the rapine.

AN UNSATISFACTORY BOUNDARY LINE.

The international feature of the difficulties is wholly incidental, and comparatively insignificant. The serious question is how to enforce law among such a class of people upon either side of the Rio Grande, and the difficulty is greatly complicated by the nature of the boundary between the two countries. The Mexican Government has no sympathy for the raiders living on her territory. But their organizations are too strong for that Government to control, as a large army would have to be maintained continually all along the border. It is the duty of the State of Texas to enforce law among her citizens, but she also is either powerless or indifferent.

The river is fordable throughout almost its entire course. It marks clearly the line beyond which pursuing parties cannot pass, and yet offers no obstruction to the flight of the pursued. National borders nearly always afford such opportunities for the escape of the criminals, the exceptions being those boundaries which are formed by wide lakes or impassable mountain ranges or deserts. Romance writers have found abundant material in the border life of Scotland and England, and there are still many old men alive in Northern New-York and New-England who love to relate adventures in the pursuit of horse-thieves and other criminals flying across the "Canada line." This same Canada line was once almost as much an obstacle to the enforcement of criminal law in New-England as the Rio Grande is now in Texas. But on the northern border, on both sides of "the line," the majority of the population was always a peace-loving, law-abiding people; and organized bodies of rogues, openly defying law, were never heard of.

The Mexican border troubles are very grave, and the strong arm ought in some way to be powerfully stretched forth to stop them. But how shall it be done? By a war with Mexico? The desire for such a war, if it does not actually instigate some of the disturbances, greatly exaggerates them and disguises their true character. A great many of the raiders would find opportunities to grow rich from feeding and supplying large armies, and those not thus engaged would have vastly-increased chances for plundering and wild adventure. A war would cost both countries more in a year than the existence of the present condition of affairs would in a hundred, and, worst of all, it would not improve the character or the morals of the border communities.

THE NEED OF A NEW BOUNDARY LINE.

The only practical solution will undoubtedly be found in a readjustment of the boundary line between the two countries in such a way as to bring these turbulent classes under the control of one government, so that criminals can be caught and tried and punished by the United States or the State of Texas. There should be no such thing as a thief flying beyond the jurisdiction of the Government in which he has committed crime, though in isolated cases, of course, such escapes cannot be wholly prevented, even by an intervening ocean. The raiders live in the valley of the river, on both sides. Now, supposing an exploration should disclose the existence of a mountain range and a desert country to the south of the Rio Grande, which could be easily defended by small garrisons at a few passes, why should not that mountain boundary be established in place of the shallow, shifting river? The United States would acquire a few more of the same kind of people, of which there are now too many; but a few more or less makes no difference, and there would be increased facilities for enforcing law among all of them. Mexico would also avoid the danger of national complications, in which she can ill afford to become involved.

This proposition was first mentioned in THE TIMES many months ago. A few days since a vivid imagination evolved out of it a great scheme of the Administration, which was charged with inciting the "Mexican raids" as a pretense for an immediate war of conquest. That any readjustment of boundaries is intended, or has been officially considered, has been denied. The project has certainly been much thought of, and there has been during the last year considerable private discussion, and whatever may finally result from it, a readjustment of boundaries must, from the condition of affairs, become a subject of negotiation between the two Governments.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CLAIMS.

There is one other feature of the disturbances which deserves mention. Claims and counter-claims, to the amount of a great many millions of dollars, have been filed for adjudication before the Mexican Claims Commission. This commission has made slow progress, and has cut down to very small proportions the claims of citizens of both countries. The claimants are dissatisfied, and they think by the excitement of a border war their interests may, in some way, be served. The fraudulent character of many of the claims upon both sides shows the unscrupulous character of the population, which has united very generally in presenting them. A single claim illustrates a great part of all, though it is one of the worst cases, and happens to have been filed against the United States. A Mexican village, consisting of a few "'dobe" huts, had been pillaged by a raid from north of the river. All the houses and ranches and property connected with them were of small value, and yet claims were presented, made out, and proved in the most scrupulously correct and regular forms, for upward of eleven million of dollars. A man was sent by the Government to investigate this extraordinary case, and, at the risk of his life, of course, he obtained evidence of the real facts, and the award finally made by the Commission was only fifty thousand dollars, which no doubt was liberal compensation for the losses.

MIGRATION WESTWARD.

DELAY AT OMAHA—A GOOD WORD FOR NEBRASKA AT THE EXPENSE OF CALIFORNIA.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Republican, April 10.

The swarm of emigrants which is arriving here daily from the East is unprecedented in the history of railroading in this section of the country. We made mention of this fact a day or two ago, in connection with which we stated that there was a lack of cars on the Union Pacific Railroad, and that the emigrants could not receive transportation westward as fast as they arrived. The railroad officials have been making every exertion in every direction to secure cars, and they have already received considerable assistance from other roads. The spectacle presented at the Union Pacific depot every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon is well worth seeing. The immense crowd of men, women, and children, of all ages, and representing so many nationalities, who fill the platforms, waiting the time when they can board the train, is indescribable. So many are arriving daily that all cannot be sent West immediately; some have to wait here another day for the making up of another train. During the last few days, the blockade has been so extensive that the emigrant train has been run as a special train. Yesterday's train consisted of fifteen full cars, containing about 500 persons. Most of these passengers are for California, attracted thither by bright dreams of wealth and plenty in that golden State. Alas! Even the hundredth part of the vision is seldom realized. These people have suffered very hard times in the East during the past two or three years, and they look to the West for relief; they sell out their homes; having made up their minds, they decide to go as far as they can, and away they hurry to the Pacific coast. We heard a gentleman who has just returned from California pitying those poor people, who were doomed to such bitter disappointment. We saw another friend, who lamented the day that ever he set his face toward the Pacific coast, and declared how glad he was to get back toward home again.

Nebraska is catching some of these emigrants, but the immigration is not near so heavy as it will be in about three or four weeks, when it is time to break up the ground for planting. The grasshoppers will not frighten these people who are seeking a change of residence. Nebraska offers far greater inducements to the emigrant than California does, and families who locate within our borders will be much better off than if they pushed on to the Pacific coast. If this year brings good crops to the Nebraska farmer, the agricultural population of this State will nearly make up for the loss by the pest of last year. There is every prospect, we are informed, of a large crop of everything. That being the case, the year 1875 will bring peace and plenty to the farmers of Nebraska, and thousands of new settlers will be added to the population of the State. There is plenty of room for all here. Let them come and find a home among us.

HOW HE SURPRISED HER.

A little while ago, says the Toledo (Ohio) *Blade*, a young gentleman and lady of our city decided to unite their fates in Hymen's rosy chains, and the intention was carried out a few weeks ago. In discussing their prospects, just before the wedding occurred, the young couple concluded that they could not go to housekeeping immediately, but must board for a year or so. There are few things which a young wife resigns with more reluctance than the hope of succeeding to a neat, cosy home of her own, but this young lady did so, and made up her mind to be as happy as possible in a boarding-house. But just before the wedding the groom heard of an opportunity to purchase a charming little house, just such as his prospective wife pictured their home should be, and newly furnished precisely according to her taste. A bargain was offered in the whole affair, and the groom closed upon it, but resolved to keep the transaction a secret—for a surprise to his wife. This he did effectually. After the wedding the happy pair started upon the usual trip, and in due time returned to the city. The husband suggested to his wife that before going to the hotel they go up into the city to call upon a certain friend of theirs. She assented, the hackman was directed to drive to their house, and they were shortly deposited at the door of a neat dwelling on ——— street. The door-bell was rung; the servant appeared and ushered them into a neatly-furnished parlor; a bright fire was burning in the grate, and everything was cosy and homelike. The wife sat down, and the husband said he would step back into another room to look for the gentleman of the house. He returned shortly, alone; and the lady of the house was also not forthcoming. The young wife expressed surprise, and wondered what could be keeping the hostess so long.

The time for the denouement had come, and the young husband tenderly informed his bride that she was the sole mistress of the house and all it contained.

Tableau—Tears, kisses, &c., *ad libitum*.

OBJECTIONS TO EDUCATION.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* tells this story: Some years ago some emigrants from Ohio and Illinois settled in a little town in this State and soon began to agitate for the erection of a school-house and the employment of a teacher. A town-meeting was called to consider the proposition; and one of the Northerners made a neat little speech, telling of the blessings which education had brought with it to Ohio and Illinois. When he had sat down an old man in the corner arose, gave the customary hitch to his corduroys, pushed back his hat a trifle, and answered thus: "Stranger, up in yer Ohio State you've got a big penitentiary full of people; ha'int yer? Well, yer've got larnin' up thar! Up in yer Illinois State yer've got a big penitentiary full of people; yer've got larnin' thar! But I've lived here for thirty-seven years in peace and happiness. I've raised nine boys and tew gals, and I sleep perfectly sound o' night, 'cos I ain't 'fraid any of my boys 'll go to the penitentiary for forgin' notes, 'cos they can't none of 'em write!" [Sensation in the audience and sympathy manifested.] Another of the new-comers then spoke, arguing in favor of education; and then a tall, lank native stood up and made his speech. "See here, mister, ain't you the machine man?" "Yes," said he, "I did sell some machines here last year." "Wa'al, when the wheat got ripe, all the people went to neighbor Johnson's to see how yer mowin' machine would operate. We got the tarnel thing into the field, and neighbor Johnson he hitched his young filly into the shafts. She allers was a fractious critter, and the first thing we knowed she give a flounce and caught neighbor Johnson's boy Bill's leg an' cut it clean orf! [Manifest sensation.] Then, mister, in just about two weeks yer pardner come round peddlin' wooden legs, and neighbor Johnson had to buy one of them 'ere things. Nice eddicated people you are! You understand it, you do! Fust you sell the machines, and then yer pardner he furnishes wooden legs!" This ended the matter, and no school-master will be welcomed in that village for some time to come.

THE BOY MURDERER.

The Boston *Journal* of Tuesday morning, 13th inst., says: "A strange story is told in connection with the Pomeroy case. It is stated that last Saturday evening a man who represented himself to be James Ingalls, an officer in one of the institutions at Blackwell's or Randall's Island, New-York, called on Mrs. Pomeroy and stated that a boy convict named Coe at one of the institutions in question had confessed, when at the point of death, the commission of the crime for which Jesse Pomeroy is under sentence of death. He stated further that he had given to Gov. Gaston important papers bearing on the case, and was expecting others from New-York. He was anxious that Mrs. Pomeroy should go to New-York and hear the dying statement of the boy. While the man was urging Mrs. Pomeroy to go, Charley Pomeroy, her son, came in and upon hearing the story decided to go to New-York. He left with the man, about 9 o'clock, and has not been seen since. Mrs. Pomeroy consulted with Jesse's counsel, Charles Robinson, Jr., as soon as possible, and Mr. Robinson ascertained that Gov Gaston had not heard of the man, much less received papers from him. It is a rather mysterious affair, if it be as stated, and additional suspicion is aroused by the man's injunction to Mrs. Pomeroy to keep the thing secret."

The *Journal* of Wednesday gives the sequel to the affair, which proves that the man Ingalls decoyed him to New-York, and succeeded under various pretenses in getting from him over $30 that his mother had given him for his expenses. The boy went to Randall's Island, and found that Ingalls was an impostor. Being then out of money, he succeeded in borrowing enough from former friends of the family to pay his fare to Boston, where he arrived on Monday evening.

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

The sword and military trappings worn by the gallant Capt. Davis, of Acton, Mass., who fell while leading the column at the battle of Concord, were held sacred and kept as souvenirs of the past by the family until the house was burned. After the fire, the sword was thrown by a child into a well and there remained till about 1850, when one of the heirs of Capt. Davis gave Mr. Moses W. Straw, of Acton, permission to search the well for the relic. Mr. Straw obtained the sword, and soon afterward gave it to his sister, Mrs. Arthur Lawrence, and it has ever since been retained by her until presented to the present owner, Dr. Charles A. Greene, of Waltham, who intends to exhibit it at the Centennial celebration.

BARBARA FRITCHIE AGAIN.

The following appears as a communication in the San Francisco *Bulletin*:

EDITOR BULLETIN: I saw in your paper of the 26th an item concerning Barbara Fritchie. It denied the fact that she held the flag in her window during the march through Frederick. She did, for I was in one of the dust-browned ranks (may I be pardoned) that Stonewall ordered to halt, and I flatter myself that the bullet from my gun was one of the many that hit the flag.

AN EX-CONFEDERATE.

LOS ANGELES, April 2, 1875.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 14, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	46	Resin, bbls	1,082
Beans, bbls	208	Spirits Turp., bbls	40
Bees-wax, pks	14	Tar, bbls	410
Broom-corn, bales	44	Rice, pks	100
Cotton, bales	4,179	Rice Chaff, sks	100
Flour, bbls	11,674	Sugar, hhds	40
Meal, bags	370	Spelter, pcs	604
Wheat, bushels	71,300	Skins, bales	3
Corn, bushels	51,500	Starch, pks	3,105
Oats, bushels	15,200	Butter, pks	4,610
Malt, bushels	18,600	Cheese, pks	2,363
Barley, bushels	16,750	Beef, pks	164
Peas, bushels	2,800	Pork, pks	560
Grass-seed, bags	348	Cut-meats, pks	1,376
Copper, bbls	29	Lard, tcs	940
Dried Fruit, pks	67	Tallow, pks	17
Eggs, bbls	2,511	Stearine, pks	130
Hops, bales	24	Tobacco, hhds	17
Hides, No	3,262	Tobacco, pks	562
Hides, bdls	1,070	Wine, pks	6
Lead, pigs	1,993	Brandy, pks	15
Leather, sides	10,266	Wool, bales	122
Oil, bbls	60	Whisky, bbls	976
V. Oil, bbls	48	Tea, pks	43
Pea-nuts, bags	365		

COTTON—Has been quoted steady for early delivery, on, however, a very moderate business. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 520 bales, (of which 75 bales were on last evening,) including 441 bales to shippers, and 79 bales to spinners. Shippers, however, have been comparatively free buyers of short notices and options for April and May, at full market rates....For forward delivery the business has been quite active at an advance of fully 5-32c. ℔ lb., which was subsequently lost, and again near the close about regained, the market closing firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,750 bales, of which 16,850 bales were on last evening and 25,900 bales to-day, with 5,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options closing at 16 5-16c.@16 11-32c.; May, 16 13-32c.; June, 16 22-32c.@16¾c.; July, 17c.@17 1-32c.; August, 17 3-16c.; September, 16 29-32c.; October, 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c.; November, 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; December, 16¼c.@16 5-16c., and January, 16 7-16c., ℔ lb. The Liverpool advices were favorable, and this, with the later free purchases on export account, helped the market....The receipts at this port to-day were 4,179 bales, of which 457 bales by railway, and at all the shipping ports, 5,795 bales, against 5,836 bales the same day last week. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	15¼	15¼	15½	15½
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Middling Fair	17⅜	17½	17¾	17¾
Fair	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been rather slow of sale, yet quoted steady, within the range of $2 30@$2 42½, currency, for short to full count.

FISH—There has been a moderately active trade reported in most descriptions, without important alterations as to values. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 75@$6 50 ℔ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $5 50@$7 ℔ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$14; No. 2 at $7 50@$9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 75@$9 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 35c.@38c. for scaled, and 30c. for No. 1 ℔ box; Dutch Herring at 85c. ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Less inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour. Low grade stock has been offered with reserve and quoted steady. Trade and Family brands, however, have been in better supply, and quoted weak in price, under more urgent offerings. The sales since our last have been 12,150 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 35@$4 70; ordinary to fancy Superfine State and Western, $4 75@$5 10, chiefly at $4 80@$5; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 20@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 20@$5 50, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50; very good to very fancy do., $5 50@$6; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 20@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 30@$6; and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,900 bbls. shipping stock at full market rates....Southern Flour dull, but without quotable change: 700 bbls. sold....Rye Flour steady on sales of 400 bbls....Corn-meal quiet at former figures; sales equal to 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been depressed, and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower on more liberal offerings, particularly of Chicago and ungraded stock. At the reduced figures a moderately active movement has been reported, chiefly on export account. Winter Wheat has been in quite moderate stock, and generally held with confidence; demand fair, mostly for prime to very choice White and Amber. Sales have been reported since our last, of 153,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 30 for ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 30 for very choice Minnesota, and $1 25 for Chicago, car stock; $1 22@$1 25 for No. 2 Milwaukee spring, in store and afloat; $1 20@$1 22½ for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 20 for stock in store $1 19@$1 21½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 21 for good, afloat, and $1 20 for prime, in store, closing with the latter rate asked, and $1 19 reported as the best bid: $1 15@$1 28 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 32@$1 41½ for poor to extra choice White Western, mainly $1 41½ for best Michigan; $1 28@$1 31 for Amber Western, and $1 24@$1 28 for Red do., car lots....New Corn has been in better supply and weak and irregular in price, opening quite heavily, rallying a little during the day, and closing again in favor of buyers. The inquiry has been fairly active, in good part for export, at the current figures. Sales have been reported of 135,000 bushels at 91c.@93½c. for new mixed Western, mainly at 92c.@93c. for stock, afloat, and 92c. for prime, in store; 92½c.@93½c. for new Yellow Western, and 93c. for new White Western....Old mixed Western Corn quiet, quoted at 95c. asked, and 94c. reported bid for prime in store....Rye scarce and in demand, with prime State, to arrive, quoted at $1 10 asked, and $1 08 bid, a few car-lots reported sold at the latter rate....Barley, Malt, and Peas, essentially as last quoted....Oats have been quiet at about former prices, with sales reported of 28,500 bushels at 73c.@75½c. for poor to strictly prime mixed Western; 75c.@77c. for White do., and 74c.@74½c. for mixed State. ....Feed has been in limited demand and quoted down to $23@$28 ℔ ton....Bale Hay has been quite moderately sought after, with shipping grades quoted at 65c.@75c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1. Clover, 60c.@70c. Rye Straw has been sparingly dealt in within the range of from 55c.@80c.; Oat, 50c.@65c. ℔ 100 lbs.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bagging has been in good request and firm in price; sales 1,500 rolls Cloth, June to August, at 13¼c.@13¾c., and 300 bales Calcutta Cloth on private terms.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 1,000 bales sold, to arrive, at 2¾c., currency, time. Other kinds dull at former rates. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7½c.@8c.; Sisal at 5⅞c.@5½c., gold, ℔ lb.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ℔ ton; Dressed American, $240@$285: Undressed do., $180@$190, currency, ℔ ton. Jute, 4¼c.@5½c.; Jute Butts, 2 11-16c.@2¾c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand, and steady in price, with sales reported of 3,700 Montevideo at 24c.; 800 do. at 23½c., gold, both four months; 3,000 Dry Texas, part at 20½c.; 500 Dry-salted Matamoras, and 450 Green-salted New-Orleans Steer, on private terms. ....The stock in first hands here this morning was 222,200 Hides and 843 bales do., against 44,800 Hides and 458 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—The home-trade inquiry has been moderate, and the export call light, at generally unaltered rates. We quote: New-Yorks, fair to very choice, new, 33c.@40c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@36c.; Western, new, 28c.@36c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 38c.@40c. ℔ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have met with a generally readier sale on the basis of previous quotations, in most instances.

LEATHER—The demand has been moderate for the leading kinds of stock, with prices quoted steady, as a rule. The assortment available is more satisfactory to buyers. Good damaged stock is exceptionally scarce. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; Heavy, 28c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; good damaged stock, 24½c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@21c. ℔ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@36c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@39c.; Light Crop, 32c.@34c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36c. ℔ lb. ....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@35c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ℔ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in fair demand at firmer prices. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 22⅜c.@22½c., cash, ℔ lb. Offerings much lighter. Sales, 500,000 lbs....A fair jobbing demand has been noted for Copper products, with new Sheathing quoted steady at 28c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ℔ lb. ....Iron has been depressed and unsettled, by more urgent offerings of the leading kinds of stock. The demand has been limited, as a rule. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $32 50@$34; Glengarnock, $36 50@$37; Coltness, $36@$38; No. 1 American Pig, $27 50@$28 50; No. 2 do., $25 50@$26 50; Forge, $23@$26; English Rails, $48@$50, gold; American Rails, $50@$53, currency, at the works; old Rails, $30@$35; Wrought Scrap, $34 50@$35 ℔ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $65@$70; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been quiet, but firmly held, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 62½@$6 75, and American at $5 75@$5 87½, gold; Bar at 8⅝c.; Sheet, 9⅛c., and Pipe at 9c. ....Spelter has been selling slowly at $7@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and $7@$7 25 for domestic.... American Steel has been slow of sale within the previous range....Regulus Antimony has been inactive at 12¼c.@12½c., gold....Shot sells in lots at 10c.@11c. ℔ lb....Tin has been very moderately sought after at about former rates; sales, 100 slabs Straits on private terms, and 1,500 bxs. Plates within our range. Straits have been quoted at 20½c.@20¾c.; English at 20c.; Refined at 20¼c.@20½c., and Banca at 24½c.@25c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $9 37½@$9 75; I. C. Coke, $7 37½@$7 75; Charcoal Terne at $8 25@$8 75; Coke Terne, $6 87½@$7 37½, gold....Zinc has been very quiet at 9c.@9¼c., gold.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted firm, as in our last, with sales of 484 hhds. Arecibo at 49c., and 152 pchs. and 252 bbls. St. Croix, rumored, at 52c., both for jobbing. A cargo of 583 hhds. and 55 tcs. Matanzas, just arrived, was imported by refiners. Jobbing trade fair.

NAILS—Have been selling to a fair extent, mostly in a jobbing way, within the range of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—A brisk trade has been reported in Resin at very firm rates, within the range of $2 10@$2 15 for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 02½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ℔ 280 lb. Sales have been made of 4,100 bbls. Strained, part to arrive, at $2 10@$2 12½; 500 bbls., small pks., at $2 25; 3,000 bbls. good Strained on private terms; 2,700 bbls. good Strained and No. 1 at $2 15 and $4, and 600 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$5 50 ℔ 280 lb....Tar has been in more request within the range of $2 12½@$2 37½. Sales 100 bbls. Washington at $2 12½ ℔ bbl....City Pitch, $2 25, delivered....Spirits Turpentine has been more active and quoted up to 37½c.@38c. for merchantable at the close. Sales have been reported of 455 bbls. at 37c.@37½c., and 100 bbls. at 38c.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fairly active demand, but held higher, checking operations. Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 7c.@7⅛c., and May at 7c....Refined, here, at 14¼c.@14½c., for prompt delivery. At Philadelphia, quoted at 14¼c.@14⅜c....Refined, in cases, 20c.@20½c....City Naphtha at 9¾c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted much stronger in price, on lighter offerings and a fair demand, with sales reported for early delivery of 75 bbls. new Western Mess at $22 10@$22 25, closing at $22 25, and 100 bbls. Prime Mess at $20. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 500 bbls., May options, at $22 30@$22 35; 250 bbls., June option, at $22 50, and 750 bbls., July, at $22 40@$22 60, closing at $22 60 ℔ bbl....Dressed Hogs in less demand, with City quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c. ℔ lb....Cut-meats have been in fair demand and quoted firm, with sales reported of 45 bxs. Bellies at 11¾c.; 12,000 lb. do., 11 lb. average, boxed, at 11¾c.; 21,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12 to 11 lb., at 11¼c.@11½c.; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 9½c.@9¾c.; 900 Smoked Shoulders at 11c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams at 12¾c.@15c.; 1,200 Smoked Hams at 14½c., quoted at 14½c.@15c.; 100 tcs. Western Pickled Hams at 12½c.@12¾c.; 20 bxs. and 13 hhds. Western Dry-salted Hams at 11¾c. ℔ lb. ....Bacon dull, but stiffly held: 20 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 12⅝c.; Western Long Clear quoted at 12⅜c.; Short Clear at 12½c. ℔ lb....Lard has been less active, the advance of 3-16c. ℔ lb. claimed on Western Steam operating against free dealings. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 60 tcs. Western Steam at 15½c., with strictly prime quoted at 15 9-16c.@15⅝c., 55 tcs. City at 15⅛c., with No. 1 City quoted at 13¾c.@14c., and Refined stock at 15c.@15½c.; and for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs., April and May together, at 15 9-16c.; 500 tcs., May, at 15⅝c.; 1,500 tcs., June, at 15⅝c.@15¾c., and 750 tcs., July, at 15⅞c....Beef steady but quiet within the previous range....Butter and Cheese without important alteration; trade moderate....Eggs weak at 20c.@22c. ℔ dozen.

SEEDS—Clover has been in moderate demand and quoted very firm; wanted altogether for home use; 100 bags Western sold at 12¼c. ℔ lb.; State held above the views of buyers....Rough Flax quoted at $2 10@$2 35; from cars and store, but inactive....Timothy has been moderately sought after at steady rates; 161 bags sold at $2 35 for car stock; job lots quoted at $2 65@$3; from store....Calcutta Linseed dull and nominal at $2 07½@$2 10, gold, ℔ 56 lb.: sales, 1,400 bags at about $2 07½, gold, cash.

SKINS.—The demand has been mostly for Deer, which have been held with firmness. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 70c.; Honduras, 62½c.; Central American, trimmed, 65c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 62½c.; Para, 67½c.; Puerto Cabello, 56c., currency, ℔ lb....Tampico Goat, 55c.; Matamoras, 55c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52c.; Payta, 51c.@53c.; Curacos, 56c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ℔ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 33c.@37c., currency.

SOAP—Have been in fair request, chiefly in a jobbing way, at unchanged rates, with Castile quoted at 8½c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, &c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c. less usual discount.

SPICES—In a jobbing way, more activity has been noted at our quotations. Invoices have been comparatively quiet. Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 17½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 37½c.@40c.; East India Pepper, 18c.@18½c.; White Pepper, 25c.@25½c.; Pimento, 10½c.@11c.; Ginger, 10¾c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

STARCH—Has been moderately sought after, with Western quoted at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been inactive, but held firmly, with Sicily quoted at from $77 50@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ℔ ton.

SUGARS—Raw held firmly, and less sought after; sales, 375 hhds. fair to good Refining Cuba at 8c.@8¼c.; 477 hhds. Centrifugal on private terms; 607 ceroons and 137 bbls. St. Domingo at 7⅝c.; Refined steady and in fair request.

TALLOW—Has again advanced slightly, on an active inquiry, with sales reported of equal to 90,000 lb. very good to strictly prime at 8⅞c.@9c., and 200 lb. at 9c. ℔ lb....Stearine held firmly, but quiet, at 16½c. for choice City, in hhds., and 15½c.@15⅝c. for prime Western, in tierces.

TEAS—Steady, but quiet; 600 half chests Green sold on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been in quite moderate request, with Arctic at $1 05, gold; South, 90c.@95c., gold, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Very dull; quoted at $1 14 asked, and $1 13½ bid. No sales reported.

FREIGHTS—A livelier inquiry has been noted for Grain room on berth and charter at comparatively steady rates. Petroleum tonnage has been much less sought after, since the very extensive movements mentioned in our last, but has been held rather more confidently, on a restricted supply. Cotton and Provision room has been in moderate request at about late figures....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,500 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ℔ lb.; 24,000 bushels Wheat at 5¼d. ℔ bushel; 790 bbls. Resin at 2s. 1½d. ℔ 280 lb.; 130 tons Provisions at 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton; and by steam, 400 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℔ lb.; 35,500 bushels Grain, including 27,500 bushels Wheat at 6d., and 8,000 bushels Grain at 5½d.@6d. ℔ bushel; 900 bbls. Apples at 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 50 tons Leather at 40s., and 1,200 pks. Provisions at 27s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton; also, a British ship, 887 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo. And a ship, with about 3,500 bales Cotton, from Savannah, reported at ⅜d.; another, with about 4,000 bales do., from Galveston, reported at ½d. ℔ lb.; two ships, with Deals, from St. John, reported at 72s. 6d.; a British steam-ship, 1,367 tons, with do., from do., at the same rate....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ℔ bushel: and 500 bbls. Resin on private terms; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d. ℔ bushel; and 1,500 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ℔ ton. Also a British ship, 1,107 tons, hence, with Oil cake, in bags, at 17s. 6d. ℔ ton; and an American ship, 986 tons, and a British bark, 481 tons, with Guano, reported from the Peruvian deposits, at 70s....For the United Kingdom, direct; a Norwegian bark, 358 tons hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ℔ bbl, the latter rate if for Liverpool; and a British bark, 293 tons, with Guano, reported from the Peruvian deposits, at 72s. 6d....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 pks. Provisions chiefly at 30s.; 150 pks. Tallow at 25s. ℔ ton, and 800 bbls. Resin reported at 2s. 9d ℔ 280 lb....For Bristol, by steam, 500 bbls. Resin, reported at 2s. 6d. ℔ 280 lb....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 519 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 5s., and £5 gratuity; another, 471 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters do. 5s.; a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 3,100 quarters do. at 5s., flat, closing with 5s. bid, and up to 5s. 6d. asked; a Norwegian bark, 472 tons, with about 3,400 quarters Grain from Philadelphia at 5s. 6d.; a Swedish bark, 487 tons, with about 3,500 quarters do., (a re-charter,) at 5s. 6d. ℔ quarter, closing very firmly at this rate, on a better demand....For Havre, a British bark, 683 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms....For Antwerp, a Norwegian ship, 773 tons, with Guano, reported from the Peruvian deposits, at 72s. 6d....For Bremen, a British bark, 1,154 tons, with about 8,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. ℔ bbl....For the Continent, a Russian bark, 690 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. ℔ bbl....For Hamburg, a ship, 1,503 tons, with Guano, reported from Peruvian deposits, at 73s....For Bordeaux, a French bark, 663 tons, with Guano, reported from the Peruvian deposits, at 72s....For Odessa, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 11,000 cases Petroleum at 30c....For Barbados and orders, a British brig, 203 tons, with Lumber, from St John, reported at $6. ....For Maitland, a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, reported at $12....For the north side of Cuba and back north of Hatteras, a schooner, reported at $5 25 for Sugar; and another, at $3 25 for Molasses....For the north side of Cuba, direct, an American bark, 434 tons, hence, with Empty Hogsheads at 80c.... For Cardenas, an American schooner, hence, with Empty Casks, reported at 80c....For ports north of Hatteras, a brig and schooner, with Sugar, from Trinidad, at 38c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Bark, $34 for No. 1 Quercitron. Clover Seed wanted at 11½c. for Pennsylvania and 11½c.@12¼c. for Western; Timothy, $2 40@$2 50; Flax Seed, $1 90. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Choice Spring Wheat Flour fairly active, but other kinds quiet; sales, 600 bbls., including Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, at $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $5 50@$6; High Grades, $6 25@$8; Rye Flour held at $5@$5 25. Wheat in steady request at $1 28@$1 31 for Red, $1 32 for Amber. Rye scarce at $1 10. Corn commands full figures; sales of Yellow at 90c.@91c.; Western Mixed, 91c. Oats in good demand at 73½c.@75c. for White and 72c.@72½c. for Mixed. Feed sells at $27 25@$27 50 for Bran. Provisions rather quiet; sales of Mess Pork at $22@$22 50; Beef Hams, $18@$22 50; Smoked Hams, 13c.@14c.; Pickled Hams, 12½c.@12¾c.; Smoked Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Salted do., 11¾@12¼c.; Salted Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c. Dressed Hogs, 9c.@10c. Lard, 14c.@15¾c. Whisky dull at $1 13 for Western, a decline. Butter unchanged. New-York and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. do. Firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 23c.@25c.; do. Firsts, 18c.@20c. Cheese steady; New-York Fancy, 16½c.@17¼c.; Western Fine, 16c.@16¾c. Eggs lower; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 18c.@20c.; Western, 17c.@19c.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Flour firm and scarce; low and medium grades better; Superfine Winter, $4 50@$4 75; Extra do., $4 75@$5 10; Double Extra, $5 25@$5 50. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 22½@$1 23; May, $1 25; No. 2 Spring, 99c.@$1. Corn dull, declining, and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 73c.@75c., closing at 74½; elevator lots, 75½c.@75⅜c., May. Oats dull, declining, and unsettled: No. 2, 65c.@66c., cash; 64½c., May. Barley higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 30@$1 35. Rye flat. Whisky dull at $1 11. Pork firmer at $22 50, July. Dry-salted Meats firmer; nothing done. Bacon firmer; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard firmer at 15c.; generally held higher. Live Hogs firm; Shippers, $6 50@$7 25. Bacon, $7 50@$7 75; good to extra, $8@$8 50. Cattle in good demand: strong; offerings improved in quality; sales of choice native Steers, averaging 1,480 lbs., at $6 50; prime do., ranging from 1,440 to 1,480 lbs., at $6 30; good do., $5 75@$6; butchers' Steers, $5 25@$5 65; mixed stock, $4 25@$5 30; Texans, $3 50@$4 75. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat lower and in fair demand; No. 1 Spring, $1 05½; No. 2, fresh, $1 02¼; regular, $1 01⅞; spot, $1 03⅞; May, $1 05⅜ June; No. 3 Spring, 95½c.@96c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, fresh, 72c.; Regular, 69½c, spot, 76⅞c. May, 76c. bid June; Rejected, 70½c.@71c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 58c.@58¼c., spot, 61½c. May, 61¾c. June. Rye dull and declining; No. 2, $1 04. Barley advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 13, spot; $1 10½ April. Seeds firm and in fair demand. Pork active. Lard—Demand light; holders firm at $15 35, spot; $15 40, May; $15 60, June. Bulk Meats steady. Whisky, $1 11. Lake Freights—Three charters of Corn to Buffalo at 5c.; large areas of ice between here and the East Shore reported by to-day's arrivals. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 9,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels, Barley, $4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 9,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 14.—Flour—Choice, $6 75@$7 25; other grades unchanged. Corn dull and declining; Yellow Mixed and Yellow, 88c.; White, 88c.@89c. Oats irregular; moderate demand; Ohio River, 75c.; St. Louis, 78c. Bran—Market bare. Hay dull; prime, $24 50; choice scarce at $30. Pork held at $22 75. Dry-salted Meats—Demand limited; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Lard flat; light supply; Tierce, packers, 14¾c.; Refined, 15¼c.; Keg, 15¾c.@16c. Sugar in good demand; light supply; sales of common at 6½c.@7c.; fair to fully fair, 7¼c.@8c.; prime to choice, 8¼c.@8¾c. Coffee unchanged. Corn-meal dull and lower; sales at $3 75@$3 85. Bacon unchanged. Hams unchanged. Molasses unchanged. Whisky unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, 5.60; Gold. 115@115¼.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Western Red, $1 32@$1 33; No. 2 do., $1 30; other grades unchanged. Corn weak; Southern White, 90c.; do. Yellow, 91c.; Western Mixed, 91c. Oats dull; Southern, 70c.@75c.; Western White, 70c.@71c.; Western Mixed, 69c. Rye firmer at $1 12@$1 15. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions dull and weak. Pork, $22 50. Bulk Meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅜c. for car loads, loose; jobbing, packed, ¼c.@½c. higher. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c. Hams, 14¼c.@15c. Lard dull; Refined, 15¾c.@16c. Butter dull and unchanged. Petroleum, advancing tendency; 6⅜c.@6½c. for Crude. Coffee strong and active; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 16c.@19c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 14.

BOSTON, Mass., April 14.—Flour in steady demand; sales at $4 50@$4 75 for Western Superfine; $5 25@$5 75 for common Extras; $5 75@$6 25 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, including bakers' brands; $6@$6 75 for White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6 25@$7 25 for Illinois, and $6 25@$8 for St. Louis, including choice and favorite brands. Southern Flour is selling at $5 25@$8 for common Extras and choice Family; fancy Minnesota at $7@$8 50. Corn firm at 94c.@96c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats—Sales at 73c.@76c. for Mixed and White. Rye—Sales at $1@$1 05. Shorts, $28@$29 ℔ ton; Fine-feed and Middling, $30@$31. Receipts—5,235 bbls. Flour, 13,800 bushels Corn, 800 bushels Wheat, 8,300 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Shorts, 1,000 bushels Barley.

BOSTON, April 14.—There are no new features in the Wool market. The demand is steady and prices unchanged; manufacturers continue to purchase in lots as wanted, and appear to be quite indifferent about anticipating their wants for any length of time ahead. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been at 52c@58c., with a fair demand at these figures. Small lots of Medium grades realizing the highest prices. Michigan and Western Fleeces are selling at 49c.@52½c., and Combing and Delaine Fleeces at 63c.@66c.; Super-pulled Wool continues in demand, and the grades most wanted are good and choice, at prices ranging from 50c.@57c. For low grades there is also a fair inquiry at 42c.@47c. as to quality. In California Wool no change is noted. Foreign is quiet, and prices of Australian continue to range from 50c.@51c. Jobbing at 57c.@60c. for Cross-breed.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—Flour firm. Wheat dull and declining at $1 12@$1 15. Corn steady at 73c.@75c. Oats firm: White, 69c.@70c. Rye dull and declining at $1 15@$1 17. Barley firm and scarce. Butter unchanged. Clover-seed active and higher at 12c.@12½c. Pork firm at $22. Lard strong; Steam, 15c.@15⅛c., spot; 15½c., seller July; Kettle, 15½c. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅜c.@11½c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12⅞c.@13c. Whisky firm at $1 11. Live Hogs steady; common, $7 25@$8; fair to medium, $8 25@$8 50, good, $8 65@$8 80; receipts, 1,300 head.

MILWAUKEE, April 14.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 06; No. 2 do., $1; May, $1 03; June, $1 04½. Oats quiet, nominally easier; No. 2 Fresh, 74c.@74½c. Corn quiet, easier; No. 2 Mixed Fresh, 74c.@74½c.; May, 75c. Rye firm, steady; No. 1, Fresh, $1 15. Barley firm and scarce; No. Spring, $1 10; No. 3 do., in store. Fresh $1. Provisions dull, a shade firmer. Mess Pork, $21 37½@$21 40 cash; $21 60 May. Sweet-pickled Hams, 11c.@11¾c.; Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Middles, 11c.@11¾c., loose; boxed Meats, ¼c. higher. Prime Lard firm; Steam, 15¼c.@15⅜c. Kettle, 16c. Receipts—Flour, 4,800 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N.Y., April 14.—Receipts—Flour, 2,150 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,900 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat inactive; buyers and sellers wide apart; prices unsettled. Corn quiet; sales 1,500 bushels new, on track and in store, at 83c. Oats quiet; sales 4 cars Canada at 68c., on track. Rye quiet and scarce: sales 1 car State, on track, at $1 07. Barley quiet; sales 3 cars No. 2 Western at $1 30, on track. Pork quiet at $22 50. Lard quiet at 16c.@16¼c. Seeds quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO, April 14.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 20; Amber Michigan, $1 18; May, $1 19½; June, $1 21½; No. 2 Red, May, $1 19; June, $1 21. Corn steady; High Mixed, 76c.@76½c.; May and June, 77c.; Low Mixed, 75½c.@75c.; no grade, 75c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 64c.; White, 68c.; Michigan, 64c.; rejected, 61c. Receipts—5,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 14.—Flour steady; sales of 700 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 for White Winter; $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm, but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 25; Extra White Michigan, $1 40. Corn quiet at 87c.@88c. Barley lower; sales of 3,000 bushels Canada at $1 39. Corn-meal, $35 for bolted; $34 for unbolted, ℔ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28, ℔ ton.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 14.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 25. Wheat steady; Red, $1 08@$1 10; Amber, $1 15@$1 18; White, $1 15@$1 20. Corn steady; ear, 69c.@70c.; shelled, 74c.@75c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c.; Clear Sides, 11½c.@11¾c. Bacon in fair demand and firm; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13½c. and 14c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C. April 14.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 34½c. Resin firm; $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for Hard, and $2 50 for Yellow Dip. Tar firmer at $1 55.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APRIL 14—JUST READY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "CHRISTIAN ART AND SYMBOLISM."

OUR SKETCHING CLUB.

LETTERS AND STUDIES ON LANDSCAPE ART. With an authorized reproduction of the Lessons and Wood-cuts in Prof. Ruskin's "Elements of Drawing." 8vo. $2 50.

This book is in the form of a narrative, and is the doings of a supposed Sketching Club, their letters, talks, and essays on various art subjects—nearly all practical ones—such as would be likely to be exchanged between fairly good critics and well-educated men and women. It is a handsome 8vo. volume, with numerous illustrations.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE INTELLECTUAL LIFE."

HARRY BLOUNT.

PASSAGES IN A BOY'S LIFE ON LAND AND SEA.

By PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. With Frontispiece Illustration. 16mo. $1 50.

Mr. Hamerton has successfully accomplished a difficult task, and "his Book for Boys reaches the standard of a first-rate one," says the London *Academy*; and the *Spectator* says "Harry Blount is a fine fellow, and we are glad to see him safely through his perils."

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE OLD MASTERS" AND "MODERN PAINTERS."

MUSICAL COMPOSERS AND THEIR WORKS.

By SARAH TYTLER. 16mo. $2.

Distinctively gossipy and very entertaining. Lovers of music who read for entertainment will heartily enjoy these bright and minute sketches of the great composers; in point of readableness they are not surpassed by any similar sketches in recent literature," says the (Boston) *Literary World*.

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ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL'S BOOTS AND SHOES AT REDUCED PRICES. LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, $4. Gentlemen's Congress Boots, $4. No. 241 4th av.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR, NO. 914 Broadway, 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPORTED FASHIONS. Patterns NOW READY. CLOTH MODELS with every pattern. Cutting and fitting. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SCHOOL, where music is a leading study and French the language of the house, a little girl would be received on favorable terms, as class-mate to an intelligent child under twelve. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 7, Babylon, Long Island.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, Penmanship, Spelling, qualifying for business, $15; Writing, $3 monthly. Backward persons privately advanced. Paine's Business College, No. 62 Bowery; up-town, No. 1,275 Broadway.

SELECT HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR children, where they will receive the best care and instruction. Circulars, address Principal, Miss A. E. CONOVER, Old Bridge, N. J.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—This school, finely located, in Southern Berkshire, will receive boys under thirteen on very moderate terms. JAMES BIRD, A. M., Principal.

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TEACHERS.

FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS DESIRING competent teachers will find them by applying to Mrs. Mitchell's Teacher's Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, March 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on Tuesday, April 20, next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday, the 3d, to Thursday, the 22d prox.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after May 1, 1875, the coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, becoming due that day, will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, New-York City. Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, also becoming due May 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the company, No. 11 Mercer st. New-York City. THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of May next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

PROPOSALS.

SEWERS, PAVING, &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works till 12 o'clock noon APRIL 19, 1875, for building sewers, paving, grading, &c., in various streets and avenues.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR POTATOES.—DEPARTMENT of Public Charities and Correction until April 15, 1875. See *City Record*.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, DOING BUSINESS at No. 20 Dey st., New-York, under the firm name of ROBERT S. TAIT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ROBERT S. TAIT.
ALONZO SLOTE

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1875.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the 26TH DAY OF APRIL 1875, at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."

The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the morgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined, I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.
McDONALD & BUTLER, Solicitors of Complainant.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1875.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF China decorated dinner sets, tea sets, and dessert sets, Paris bronzes and clocks, Parian marble statues, Bohemian vases, cologne sets, and flower-stands, crystal engraved table glassware, &c., &c., to be sold at NO. 60 LIBERTY ST., ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, April 14, 15, and 16, at 11 o'clock each day.

Goods on exhibition on TUESDAY, April 13. Every article guaranteed perfect.

NOTICE OF SALE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of THEODORE ROSS and L. JAQUELIN SMITH, bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of April, 1875, at No. 112 Pearl street, in New-York City, by John H. Draper, Auctioneer, 75 bales and 16 rolls of gunny bagging, 27 boxes Ross & Smith's soap, 14 boxes superior starch, 9 boxes Macy's Adamant candles, 30 half-boxes Macy's Adamant candles, 21 boxes of superfine carbonate of soda, 8 kegs soda, 15 cases lye, 3 kegs of syrup, 1 bag pepper, 1 bag pimento, 14 bales twine, 10 bundles twine, 53 bundles ties, 1 case assorted pickles, 1 coil rope, 6 boxes bread preparation, platform scale, 3 stone trucks, 1 sugar mill, 1 shovel, 1 safe, 5 upright desks, 3 sitting desks, 1 letter-press, 1 umbrella stand, 1 clock, 2 stoves, 14 chairs, 1 large table, 1 sample case, 2 shelvings, 2 water-coolers, 1 wardrobe, 1 shovel, 1 coal-hod, 1 copper kettle, 1 stencil box and appurtenances.

HENRY H. CROCKER, Assignee, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE BY ORDER OF JAMES M. BROWN, Executor of the estate of Waldron B. Post, deceased.

OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &C., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 17, at 11 A. M., at No. 23 Waverley place, the following oil paintings and statuary, together with many others of like description:

"Magdaline," by Carlo Dolce; "Marriage of St. Catharine," "Holy Family," by Ralli; Murillo's "Madonna and Child," by Ralli; Titian's "Flora," by Chataline; "St. John the Evangelist" by Chataline; Raphael's "Holy Family," marble statuette, "Baccus," Canova's "Dancing Girl Psyche," bust "Flora," and others, together with all the household furniture contained in said house.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1875.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 22, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the leases of certain piers and bulkheads on the East and North Rivers. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

EUGENE BISSELL, Auctioneer.

BY BISSELL, WELLES & MILLET, NO. 15 Murray st.—Will sell TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 27 and 28, the entire stock of fancy goods, toys, bronzes, Parian ware, &c., &c.; also, counters, shelving, desks, safes, &c., of Messrs. Nichols Bros., No. 95 Chambers st. By order of E. Turner, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy. Particulars hereafter.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell, for account of Department of Docks, on MONDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock M., at foot of Christopher st., North River, 900 ends of dock piles. For full information see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 9 City Hall.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, FIRST floor No. 317 Broadway, FRIDAY next, 16th inst., at 11 A. M., an extra large lot of banking furniture, black and French walnut partitions, desks, counters, railings, screenwork, doors, fixtures, &c. Catalogues at No. 11 Pine st.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 4 P. M., a collection of Books and Engravings, new Publications and American and Foreign Portraits, Views &c.

SALE OF HORSES.

The Fire Department will sell at public auction at 12 o'clock noon, April 20, 1875, eight condemned horses. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES ATTENDED TO. D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER, NO. 14 PINE ST.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 10th..10:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th....9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th....1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th.1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 15th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 16th.......2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 17th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th......7:00 A. M.
Monday, 19th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th.....7:00 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—ON AND after WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., one of the splendid steamers of this evening line, DREW, ST. JOHN, or DEAN RICHMOND, will leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway, also Carter's Express Co., No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, CONNECTING with Rondout and Oswego Railroad, landing at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus. The steam-boat

THOMAS CORNELL

will make her first trip on THURSDAY, April 15, inst., and will run regularly every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, leaving foot of Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Low fare. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 75c., deck; cabin, $1 25. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR SALE—SLOOP YACHT UNDINE, 40x14, IN perfect order, newly and completely found: now at Bates', foot of 37th st., South Brooklyn. For particulars address B., Post Office Box No. 3,948.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 3, the steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip, Pier No. 24, East River, daily. (Sundays excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff 3:30 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way. After June 1 will leave New-York at 8:30 A. M. and Sea Cliff 4 P. M. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DU BOIS, No. 119 South st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS to Raritan Beach Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO'S Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free. JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—CORNELIA L. BROWN and ABRAHAM LOTT, as executors of the last will and testament of Belinda Bergen, deceased, against THOMAS HOLOHAN and Mary, his wife, Francis J. Holohan and Almira, his wife, Daniel P. Barnard and Hester, his wife, John Kearney, Timothy O'Farrell, Patrick Campbell, Jeremiah T. Donovan, Eli P. Shotwell, William Beard, Ephraim D. Brown, as President of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, Nelson Shaurman, Charles W. Thomas, Samuel J. Gerritsen, as a Board of Improvement to lay out, regulate, construct, and complete Union street in the City of Brooklyn, from the Gowanus Canal to the north-westerly line of Prospect Park, and the City of Brooklyn.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, March 15, 1875.

A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

mh18-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York.—MICHAEL STEINER, plaintiff, against ERASTUS E. BOUTON, George W. Mead and Sarah Frances Mead, his wife, Erastus F. Mead and Lilie W. Mead, his wife, Samuel H. Vandewater, as Trustee of the estate of Erastus F. Mead, Leonard Ellis, Arthur C. Todd, Eliza Hatfield, the National Park Bank of the City of New-York, E. Ellery Anderson, Sidney Cornell, C. W. Gilfillan, and Foster W. Mitchell, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 39 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, first March, 1875.

KAUFMANN, TUNSTALL & WAGNER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 39 Nassau street, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the tenth day of March, 1875.—Dated New-York City, April 8, 1875.

KAUFMANN, TUNSTALL & WAGNER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ap8-1aw6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HARRY A. C. HINES, and STEPHEN A. GUINA, plaintiffs, against ELIJAH S. HOUSE, defendant.—Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.)—To ELIJAH S. HOUSE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

D. G. WILD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, on the 6th day of April, 1875. D. G. WILD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

a8-1aw6wTh*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 343 West 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1875. ANDREW HUTTON, Executor.

ja21-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHRISTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 418 West Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next. —Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1874.

SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, CHARLES R. CHRISTY, HENRY J. CHAPIN, Executors, &c., of Thomas Christy deceased.

n12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLOYD SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 18 Vesey st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next. Dated, New-York, the 20th day of October, 1874.

GRANVILLE A. MENDON, Executor.

o22-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE JUDSON CARVALLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of October, 1874. WALTON W. EVANS, Administrator, &c.

o15-1aw6m-Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. MATTISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. M. Martin, No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of December, 1874.

d31-1aw6mTh MARY D. MATTISON, Executrix.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT MILBANK, bankrupt. —Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Robert Milbank, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of May, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of April, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

ap15-1aw3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STEPHEN W. JESSUP, JOHN L. PLUMMER, JOHN A. McNULTY and JOSEPH I. BARNUM, bankrupts.—This is to give notice, that by an indenture bearing date the 24th day of March, A. D. 1875, Stephen W. Jessup, John L. Plummer, John A. McNulty and Joseph I. Barnum have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to me the undersigned, as Trustee upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of said Stephen W. Jessup, John L. Plummer, John A. McNulty and Joseph I. Barnum, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of an act of Congress entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof.

CHARLES ABERNETHY, (No. 39 West 56th st., New-York City,) Trustee.

a1-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL C. CALM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. —Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from all his debts; by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 32 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, March 8, 1875.

a1-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN H. ROEHRS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, at my office, No. 458 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1875, at 2 P. M., all the book accounts, debts, and claims of every nature and kind now due and owing to the estate of said bankrupt. Also, all the right, title, and interest of said bankrupt in and to a certain piece or parcel of land situated in the town of Farmingdale, partly in Queens County and partly in Suffolk County, State of New-York. Full particulars of said property can be obtained, and a list of the claims to be sold, containing the names and last known addresses of the debtors, and the amounts of the several debts, can be seen any day, at my said office, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.—Dated this 1st day of April, 1875.

ERNST G. WECHMANN, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of April, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Robert Milbank, of Summit, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, who carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition for adjudication in bankruptcy, in the City of New-York, in the county of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN G. LAMBERSON, Assignee, No. 26 Pine st., New-York.

a8-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL C. CALM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 27th day of January, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Emil C. Calm, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1875, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York. JAMES C. QUINN, Assignee,

ap1-1aw3wTh* No. 303 West Thirtieth street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—LARGE HOUSE ON Lafayette place, twenty-eight rooms, perfect order; filled with boarders; reduced rent; furniture for sale cheap; owner retiring from business.

OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A SECOND-HAND TUFTS soda-water fountain, complete and in good order; original cost over $2,000. Apply at A. B. SANDS & CO.'S, No. 190 William st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—Gas-fixtures and office furniture, Room No. 4, No. 176 Broadway. For terms apply to H. B., Room No. 19, No. 37 Park row.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, April 14, was again quite large, and the following is the result of the day's transactions.

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of Executors, to close estate of Martin Ungrich, deceased, disposed of property as follows: One four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 22 by 68.6, No. 415 Seventh avenue, east side, 24.5 feet south of Thirty-third street; sold to F. W. Kenny for Martin Ungrich for $15,000. Premises No. 156 West Thirty-third street, south side, 78.6 feet east of Seventh avenue, embracing a lot 20.10 by 46.5, (rear line 31.6 feet,) with two three-story brick houses thereon, front and rear, respectively; sold to M. Ungrich for $7,000. One four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 24.11 by 80, on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street; sold to J. Holzderber for $15,250. One similar building, with lot 25 by 80, on Eighth avenue, adjoining above; sold to Henry Ungrich for $12,000. Two lots, each 25 by 80, on Eighth avenue, adjoining above; sold to P. J. Holzderber for $4,650 each. One stable, with lot 20 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, north side, 80 feet west of Eighth avenue; sold to H. Ungrich for $2,850; and one plot of land, 172 by 300 by 171.3 by 317, located at West Hoboken, N. J., and situated on Bergen Wood avenue, east side, opposite the United Schützen Park; sold to M. Ungrich for $2,000. The remaining auctions in charge of Messrs. Muller & Son did not result successfully, none of the property offered being sold.

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.2, on East Seventy-third street, north side, 348 feet east of Avenue A, for $3,512, to Hannah Higgins, plaintiff in the legal action. The same auctioneer also sold, under a similar court decree, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, a three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, on East Forty-eighth street, south side, 234 feet east of Third avenue, which was bought by Peter Goelet, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit, for $8,200, and a house and lot, No. 332 West Thirty-eighth street, was knocked down at public auction by Mr. Kennelly for $14,950, but not sold.

The legal sale by Hugh N. Camp of the store and lot, No. 228 Pearl street, was adjourned to the 21st inst.; the legal sale by the same auctioneer of a house and lot on West Twenty-third street, west of Seventh avenue, to the 26th inst.; and in regard to a similar sale by G. H. Scott of the premises No. 23 Spring street, it was announced that the foreclosure proceedings had been arranged and the property was therefore withdrawn.

In reference to the auction held yesterday at Flushing, Long Island, by B. W. Hitchcock, particulars as to the result, if received, will be published.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all but the last two noticed taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale, to close estate of James Murphy, deceased, of desirable improved City real estate, as follows: One four-story brown-stone-front house, 23.9 by 60, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 11 East Thirty-eighth street, north side, between Fifth and Madison avenues; one two-story brown-stone-front stable, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 16 East Thirty-ninth street, south side, in rear of above; one three-story brick house, with lot 21.6 by 75.6 by 24 by 75.6, No. 17 Montgomery street, south-east corner of Henry street; one three-story brick house, with lot 21.6 by 75.6, (rear line 24 feet,) No. 240 Henry street, south side, between Clinton and Montgomery streets; one two-story and attic brick-front house, with lot 27 by 104, No. 254 Henry street, south side, between Montgomery and Gouverneur streets; one five-story brick store and tenement, with lot 35.10 by 69.11, No. 342 East Eleventh street, south side, 64.2 feet west of First avenue; two three-story brick houses, with lots each 23.2 by 84.2, Nos. 173 and 175 First avenue, west side, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and the large plot of land, 242 by half the block, Nos. 311 to 333 East Eleventh street, inclusive, with six two-story brick buildings, one large five-story brick factory, stables, sheds, and other buildings thereon. Also, public auction sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 75, No. 410 Lexington avenue, west side, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets. Also, similar sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot 20.10 by 100.5, No. 23 West Forty-second street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The lease has five years to run from May 1, and contains covenants for two renewals of twenty-one years each. Ground rent, $300 per annum, taxes, and assessments.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the two new four story Nova Scotia stone front French flat buildings, with stores, each 25 by 60, with lots each 70 feet deep, Nos. 999 and 1,001 Sixth avenue, west side, 50.5 feet south of Fifty-sixth street; also, the four-story stone-front French flat house, with lot 25.6 by 100.5, (rear line 30 feet,) No. 102 West Fifty-sixth street, south side, 74 feet west of Sixth avenue, and the premises No. 217 East Thirtieth street, north side, 200 feet east of Third avenue, comprising one lot 23.3 by 98.9, (rear line 28.6 feet,) with a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house in front and a three-story brick stable in rear. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, north side, with two lots same size in rear on One Hundred and Fifty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Executor's sale, to close estate of Robert Adair, deceased, of the four-story brick house, with lot 16.10 by 22.11, No. 88 Pine street, north side, 58.11 feet west of Front street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles P. Buckley, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fiftieth street, south side, 450 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house, 20 by 45, with lot 90 feet deep, No. 350 Second avenue, east side, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 215 and 217 East Twenty-fifth street, north side, 185 feet east of Third avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court partition sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the following desirable realty: Premises No. 9 Beaver street, north-west corner of New street, embracing a plot 30.3 by 116.6 by 3.10 by 44.6 by 103.8, with a four-story brick house and a two-story brick stable thereon; one four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 27.6 by 128, No. 35 Macdougal street, west side, 55 feet south of West Washington place, and one three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 90, No. 57 Amity street, north-east corner of South Fifth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Executor's sale of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Sixty-fourth street, south side, 300 feet east of the Grand Boulevard.

By Wood, Brady & Todd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. Sandford, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 49.11 by 110, on Fifth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots, each 18.9 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, 252 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By J. Cole, at Sales-room No. 389 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Executor's sale of a tract of garden land, three and a half acres in extent, located at New-Utrecht, and accessibly situated.

By Orville G. Bennet, at Flushing, Long Island, on the premises, at 12 M., public auction sale of a handsome two-story, attic, and basement mansard-roof frame house, with plot 50 by 150; also two building lots adjoining, on Franklin place, south side, 200 feet east of Jamaica avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story brick store, dwelling, and lot, No. 415 7th av., e. s., 24.5 ft. s. of 33d st., lot 22x68.6 ... $15,000
1 three-story brick house, (front,) 1 three-story brick house, (rear,) and lot, No. 156 West 33d st., s. s., 78.6 ft. e. of 7th av., lot 20.10x46.5, (rear line 31.6 ft.) ... 7,000
1 four-story brick store, dwelling, and lot, 8th av., n. w. corner of 128th st., lot 24.11x80 ... 15,250
1 four-story brick store, dwelling, and lot, 8th av., w. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 128th st., adjoining above, lot 25x80 ... 12,000
2 lots, 8th av., w. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 128th st., adjoining above, each 25x80, $4,650 each ... 9,300
1 stable and lot, West 128th st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 8th av., lot 20x99.11 ... 2,850

By William Kennelly.

1 two-story frame house and lot, East 73d st., n. s., 348 ft. e. of Ave. A., lot 25x102.2 ... $3,512
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lease of lot, East 48th st., s. s., 234 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 20x100.5; lease dated from March 1, 1867; term, 21 years; ground rent, $200 per annum ... 8,200

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 plot, Bergen Wood av., e. s., opposite the United Schutzen Park, 172x300x171.3x317 ... $2,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 13.

Delancey st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Orchard st., 25x87.6; C. A. Ullrich to Anna, wife of S. J. Ullrich, ½ part ... $8,000
Mulberry st., w. s., 65.9 ft. s. of Houston st., 25.2x125; Executor of Esther Leon to the Institution of Mercy, New-York ... 12,000
Same property; J. M. Leon and Caroline Nones, widow, to same ... 12,000
Same property; J. M. Leon et al., children of Eveline J. Leon, deceased, to same ... 12,000
Mott st., e. s., No. 234, 25x92.5; Executors of T. McCabe to J. Shea ... 8,800
Park row, s. s., 65.9 ft. e. of Ann st., runs s. 20.3 ft. thence s. 88.6 ft. thence e. 4.6 ft. thence s. 23. 11 ft. thence s. w. 17.3 ft. to Ann st. thence w. 65.6 ft. thence e. 24.6 ft. thence n. 62.4 ft. to beginning; Rebecca P. Douglas to J. W. Douglas, 1-11 part ... 6,500
Stanton st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Norfolk st., 20x50; A. Hartwig to Julia, wife of J. Elsbach ... 8,000
Cannon st., s. w. s., 65 ft. s. e. of Courtlandt av., 75x100; C. L. Georgi to M. and Anna Scheringer ... 2,550
Union st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Courtlandt av., 25x100, Morrisania; C. L. Georgi to Anna, wife of M. Scheringer ... 850
4th st., s. s., 100.10 ft. w. of Lewis st., 15x95.9; A. Elwein to F. Bachman ... 4,125
23d st., n. s., 84 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x98.9; G. S. Gomperts to Julia R. Berford ... 450
27th st., n. s., 166.8 ft. east of 4th av., 16.8x98.9; Adelia A. E. Carroll, widow, to P. H. Higgins ... 10,000
44th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100.5; A. Donaldson to Eliza Donaldson ... 6,000
Same property; Eliza Donaldson to Eliza C. Donaldson ... 6,000
52d st., s. s., 199 ft. e. of 2d av., 19x100.5; A. Hassey to E. F. Hassey ... 14,500
54th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x100; A. Johnston to Amelia J., wife A. F. Liantall ... 23,000
58th st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.5; J. R. Smith to C. G. Cornell ... 38,500
75th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2; Jeannette, wife of J. J. Burchell, to Mary, wife of R. Long ... 20,000
120th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d av., 100x100.10; Mary, wife of R. Long, to Jeannette Burchell ... 22,000
126th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., runs w. 101.2 ft., thence s. 54.6 ft., thence e. 72 ft., thence s. 50 ft., thence e. 50 ft., thence n. 99.10 ft. to beginning; C. G. Cornell to J. R. Smith ... 15,000
2d av., lots Nos. 172 and 173, parcel No. 20, map 339, lots Woodlawn Heights, 40x100; J. S. McGillivray to Isabella Wilson ... 100
4th av., e. s., 62.2 ft. n. of 85th st., 20x82.2; Mary Crombie, widow, to D. R. Kendall ... 11,000
8th av., s. e. corner 29th st., 17.10x65; W. White to Eliza McCabe, widow ... nom.
Same property; executors of T. McCabe to Eliza McCabe, widow ... 20,250

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 938, n. e. corner 22d st., 5 years, per year ... $5,000
Dey st., No. 20, 5 years, 2 years, per year, $2,500; 3 years, per year ... 3,000
6th av., n. w. corner 26th st., 3 years, per year ... 3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AGENT FOR ESTATES,
NO. 4 PARK PLACE.
Entire charge and management taken of property in New-York City and Brooklyn. Special attention given to collecting rents, paying of taxes, insurance, &c.

MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53D st., in close proximity to Dr. Hall's new church.—For sale, an attractive and elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60 feet, well arranged; dining-room and butler's pantry on parlor floor; basement and bed-room floors finished in hard woods; recently overhauled, and in perfect order; will be sold low, on easy terms; early possession; lot 95 feet. Office of estate of H. R. REMSEN, No. 54 William st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE.—THE FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY English basement brick house No. 21 West 19th st.; possession May 1; price, $32,500. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE.—FOURTEEN lots, foot 31st st., East River; twenty feet water at low tide. LOWTHER & BROTHER, Corner 1st av. and 30th st.

$18,000.—A BEAUTIFUL NEW MURray Hill brown-stone; splendid location; immediate possession. Also, four-story, below cost; great bargain. T. J. DUNKIN, No. 554 3d av.

$14,000.—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE-FRONT house, partly furnished; all improvements. Call at No. 214 West 48th st., in the forenoon.

A PERFECT GEM—"CHELSEA COTTAGE," NO. 464 West 24th st.; seven rooms, with all the modern improvements. Look at it, and inquire upon the premises, or of WILLIAM A. WOOD, 134 Maiden lane.

REDUCED PRICES!!!!—NEW COMPLETE list of houses for sale, issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

SEVERAL BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS modern houses between Madison and 6th avs., 48th to 57th sts. R. C. FERGUSON, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 220 West 58th st., cheap, and on terms to suit customers. Inquire next door.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.; to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, TWELVE rooms; gas, furnace, and sewer; good location, within twenty minutes of Wall st.; rent, $700, or will sell cheap. Apply to James Cassidy, No. 135 Front st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS,
HOUSES TO RENT
From $300 to $1,000 per annum.
HOUSES FOR SALE,
From $3,000 to $8,000, having all modern improvements of
GAS, WATER, AND SEWERAGE.
Distance, in time, from foot of Liberty st., New-York, by Newark and New-York Railroad, (running sixty trains daily,) to Bergen Avenue Station, is only
SEVENTEEN MINUTES!
Or from the foot of Cortlandt st., New-York, by Jersey City Ferry to horse cars (leaving every five minutes) to the different points on JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, averages only
THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES!
Thousands in New-York looking for homes are unaware of these facts—facts which an outlay of ten cents and an hour's time will verify. If you go by the seventeen minutes route, FOYE & CO., at Bergen Avenue Station, will give you all information; if by thirty-five minute route, apply to S. GARABRANDT, Bergen square, near horse-car terminus, or HOPKINSON & CO., or VAN WINKER & CO., at Grand st. Junction.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ONE OF THE finest plantations situated on Bayou Teche, Louisiana, consisting of about 2,000 acres of land, of which about 700 acres is wood-land, and the balance is well ditched and under cultivation. The bayou runs through the place, and the new railroad building to New-Orleans passes over a part of the plantation. Large sugar-house, stables, Manager's house, cabins, all in perfect order. Mules, horses, and all necessary stock and implements for cultivating the plantation. The residence is well furnished and beautifully situated, with a fine lawn extending to the bayou. From all time the Teche country has been noted for the salubrity of its climate, and its good sporting. The above described property is now offered for sale on account of circumstances calling its owners North. A liberal portion of the purchase money might remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, or an exchange would be made for productive property in this city or neighborhood. The plantation is free from all incumbrances, and all taxes paid. Title unquestionable, having been in only two ownerships during sixty years. For all further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—At New Hamburg, on high ground, north of the depot, a country residence and large farm of about 160 acres, all in a high state of cultivation; the farm is quite celebrated for its rich productions; this place is located in close proximity to the country seats of several New-York gentlemen, and is a desirable estate in all respects; improvements and 75 acres can be sold for $35,000, or the entirety for $60,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—EIGHTY-FOUR ACRES OF VALUABLE land, with a first-class dwelling, out-houses, and fine orchard, a paper-mill in operation, all in good order, situated in Springfield, one mile from the depot of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad at Milburn, and on the new boulevard through Orange; if not sold entire will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Apply to JENNINGS BROTHERS, Manufacturers of the Japanese paperware, No. 352 Pearl st., New-York City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, one hour from New-York, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, near Long Island Sound; ground ten acres, beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; one mile from depot; house contains nine rooms; a very desirable gentleman's residence. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

YONKERS REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
All kinds of property for sale or rent or exchange. Now is the time to secure homes cheap. Be particular to go at once to UNDERHILL'S office, directly opposite the depot at Yonkers. No doubt about your getting suited.

FOR SALE.—ELIZABETH, N. J.—A VERY DESIRable house, four city lots, eighty-eight foot front, twelve rooms, gas, water, bath, steam heater; plenty of fruit; four minutes walk from main depot. Apply at No. 355 Morris av., or address Post Office Box No. 4,475, New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, (NO. 30 Pine st.,) offer for sale and rent (furnished or unfurnished,) some elegant properties. Mountain Cliff, Side or Ridge opposite.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 11 EAST 38TH ST.,
With Stable on rear on 39th st.
HOUSES AND LOTS ON MONTGOMERY, HENRY, EAST 11TH STS. AND 1ST AV.
BY ORDER of EXECUTORS of JAMES MURPHY, dec'd,
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 15,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:
EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH ST.—The first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot No. 11 East 38th st., north side, between 5th and Madison avs., lot 23.9x98.9; also, the brown-stone front stable and lot No. 16 East 39th st., immediately in the rear of the 38th st. house; lot, 25x98.9.
MONTGOMERY ST.—House and lot No. 17 Montgomery st., corner of Henry st.
HENRY ST.—House and lot No. 254 Henry st., in the rear of the Montgomery st. house.
HENRY ST.—House and lot No. 240 Henry st., near Montgomery st.
EAST ELEVENTH ST.—Buildings and lots Nos. 311 to 333 East 11th st.
EAST ELEVENTH ST.—House and lot No. 342 East 11th st.
FIRST AV.—Houses and lots Nos. 173 and 175 1st av.
Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION—ON SATURDAY, the 17th of April next at the Getty House, Yonkers, at 2 o'clock P. M., that desirable residence on Buena Vista av., Yonkers, at present occupied by —— Clapp, Esq., at a rent of $1,000 per annum. The house is beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, on lot 45 feet front by 124 feet deep, to the Hudson River Railroad track, adjoining the steam-boat landing. It consists of three public rooms, six bed-rooms, kitchen, laundry, hot and cold water, &c., &c. For particulars apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Real Estate Agent, Yonkers.

AT FLUSHING, L. I.—ORVILLE G. BENNET, Auctioneer, will sell, April 15, on the premises, south side of Franklin place, 200 feet east of Jamaica avenue, that desirable two-story and attic mansard dwelling, lot 50x150; also two fine building lots adjoining. Catalogues of the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, room B, New-York.

FARM AT AUCTION.—ON THE 19TH INST., near Hicksville, Long Island, 110 acres; all necessary buildings, including blacksmith and wheelwright shops; full particulars at No. 151 Avenue C.
JOHN L. CHEESMAN.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION,
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM B. IRELAND, DECEASED.
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
NORTH-WEST CORNER BEAVER AND NEW STS.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 35 WASHINGTON SQUARE, (Macdougal st.)
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 57 AMITY ST., corner South 5th av.
To be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 15,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:
BEAVER ST.—The plot of land north-west corner of Beaver and New sts., together with the four-story brick house and two-story brick stable thereon.
WASHINGTON SQUARE (Macdougal st.)—The extra-sized four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 35 Washington square, 53 feet south of West Washington place.
AMITY ST.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 57 Amity st., north-east corner of South 5th av.
BRADBURY C. CHETWOOD, Esq., Referee.
GEORGE B. GOLDSCHMIDT, Esq., Pltf.'s Atty., Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty st.
Maps at office of auctioneer, 128 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEES' SALE OF
VALUABLE LOTS,
ON RIVERSIDE AND 11TH AVS.,
99TH AND 102D STS., AND
WATER-LOTS, ON 12TH AV.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MAY 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned Trustees, under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased, twenty-eight very valuable lots, situate on Riverside and 11th avs., 99th and 102d sts., also, five water-lots, on 12th av., between 99th and 102d sts.
Title perfect. Sale absolute, and without reserve.
Seventy per cent. may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.
S. R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN, } Trustees.
JACOB D. VERMILYE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
OF 34 VALUABLE LOTS ON
1ST AV., AVENUES A AND B, AND 81ST ST.,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 19,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:
FIRST AVENUE.—Two lots, south-east corner 81st st.
FIRST AVENUE.—Three lots, west side, between 80th and 81st sts.
EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—Three lots, south side, between 1st and 2d avs.
AVENUES A AND B AND EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—Twenty-six lots, comprising the northerly half of block bounded by Avenues A and B, 80th and 81st sts.
Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps, &c., at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 15,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
PEREMPTORY SALE.
SIXTH AVENUE.—The two very elegant and completely finished first-class four-story and cellar Nova Scotia French flat houses and stores, with every modern improvement and comfort for families, between 55th and 56th sts., and known as Nos. 999 and 1,001 6th av.; each house 25x60x70.
No. 102 WEST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, 74 feet west of 6th av.—Complete and superior finished four-story French flat house, with every improvement; lot 30x100.5; location choice.
No. 217 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, near 3d av.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, all improvements; stable and carriage-house on rear; lot 23x99; built for owner's use.
Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway. Room F.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON JEFFERSON, LOCUST, AND RIVER AVS., and on KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.
Under direction of S. J. BIDLACK, Referee.
MONDAY, April 19.
At 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
RIVER AVENUE—4 lots, 400 feet north James st.
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD—8 lots, south-west corner Jefferson av.
JEFFERSON AVENUE—2 lots, near King's Bridge Road.
LOCUST AVENUE—3 lots, near Ryer place.
Maps at office of auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

SAMUEL KREIZER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
PEREMPTORY SALE.
79th st., No. 225, north side, between 2d and 3d avs., the elegant well-built four-story and basement brown-stone dwelling, size 25x56x102.2, for one or more families, with fine gas fixtures and mirrors; in complete order; can be seen.
77th st., Nos. 431 to 437, just west of the east Side Boulevard, four two-story and basement brick houses; lots each 20.10x102.2.
57th st., north side, 475 feet west of 9th av., two choice lots on high ground, each 20x100.5. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Cooper Institute, corner 7th st. and 3d av.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTRIX'S SALE
OF HANDSOME HOUSE AND GROUNDS,
AT RAVENSWOOD, (LONG ISLAND CITY,)
On THURSDAY, April 22,
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executrix of Mrs. Agnes Noble, deceased.
Maps at the office of
A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 35 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT
NO. 23 WEST 42D ST.,
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 15,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Maps and particulars at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 64th st., between Grand Boulevard and Central Park, under direction of Coudert Brothers, attorneys.—A. J. Bleecker & Son will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, two lots on 64th st., on the south side, 300 feet west of 8th av., (Central Park,) and about 300 feet easterly from the Boulevard, (Broadway,) each 25x100.5. Maps and particulars at No. 35 Pine st.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
Will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Robert Adair, deceased, the four-story brick house and lot, No. 88 Pine st., north side, 58.11 feet west of Front st.; size 16.11x22.11½. Other particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
of house and lot No. 410 Lexington av., between 42d and 43d sts., on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT,
NO. 350 SECOND AVENUE,
20x45x90, in fine order, modern improvements,
AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, APRIL 15,
at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, the desirable, well-located high-stoop house, No. 584 7th av., near 42d st. and Broadway cars; fine order, all improvements; $1,400. Call on owner, No. 728 6th av., or on premises.

FIFTY-THIRD ST., BROADWAY, AND 6TH AV.—Four-story brown-stone cabinet-finished extra plumbed first-class houses, 18.8x55x100, $25,000; 16.8x55x100, $23,000. J. W. STEVENS, on premises.

NO. 107 WEST 16TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR to let to a small family of adults; all improvements. Rent $45 per month. No children in house. References required.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FURNISHED HOUSE on the Hudson, one hour from City, suitable for private residence, hotel, or school. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO RENT.—FIRST-CLASS FLATS, EIGHT ROOMS, all light, with all the conveniences, near corner 71st st. and 3d av.; building ninety feet deep. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

FIFTH AV., NO. 667, OPPOSITE ST. THOMAS CHURCH.—To let, furnished or partially furnished, this elegant medium-sized house. Apply to F. H. AMIDON, owner, No. 220 5th av.

TO LET—THE MEDIUM-SIZE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone dwelling, No. 348 West 57th st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply to the owner on the premises.

THIRTIETH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH av., exceptionally desirable medium-size, high-stoop dwelling to let low; furnished or unfurnished. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED. several of the most desirable houses offered this season, above 23d st.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

TO LET IN NEW JERSEY, NINE MILES from City, between two railroads, a commodious house, barn, &c. Address with reference, NUTWOOD, Box No. 66 New-York Post Office.

TO RENT—NO. 22 EAST 58TH ST.—THIS NEW cabinet finished twenty-foot house, only $3,000, with mirrors, cornices, &c. Apply to
LAMSON & SON, No. 6 Pine st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THE DESIRABLE dwelling No. 329 West 23d st., on favorable terms to a good tenant. Apply on the premises to Dr. MARCELIN, or to H. M. FRANCIS, No. 65 Broadway.

TO LET—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A THREE-story brick house, about ten minutes' walk from the depot. For particulars apply on the premises, or to A. B. MARSH, No. 66 Wall st., New-York.

NINTH WARD.—THE LOWER PART OF THREE-story high-stoop house No. 109 Bank st. and No. 774 Greenwich st.; all modern conveniences; large yards, good rear. RUFUS KING, No. 67 7th av.

AT $1,100.—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 22x47, to let; modern improvements, elegant mirror, &c.; first-class neighborhood; six blocks to ferry, South Brooklyn; bargain. ELSTON, No. 20 Liberty st.

TO LET—FIRST STORY AND BASEMENT, ALSO third story, No. 153 West 28th st., near 7th av.; stationary washtubs on each floor. Inquire at No. 151.

FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO LET—No. 327 East 15th st., Stuyvesant square, suitable for small family.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF Years—A desirable residence in West Morrisania, (Twenty-third Ward,) on high ground, eight minutes' walk from Melrose Station; house large and convenient; on first floor large double parlor, library, sitting and dining rooms, butler's pantry, store-room and closets; seven bedrooms, bath-room, and water-closets on second floor; four finished rooms in attic, good cellars, two kitchens, stationary washtubs, range, &c.; the grounds are well laid out with shrubbery, fruit-trees, &c.; a good stable and carriage-house; terms reasonable; possession immediately. Inquire of WM. VENVILLE, No. 14 John st., New-York.

TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND, (COMmunications by ferry from New-York in thirty-five minutes, and by horse cars from Brooklyn,) the estate of the late Theodore Sedgwick, comprising twenty acres of land, with grape-house, garden, stable, and other out-buildings; the house contains nine rooms. This valuable property will be let for $1,000 for a year or more; favorable terms in case of a lease. Also, a water-front of 500 feet, close by the terminus of the New-York and Bay Ridge Railroad, (to be completed in a few months,) to be let separately on an improvement lease. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—IN NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, TWO houses, beautifully situated, and with beautiful fruit gardens; water conveniences, &c., in one; rent, $600 and $550; one large, suitable for a boarding-house; accessible by 34th st. and James slip Ferries, and two railroads from Hunter's Point nearly every half hour; time from 25 to 45 minutes from New-York. Apply to THOS. WARREN, Newtown; or S. B. GOODSALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON 69TH st., between Madison and 4th avs., a fully furnished house; four stories, brown-stone front, with all modern improvements, 25x60; will be rented to a small family at a nominal price; possession at once; best of references required. Apply to
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av., or
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NEW-LONDON.—TO RENT, FOR THE SUMMER months, at this watering place, a new and well-furnished cottage, in the immediate vicinity of the Pequot House, commanding a fine view of the Sound; has water, gas, and all modern conveniences.
For terms, apply to H. S. CROCKER, Proprietor of the Pequot House, or at No. 104 Wall st., New-York, third floor.

FOR SALE—FARM AT TUCKAHOE, IN CITY OF Yonkers, Westchester County, sixteen miles from Grand Central Depot, and known as the "Thomas B. Underhill Farm," containing about 125 acres; fine view; delightfully located; parties wishing ground for college or any public institution would do well to examine. Inquire of the Executor on the premises, or of H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av., New-York.

LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 80 Broadway.

TO LEASE OR EXCHANGE.—PARTY OWNing elegantly furnished house in 50th st., between 5th and 6th avs., in thorough order, will lease same for two or three years, furnished or unfurnished, or might exchange for improved property on the Hudson River below Tarrytown. Address H., Box No. 5,710 New-York Post Office.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS—NO. 102 GOLD ST., corner Frankfort st., upper part; a fine basement and sub-basement, 25x75, at No. 9 Barclay st., with office room on first floor if desired; also a small neatly furnished house at Newark. Apply to
GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE handsome three-story brown-stone house No. 77 St. Mark's av., first house east of Flatbush av.; only three blocks from the main entrance to Prospect Park; very desirable location; price, furnished, $1,400. Apply at PEREGO'S, No. 85 Nassau st., New-York.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; the house is being put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine and No. 35 East 17th sts.

TO RENT.—NEAR ENGLEWOOD, FOR ONE OR more years, a fully furnished cottage-house of thirteen rooms, about twenty acres of land, stable, hennery, good garden, fruit, shade, and shrubbery; half a mile from two stations. Apply to F. B. SCHENCK, office J. A. Benedict, No. 109 Water st.

TO LET IN HARLEM—A NICE TWO AND A half-story frame dwelling, with extension; all improvements, and in perfect order; convenient to boats and cars; also, a new small brown-stone front dwelling; all improvements. S. H. BURR, No. 150 Broadway, Room No. 3.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
RESIDENCES TO LET,
in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

TO RENT—ELABORATELY AND HANDSOMELY furnished—On East 47th st., close to 5th av., a handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x70x100; will be rented to a desirable private family only. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—WESTPORT, CONN.—PLEASANT house; large rooms, many closets, bay windows, heater, grate, Beebe's range, set tubs, &c.; healthy; no mosquitoes; rent low. Reference, Dr. ROBERT, No. 175 East 73d st., New-York, or JOHN H. GRAY, Westport.

TO LET.—ON 79TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV., A charming four-story high-stoop, brown-stone house, with elegant carpets, mirrors, and gas fixtures; $1,800; one block from Central Park. See it.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

REDUCED RENTS!!!!!!—NEW COMPLETE list of houses to let, furnished and unfurnished, issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO RENT—EXTRA OPPORTUNITY—BARGAIN ON Murray Hill; perfect house, completely furnished, full size, four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop, (sixteen rooms;) desirable tenant; low rent.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO RENT—NO. 238 EAST EIGHTEENTH ST., A fine large house, adjoining the grounds of Hon. Hamilton Fish; four story, high stoop; surroundings first class; view over Stuyvesant square unsurpassed. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—COTTAGE WITH LAND AT RIVERDALE; fine view, modern improvements; rent $600.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, AND 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL ST.,
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4th av., lately altered; separately or together, with or without dwellings. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES AT NO. 245 BROADway, opposite City Hall Park; convenient, well-lighted, and most desirable. Inquire on the premises of ORANGE JUDD COMPANY.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—FOR JEWELRY OR OTHER BUSINESS, house with store No. 266 Grand st. JAS. E. WEIR, No. 17 Maiden lane, or within, 10 to 12.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE HOUSE No. 18 4th av.; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE ON 20TH TO 23D sts., between 5th and 7th avs., for which the cash will be paid in full, if the building and price suit. House must be not less than twenty feet frontage; four stories. No agent's offer will be received. Address PEARSON, Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOTEL.—AN EXPERIENCED HOTEL keeper wishes to lease a first-class hotel, containing from 150 to 200 rooms in an enterprising city. Address, with full particulars, Post Office Box No. 686, Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WELL SHADED, for the Summer; not to exceed $150 per month; Staten Island preferred; within ten minutes of landing. Address K., No. 308 West 23d st.

FINE ARTS.

ART NOTICE.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PAINTINGS BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE EDWARD McDERMOTT, THE WELL-KNOWN DEALER AND RESTORER OF PAINTINGS.
This collection together with a number of works from private parties, are now on free exhibition at No. 845 Broadway, and will be sold on FRIDAY EVENING, April 16 at 8 o'clock. Also, on view, a number of important works by W. L. Sonntag, together with some fine engravings. To be sold by order of William C. Conner, Sheriff. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK-BOOK NO. 24,202 OF THE FRANKlin Savings Bank. The finder will please leave the same at the bank.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC ... SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC ... SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC ... SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC ... SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC ... SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC ... SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC ... SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return ticke $175, gold; steerage at low rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA ... WED., April 14 | *BOTHNIA .. WED., April 28
*RUSSIA ... WED., April 21 | ABYSSINIA .. SAT., May 1
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, DANRE ... SATURDAY, April 17
FRANCE, TRUDELLE ... SATURDAY, May 1
AMERIQUE, POZZOLS ... SATURDAY, May 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
IDAHO ... April 13, at 12 M.
NEVADA ... May 4, at 3 P. M.
For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ELYSIA ... Sails Saturday, April 24, 9 A. M.
ETHIOPIA ... Sails Saturday, April 17, noon.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $50 to $70, gold.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ATLAS ... April 17.
CLARIBEL ... May 6.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ALPS ... April 9.
ETNA ... April 26.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, April 17
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, April 21
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.
ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, April 21, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, April 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PORT ROYAL AND FERNANDINA STEAM-SHIP LINE.
Only through line to Florida without change.
The steam-ship LEO, Daniels, master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will be dispatched for Fernandina, via Port Royal, on THURSDAY, April 15, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
Rates of passage.
New-York to Fernandina, first class ... $20 00
New-York to Jacksonville, first class ... 22 50
New-York to Augusta, first class ... 20 00
These rates include state-rooms and meals on the steamer.
Through tickets to all points in Florida.
The steam-ship NORTH POINT will follow on the 22d of April.
For freight or passage apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO ... Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF VERA CRUZ ... Thursday, April 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Thursday, April 29
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO ... Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF HAVANA ... Tuesday, May 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 15 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, April 15.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, April 27.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. WM. WIER, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall, via Savanilla,
COLON, TANNER ... April 15, at 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC ... May 1
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS PROCURED from Washinton in shortest time. All travelers abroad require them. SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney at Law, Notary, Commissioner for all the States, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park place, New-York.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA ... Wednesday, May 19
STATE OF INDIANA ... Wednesday, April 21.
STATE OF GEORGIA ... Wednesday, May 5.
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND ... Saturday, April 17, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ... Saturday, April 24, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER ... Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS ... Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN ... Saturday, May 15, at 2 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
EGYPT ... SATURDAY, April 24, 4 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ITALY ... WEDNESDAY, April 14, 12 M.
GREECE ... WEDNESDAY, April 21, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
MOSEL ... April 17 | DONAU ... May 1
WESER ... April 24 | MAIN ... May 8
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin ... $100 gold.
Second cabin ... 60 gold.
Steerage ... 24 currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $24 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE.
Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

PERSONAL.

SAMUEL SEYMOUR, WHO DESERTED his wife in Rahway, April 3, 1874; light complexion, dark-brown hair, sandy mustache, and black eyes; height, 5 feet 7 inches; age, twenty-eight years. Any information sent to his wife, in Rahway, N. J., Post Office, will be rewarded. It is said he is working on the railroad in the White Mountains.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

City of Bayonne,
Hudson County, N. J.,
7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE.
Brown, Anderton & Imbrie,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 38 Wall St.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.
HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,
which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:
AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.
Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.
SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.
SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.
SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.
SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.
SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.
Approved March 2, 1875.
JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Notice is hereby given that certain coupons cut from the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, numbered as follows, to wit:
Nos. 145 to 147, and 369 to 550 inclusive, 185 coupons, due Feb. 1, 1871.
Nos. 145 to 147 and 522 to 550 inclusive, 32 coupons, due Aug. 1, 1871.
Nos. 145 to 147, 522 to 550, 575 to 585, 597, 598, 622 to 646, 697, 1,038, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 75 coupons, due Feb. 1, 1872.
Nos. 145 to 147, 522 to 550, 575 to 584, 597, 598, 640 to 646, 1,028, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 55 coupons, due Aug. 1, 1872.
Nos. 145 to 147, 522 to 550, 567 to 572, 598, 1,038, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 43 coupons, due Feb. 1, 1873.
Nos. 145 to 147, 522 to 550, 1,038, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 36 coupons, due Aug. 1, 1873.
Nos. 1,038, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 4 coupons, due Feb. 1, 1874.
The property of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, have been lost or stolen, and all persons are warned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. F. E. VOLZ,
Treasurer A. V. R. R. Company.
Pittsburg, April 8, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

ELIZABETH CITY CONSOLIDATED STREET IMPROVEMENT SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due and payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. Either registered or coupon for sale; due in ten or twenty years. Full text of legislative act and ordinance of Council furnished by mail or at the office of AARON G. CRANE, Financial Agent, No. 135 Broadway, and No. 93 Cedar st., New-York. Bonds held by parties due in 1875 or 1876 received for subscriptions.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.
Persons holding certificates of the Preferred and Common Stock in the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will please take notice that an assessment of one dollar per share has been levied, payable on or before April 14, 1875, at the principal office in San Francisco, or at No. 9 Nassau st., New-York; indorsement will be made upon the certificates when paid. For full particulars inquire at the office.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.
New-York, March 23, 1875.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to call at or communicate with the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, in relation to the proposed plan of funding the coupons as recommended by the Committee of Bondholders.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED SHARES SOUTHERN and Atlantic Telegraph Company. C. M. RUTTER, No. 15 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
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SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
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SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 23d st., parties wanting help and help wanting situations call immediately; English, French, German, Irish, &c.; cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers—those lately landed.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 37th st., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found desirable servants well recommended, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters and coachmen.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU CAN BE found first-class help of all nations, males and females. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER WOULD TAKE charge of a house for the Summer; reference, present employer. Address L. M. N., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to work by the day; all kinds of house-work. Call or address No. 133 West 33d st., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Waitress.—By a very neat young woman, who is a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid, a good seamstress, and a first-rate waitress, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for E. D.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who is quick and orderly with her work, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and industrious young girl; has three years' reference from her last place; can also assist in washing or the care of children. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or would do sewing; can sew on machine: City or country; has best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 363 9th av. No cards answered.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young German woman, as chamber-maid and to wait on tables, or to take care of children; is willing to go in the country. Address or call at No. 50 East Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; is a neat sewer if required; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has got the best City reference; can be seen at her last employer's. Call at No. 25 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamber-work and sewing or waiting, or to take care of one or two children; City or country. Call on or address Ellen, No. 387 2d av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a Swedish young woman who is a thoroughly competent laundress; will go to the country or in the City; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and plain sewing or assist with grown children; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 60 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL OF TWENTY-two as chamber-maid and assistant laundress; can do finest of laundry work; is neat and orderly; City or country; good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 108 West 42d st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, &c. — BY A young French woman, speaks English perfectly, with several years' references; is a competent nurse in care of infant from birth, &c. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and seamstress, or assist with care of grown children; operates on different machines. Call for two days at present employer's, 671 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid, or to wait on a lady and sew; best City reference. Apply at No. 450 2d av., between 25th and 26th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—By a Welsh girl, or to take care of growing children; no objection to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 327 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, in a private family; has the best City references. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 62 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do up-stairs work, or would do general housework for a small private family. Call at No. 405 East 26th st., three stairs up, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST WITH grown children.—By a competent, trustworthy person, with unquestionable City reference from last employer. Call or address H. B., No. 921 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, in a private family, as chamber-maid and waitress; good City references. Inquire in the store, No. 566 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid and waitress, having good City references; will not object to going into the country. To be seen at No. 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid and waitress in a small private family; has best City references. Call or address No. 52 West 10th st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 33d st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and fine washing in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 676 6th av., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 53 West 18th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PROTestant women, one as first-class cook and butter-maker, the other as chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-maid and to assist with the washing; willing to go to the country for the Summer; satisfactory references. Address Cook, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE WHO thoroughly understands English, French, and American cooking; meats, game, pastry, bread, and desserts; no objection to a boarding house; best City reference from her last employers. Call at No. 329 3d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as a thorough cook; meats, game, pastries, soups, &c.; gets up nice side dishes; good bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMan who understands her business thoroughly; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; or would do the washing and ironing of a small family staying in the City; has best City references. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., one flight of stairs up.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND WOMAN TO cook; excellent family cook; good laundress; neat in her person, and obliging about her work; understands milk and butter; City or country, but wants a steady place. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; understands French and English cooking; can bone and lard, make all kinds of nice soups, side dishes, &c.; is a good baker; has nearly two years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would go as laundress; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 East 25th st., in the store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY capable Scotch girl; understands her business well; has good reference; is obliging and kind; wants a permanent home; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN; ONE AS COOK; Protestant; understands meats, game, bread, pastry; the other as chamber-maid and plain sewing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 256 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress; are willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman (from Canada) as first-class cook; would do the coarse washing if required; willing to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 323 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A SMART, COMPETENT ENGLISH WOman as cook; willing to assist with the washing; best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXCELlent cook; is a good baker of bread, &c.; willing to assist in the coarse washing; best of references. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; willing to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 651 Hudson st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTant young woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing; is a good baker, &c.; willing and obliging. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, ONE AS plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 156 West 28th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; is a good baker, and understands her business as first-class cook; good City references. Call at No. 217 East 29th st., Room No. 18.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; will do the coarse washing; no objection to the country; references. Call at No. 217 East 29th st., Room No. 18.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO UNderstands all kinds of cooking; best City reference; will assist with washing, if required. Call at No. 124 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS PLAIN cook, and to assist in the washing, in a small private family in the City; City reference. Call at No. 342 West 25th st., top floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IN A private family to cook, wash, and iron; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 206 West 27th st., two pair stairs, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL; GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer; City reference from her last place. Call at No. 1,127 2d av., between 59th and 60th sts., in the store.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN, as thorough cook and baker; would assist with washing; is careful and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS experienced cook in a private family, City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 434 7th av., corner of 34th st., third bell.

COOK.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-RATE COOK; would assist with the coarse washing, if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 691 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK in a private family, and will do the coarse washing and ironing; good City references given. Call at No. 409 West 36th st.

COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 558 7th av., corner 40th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST CITY reference. Call for two days at No. 196 3d av., between 17th and 18th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 23 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 568 2d av., between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer, in City or country. Call at No. 15 2d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER WHO thoroughly understands cutting, fitting, and designing, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week, or would do cutting and fitting at home; operates on different machines. Call or address for two days No. 63 West 24th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, in first-class private families, by the month; understands all kinds of family sewing in the latest style; reference given, or work can be seen. Call at No. 288 3d av., in the fancy store.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as dress-maker or companion to an old lady; has no objection to travel, or go in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 107 East 51st st.

DRESSMAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few more customers by the day; cuts and trims in the latest styles; City reference. Call at No. 211 7th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FRENCH DRESS-MAKER wants a few more nice customers; low rates. Call or address No. 53 East 29th st., second floor.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH LADY a position as governess or companion; thorough instruction in English, French, music, elementary drawing, and Latin. Address L. M. N., No. 27 Washington square North.

HOUSE-WORK OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; understands general house-work thoroughly; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; prefers the country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YANKEE GIRL OF twenty; brought up to do neat general house-work in City or country; or chamber-work and washing, in which she has the best experience. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work, or as chamber-maid and nurse; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN to do general house-work; good reference. Call at No. 28½ Elizabeth st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR general house-work in a small family in the City. Call at No. 211 Allen st., top floor, over the paper store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, at general house-work. Apply at No. 448 West 32d st., second floor.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND reliable person, as house-keeper in a first-class hotel or apartment hotel, or as useful companion to a lady, in City or country; can furnish satisfactory City and English references. Address A. Z., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WITH good reference; in City or country; a good home the first object. Apply at W. W. P. Union, No. 38 Bleecker st.

HOUSE-CLEANING.—A WOMAN WISHES EMployment by the day house-cleaning, offices, &c. Address No. 21 Prince st., over dry goods store.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, AND FARMERS

Promptly supplied with MALE and FEMALE

HELP

for any capacity, at

ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, No. 109 West 34th st., New-York.

Established 1852. Send for circular.
REFERENCES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS—UNDERstands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making, and Wheeler & Wilson machine; has no objection to assist with grown children; good City reference from present employer. Call for two days at No. 18 West 58th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY'S MAID SPEAKing French and English; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser; can cut and fit and operate on two machines; no objections to travel; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN INTELLIGENT PERSON of experience as lady's maid or take care of an invalid lady to travel to Europe; speaks French, German, and some English; best City reference. Call on or address M. M., Box No. 100, No. 1,238 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; no objection to travel; good City reference given. Address M. F., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; willing to assist with children; best City reference. Address No. 505 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Portuguese lady's maid and seamstress; cuts, fits, and sews on the machine, or would assist with children. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LADY'S maid or nurse for growing children; understands hair-dressing, and can speak French; best City references. Apply corner 21st st. and 4th av., in fancy store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN LADY'S MAID who speaks several languages. Address F. B., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress in a private family; willing to go to the country for the Summer months; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 221 East 58th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A strong young woman as laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up ladies' fineries in good style; is a superior chamber-maid, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for B. L.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; has good City reference. Call at No. 312 East 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress or chamber-maid; can furnish satisfactory reference from her last place, where she has been engaged for the past seven years. Apply or address No. 609 2d av., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing, in a small private family; City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 54 University place.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; six years' reference from former employer and three years' from last. Call at No. 345 West 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress, with good City references; either in City or country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; willing to assist with chamber-work if required; best City reference. Call at No. 572 2d av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands all kinds of ladies' finery; flutes, puffs, &c.; in City or country. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as laundress in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 1,125 2d av., near 59th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress; City or country; best references from last employer. Call at No. 434 7th av., corner 34th st., third bell.

MRS. HARDMAN'S, FORMERLY NO. 1,325 Broadway, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., selects servants; all nationalities; City, country, hotel, boarding-houses. Lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT MAID AND SEAMstress; sewing on the machine; can be seen at present employer's. Call or address No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS maid and seamstress; over six years' reference. Call at No. 409 West 26th st., room No. 6.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent young woman, who is kind and attentive to children; is also a good family seamstress; or make herself otherwise useful in a good home; best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, respectable Protestant young woman, who is very kind and attentive to children; can take entire charge of an infant; is a good family seamstress; also understands hair-dressing; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given from present employers; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 62 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman as a superior invalid or infant nurse; is experienced in either capacity; is a good seamstress; is a neat and nice appearing person; City or country; has three years' reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing, and the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 6th av., in millinery store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as nurse; understands care of an infant from its birth; or would take care of grown children and sew; is a very neat hand sewer; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE, or will take care of grown children; good plain sewer; good City references; no objection to the country. Call at or address 126 St. Mark's place, 8th st.

NURSE.—BY A WELL EDUCATED GERMAN, speaking English and French, the charge of growing children, or lady's companion; City or country. Address box No. 1,166 Post Office.

NURSE.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED INFANT'S nurse; will assist with grown children or do light chamber-work. To be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN who has just lost her infant, a baby to wet-nurse at her own house; best references given and required. Inquire at No. 208 East 17th st., near 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE CARE of a young infant from its birth; can bring it up on the bottle. Call at No. 516 East 11th st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL AS nurse; is fond of children; is able to bring up on the bottle. Call at or address No. 203 East 37th st.

NURSE.—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS NURSE FOR a baby or grown children; best City reference. Call or address No. 587 9th av.: ring top bell.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE TO GROWING children; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call for two days at 525 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE, or would do chamber-work; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on the Wheeler & Wilson machine (late with Lord & Taylor) as seamstress in a private family; is a good dressmaker, and understands the making of all kinds of family sewing; would not object to do light chamber-work; good reference from last place. Call or address No. 90 Garden st., Hoboken, N. J.; notes promptly attended to.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress, who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; can operate on sewing machines; would wait on ladies or do light chamber-work; would go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 418 East 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress and to assist in taking care of growing children; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer months; best of City reference. Apply at No. 27 West 46th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Danish Protestant who can sew on different machines; is a competent and neat chamber-maid; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress and dress-maker, to go out by the day or week; can cut, fit, and operate; good reference. Can be seen at No. 143 West 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT wanted as seamstress and dress-maker; would assist in some other light work if needed; City references. Call at No. 632 6th av., corner 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl as seamstress and assist with the chamber work. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 262 Madison av., Thursday and Friday before 3 o'clock.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR and family seamstress; work by the day or month; City reference. Call at or address No. 225 East 42d st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A YOUNG, NEAT, TIDY, little girl of 16 to assist with the children and make herself very useful. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, up stairs.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress, or Fine Washing and Ironing.—By a Protestant young woman; is competent in either capacity; willing and obliging; a good washer and ironer; country or City; best testimonials; sober, very neat, honest, &c. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; can take a man's place, or would do chamber-work and assist with waiting; would go to the country with a family; City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress or parlor-maid; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best City references. Apply at No. 35 East 36th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS or as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; will be highly recommended by present employers. Apply at No. 52 West 55th st.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing or ironing or house-cleaning; is a good washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 426 West 41st st.

WANTED—THE CARE OF A HOUSE FOR A FAMily for the Summer; will fill any duties left in charge; sixteen years' reference from last employer. Address Mrs. Smith, No. 341 5th st., Room No. 12.

MALES.

BOOK-KEEPER AND COLLECTOR.—BY the advertiser who has had several years experience; refers to former employers. Address J. M. B., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.—BY AN ACTIVE man, a position as traveling salesman for Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland on salary or commission. Address E. J. T., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, trustworthy young man, single; safe and experienced driver; thoroughly understands both branches, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; not afraid to work; can milk; will make himself generally useful; wages moderate; twelve years' best City reference. Address for two days P. G., No. 15 John st., Thorburn's store.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; lived nine years in one place; has the very best recommendations for strict sobriety, honesty, and excellent driving during the last fourteen years in this City; no objection to the country. Address No. 1,013 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, THIRTY-FIVE years of age, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands the care of gentlemen's road horses; is a trusty, worthy man; lived in his last place seven years, and can produce ten years of the best testimonials from the old country. Address O. X., No. 131 West 17th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM AND COACHman.—English; married; one child two years old; nine months in this country; can drive a four or four-in-hand; first-class references, both English and American; town or country. Address or call on Coachman, No. 104 East 40th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man of unexceptionable character; understands his business thoroughly; is sober, honest, and quiet; also a careful driver; highest references given; is a Protestant; City or country. Address E. F., care of Mr. George Blake, Room No. 50, No. 22 Park row.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom, and good, steady driver; no objection to be useful; highly recommended. Address L., or Coachman, No. 144 5th av., at Mr. Stilling's.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN ENGlish married man, aged thirty-two years, with but one small child; is a good driver and groom; can also do outdoor gardening, milk, and work about a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A well-recommended Swede, aged twenty-five, single; a good groom and driver; willing; kind to horses; of good stature; cleanly; of good conduct. Can be seen at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG Swede, with good references; can drive, milk, work in garden, and be generally useful; aged twenty-two; neat, willing, sober, and industrious. Call to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A Frenchman, aged twenty-eight years, speaks good English, who is a good driver and thorough groom; also does gardening, milking, caring cattle, &c.; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant married man, aged thirty years, who is a good driver and groom; also gardener; can milk, care cattle, mow lawns, &c.. best recommendations; seven years in last place. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—AS SMUGGLER, THE CHAMPION stallion, don't trot this Spring, his groom wishes a gentleman's road team to take care of; American, twenty-three years of age; unexceptionable recommendation. Address Groom, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman with a gentleman in the country; thoroughly understands his business; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class City reference. Call on or address, for two days, W. E., No. 119 West 87th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (SINgle,) with the best references from former employers; no objection to the country. Address J. B., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—IS useful; can milk; two years' reference. Call or address Williams, No. 85 South 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, SINGLE, Protestant; experienced, competent driver; willing and civil; can give best City reference from last employer, and satisfactory in every respect. Address H., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS COACHman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; country preferred; has eleven years' best reference. Address J. D., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent middle-aged man, not afraid to work, with excellent City reference; is competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's place; no incumbrance; City or country. Address James, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN: thoroughly understands his business, and is a good, careful driver; has the best City reference from his last employer. Call or address Coachman, private stable, No. 2 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent, respectable, temperate Protestant, married man; small family; not afraid of work; good City character. Address W., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer, who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 114 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man; understands the care of horses and driving in both cities; good City references. Address Coachman, care of Chas. E. Payne, saddler, No. 806 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS long experience in this and the old country; understands his various duties perfectly, and can come well recommended. Address J. R., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL Man.—By a young man, single; is a good groom; careful driver; has three years' reference from his last place; is willing and obliging. Address H. M. K., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, HONEST SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands his business and the care and treatment of horses; is a careful, steady driver; City or country; the best of City reference. Address R. B., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT, THIRTY-FOUR years of age; good height; stylish, careful driver; eight years' reference from last employer. Call or address City Coachman, private stable, No. 132 West 20th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant man as coachman and groom; understands care and management of horses and carriages thoroughly; unexceptionable reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COACHMAN. — THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS care of horses and carriages; good careful driver; best of City references. Address J. D., care of R. Campbell, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant man in the country; can milk; is sober and very obliging. Call on or address Richard, Castle Garden, for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; can give six years' best City reference. Call or address N. S., No. 49 East 52d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN or groom; has good reference from his last employer; country preferred. Address H., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN OF INdustrious and temperate habits; well recommended for careful driving and good disposition. Address M. Stillings, No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MAN AS COACHMAN; is a thorough groom and driver; willing to make himself useful; has five and three years' best references. Address J. N., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call on or address I. Overhulse, No. 208 East 63d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; has good reference from his last employer; country or City. Address E. P. R., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; reference unexceptionable. Call or address Thomas Pariot, care of M. Curley's carriage warerooms, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD STEADY MAN; CAN come well recommended from his last employer; City or country. Call or address J. M. C., 272 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; NO OBjections to the country. Call or address No. 40 West 10th st., present employer.

COACHMAN.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN; sober and steady; best City reference. Call or address P. K., No. 50 4th av., D. Campbell's harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young married Scotchman; no encumbrance; best reference. Address R., Livery Stables, 451 4th av.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—I WILL GIVE $10 to any one who will give me constant employment; first-rate hand in the care and management of horses; work in store, or at any employment by the day, week, or month; good character given. Address Joseph, No. 244 *Times* Office.

FARM-WORK.—BY TWO COLORED MEN, JUST from Virginia, on a farm; understand the work well; will go for $12 per month. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., near 33d st., second floor.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class farm hand; understands farming, plain gardening, and care of horses; first-class City reference. Address for two days, Farmer, Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A PRACTIcal man, (married;) understands gardening and farming in all its branches; has had twelve years' experience in greenhouse and graperies; is first-class vegetable and fruit grower; well experienced in laying out and improving places; reference first-class. Address C. H., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, MARried; has over twenty-five years' experience in the business; hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; any gentleman in want of a No. 1 gardener, one who is not afraid to work, in door or out of door, and for the management of his grounds, call or address R. D. Henderson, seed store, 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, STRONG, ACTIVE young man, aged thirty, who is not afraid of work; thoroughly understands his profession in all its departments; hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, fruits, and vegetables, the laying out of new grounds, and is a first-class florist; the best City testimonials. Address for two days, M. G., Box 236 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, (MARRIED, NO family,) as first-class gardener and florist, to take charge of a gentleman's place; long experience; best recommendation. Call on or address L. C., at seed-store, No. 67 Nassau st., or at Florist's, corner 5th av. and 42d st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED; no incumbrance; twenty years' experience in greenhouse, hot and cold vineries, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, the laying out and improvement of a gentleman's estate; good reference. Address James Bennett, No. 146 East 39th st.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A MARRIED man; no family; ten years' experience; is competent in all branches of his trade, &c., to take charge of a gentleman's place where there is glass; good references. Address E. P., care Alfred Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man, with two children; understands his business; also the care and raising of stock in every respect; wife to take care of dairy if required; five years' good reference. Address Seed Store, No. 35 Cortland st., for P. B.

GARDENER.—OF BROAD PRACTICAL ABILIties who has acquired the mastery of all branches appertaining to horticulture with a thorough acquisition of the knowledge of husbandry; unexceptionable references. Address Gardener, at Buist's store, No. 681 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THORoughly understands cultivating of greenhouse, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and pleasure grounds; ornamental planting of the same; willing; highest reference to certify. Address Gardener, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN OF LONG experience here and in Europe; understands all branches of gardening, laying out of grounds, planting, &c.; handy at carpenter work; exotic grape growing. Address E. L., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A MARRIED man to take charge of a gentleman's place where there are greenhouses, &c.; ten years' experience in his trade, and is competent in all its branches; good references. Address E. P., care of Alfred Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife in a small, nice private family; man as gardener and useful man; woman as cook, washer, and ironer; good reference. Address Jackson, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN (PROTESTant) understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; also the care of graperies and greenhouses; has eight years' reference from last employer. Address F. H., Yonkers Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT practical, working gardener and farmer; is experienced, temperate, and trustworthy; married; one child; two years' City references. Address Joseph, No. 634 Washington st.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN THOROUGHLY COMpetent to take charge of a first-class place; married, without family; seven years' reference from last place. Call on or address M. B., at Messrs. Henderson & Co.'s, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man; understands his business; can give the best of references. Address J. C., at Reeves & Simmons', No. 58 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE growing of vegetables, fruit, and flowers; small family; thoroughly competent to take charge of a gentleman's place. Address P. M., Box 239 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, married; has six years' reference from last employer. Address J. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER. — UNDERSTANDS THE CARE OF horses; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS groom and footman, or would take care of a road team. Call or address at present employer's, No. 7 East 28th st.

LABORER AND FARMER.—UNDERSTANDS the care of horses; can milk; is willing and obliging. Address for two days G. M. Davis, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.
114TH TO 121ST TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, April 17, NINETEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BENEFIT DAY.

THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock,
FIRST BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD,
when the distinguished player will appear as
CLAUDE MELNOTTE, in THE LADY OF LYONS,
and
WILLIAM, in BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
MISS FANNY DAVENPORT,
will appear as PAULINE, (having kindly volunteered.)
MISS MAUDE GRANGER,
will appear as BLACK-EYED SUSAN, (having kindly volunteered).
SATURDAY NEXT, LAST MATINEE BUT ONE OF HENRY V.
MONDAY, APRIL 26,
NEILSON,
In her great impersonation, AMY ROBSART.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, April 16, at 8,
IL TROVATORE.
Debut of Mlle. EMMA SAUREL.
Also Miss RANDALL,
Signors BENFRATELLI, TAGLIAPIETRA, &c.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 17, at 1:30,
LAST MATINEE—L'OMBRA.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra; boxes, $8 and $10; family circle, 50 cents. Seats at Academy, and Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN T. POOLE..........Manager

SEVENTEEN NEW STARS THIS WEEK,
In addition to
THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
The Family Theatre of the Metropolis.
Crowded nightly with
Ladies, Children, Families, and Social Parties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, WASHER, IRONER, &c.—By an English Protestant middle-aged man and wife; no children; man can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, also, chamber-maid and waitress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT single young man, who can take care of and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do kitchen gardening, mow lawns, keep roads and walks in order, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, OF good education, a situation to learn the dry-goods business, or would accept a situation in an office where good writing and business qualifications are required. Call on or address for two days REED, No. 148 West 33d st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS WAITER in a private family, where he can have his son, a boy fourteen years old, to make himself generally useful; best City references; City or country. Address J. R., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER AND COOK—BY MAN AND WIFE; both thoroughly understand their business, and have the highest references for economy and faithfulness; Protestants; country preferred. Address Advertisers, No. 533 3d av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG, TIDY FRENCHMAN as waiter in a small private family, or would go as second man; wages moderate; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the French office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, SINGLE, as competent waiter, or as second waiter; understands his business; is willing and obliging; has good City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER, CARVER, COOK, &c.—BY A Frenchman, aged twenty-seven years, who is a good waiter; understands all branches; is also a good cook and carver; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Call at Carwin & Co.'s, No. 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best of references; no objection to City or country. Apply at Nickels', No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS waiter in a private American family; good reference given from last employer. Address De F., No. 126 Crosby st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family; has excellent City references. Call or address Waiter, 128 West 30th st.

HELP WANTED.

A FRENCH LADY'S MAID WANTED—MUST dress hair very well. Apply at No. 107 East 16th st.

GIRLS CAN HAVE GOOD SITUATIONS and good homes, in the City or country, immediately, by inquiring at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN; MUST BE A GOOD, reliable man, with best references; to be a married man of small family; rooms furnished; must clean shoes, attend furnace, clean sidewalk, stoop, &c. Address, with references, wages expected, &c., W. W. F., Box No. 3,769 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OUT of the City, two Protestant women; one as cook and to take care of milk and butter, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; any nation but Irish; references required. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' Office, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY PLAINLY, to assist in the preparation of "Trow's New-York City Directory." Address, in writing of the applicant, stating references, ROB B. HALLOCK, No. 11 University place. Applications in person not attended to.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMEN, one to cook, wash, and iron, and one as chamber-maid and waitress; City references required. Apply at No. 3 East 35th st., between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM TEN TO TWELVE years old to make herself generally useful; any one needing a good home for a child can apply at house corner of Montgomery st. and Summit av., Jersey City Heights, any day this week.

WANTED.—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; MUST be a good dress-maker and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at Room No. 44, Madison Square House, corner Broadway and 21st st.

WANTED—A HOUSE-KEEPER IN AN APARTment house; a competent, lady-like, American woman required. Apply by letter, with undoubted reference, to J. H. S., No. 531 5th av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK AND laundress in a small private family; permanent situation in the country. Call at No. 14 Gallatin place, Brooklyn; cross Fulton ferry.

WANTED—A FEW RESPECTABLE BOYS TO LEARN business; those with some idea of drawing preferred. Address with reference, R. H. B. & Co., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT WAITress; must have good references; none others need apply. Call at No. 44 West 20th st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL, TO DO LIGHT house-work; must be a good plain cook. Apply from 10 to 12 at No. 74 West 53d st., corner flat.

WANTED—A COMPETENT VEGETABLE AND OUT-of-doors flower gardener, German or Scotch, until Nov. 1. Apply before 10 A. M. at No. 45 West 19th st.

WAITRESS WANTED.—A COMPETENT WAITress to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 57 5th av., Thursday, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY—A young American girl to take care of children. Call at No. 127 East 27th st., basement door.

COUNTRY BOARD.

RIVERDALE ON HUDSON, ONE HOUR from Wall st., desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; parties willing to pay for superior accommodations apply to No. 135 Madison av.; unexceptionable reference given and required; house open May 1.

BOARD WANTED—PLAINFIELD, N. J., WELL-furnished room with board, for lady and child, either at hotel or in private family; references exchanged. Address H. J. R., Box No. 309, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARDING ON A LONG ISLAND FARM—Plain and comfortable at moderate prices. Address J. C. ANGELL, No. 113 East 31st st.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LENOX, MASS.—TO RENT.—COTTAGES COMpletely furnished at Sunset Terrace. Restaurant for the exclusive use of the tenants and their guests. Cuisine in charge of Mrs. Mary Freeman. Service supplied. Apply to the proprietor, E. MACDONALD, Lenox, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CROWNING MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO LINDA GILBERT,
AT BARNUM'S HIPPODROME,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 20,
for the benefit of
THE GILBERT LIBRARY AND PRISONER'S AID FUND.
The following well-known Artists and Vocal Societies:
Mrs. PHILIP D. GULAGER,
Miss ANNA DRASDIL,
Mr. A. H. BISCHOFF,
Mr. F. REMMERTZ.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, the Pianist, with
THE NEW-YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY,
THE BROOKLYN HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
AND THE ARION SOCIETY,
Will form the most brilliant and numerous body of voices which has ever appeared together in this City, supported by an
ORCHESTRA OF ONE HUNDRED.
Conductor..........Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH
Reserved seats, $1. Admission, 50 cents.
Purchased at the box-office of the Hippodrome, Madison av.; Tyson's, Windsor Hotel; Ditson's, Pond's, and Millet's musical stores, and at Ruliman's, No. 114 Broadway.

RISTORI FINAL MATINEE—SATURDAY.

Only matinée appearance in English Tragedy,
LYCEUM THEATRE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
RISTORI IN ENGLISH TRAGEDY.
and her final appearance in New-York.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, and
THE SLEEP-WALKING SCENE FROM MACBETH.
Admission $1; seats $1 extra. Seats now ready.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE TO-NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT, TO-MORROW, and SATURDAY NIGHT, also EVERY NIGHT, and at a
SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEE NEXT WEEK.
LAST NIGHTS of AIMEE in LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
the sprightliest of French Operas Bouffe.
AIMEE in her original creation..........ROSE MICHON
Unanimously declared her best character.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at the LYCEUM THEATRE,
FAREWELL AND FINAL RISTORI MATINEE.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, and the
Sleep-walking Scene from MACBETH, in English.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—TO-MORROW, RISTORI

Positively RISTORI'S LAST NIGHT in Brooklyn.
First production of Victor Hugo's LUCREZIA BORGIA,
and the SLEEP-WALKING SCENE from MACBETH.

AIMEE MATINEE IN BROOKLYN, SATURDAY
BROOKLYN ACADEMY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Only appearance and farewell of AIMEE in
Offenbach's famous LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.

THEODORE THOMAS'
LAST CONCERTS OF THE SEASON.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 16 and 17.
PROGRAMME FOR FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, AT 8.
SYMPHONY No. 2, in D, Op. 36..........BEETHOVEN
ARIA, "Che Faro Senza Euridice," Orpheus..........GLUCK
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY.
BILDER AUS OSTEN, (first time)..........SCHUMANN
SIEGMUNDS' love song, "Walkuere," (first time)..........WAGNER
Mr. H. A. BISCHOFF.
SCHERZO, "La Reine Mab, ou la fee des Songes"..........BERLIOZ
ARIETTA, "In questa Tomba"..........BEETHOVEN
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY.
SELECTIONS from "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg"
INTRODUCTION,
WALTER'S Prize Song. } Third act, (first time). WAGNER
OVERTURE,
VOCAL PARTS BY Mr. H. A. BISCHOFF.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 17, at 2,
LAST GRAND MATINEE.
SOLOISTS, MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY.
The distinguished Prima Donna Contralto, will make, on this occasion, her last appearance in New-York.
Mr. H. A. BISCHOFF, TENOR.
Admission tickets, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can now be had at Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square, where full programme for Matinée can be had.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, AND 29TH ST.
Immense success of the
BURLESQUE SPELLING MATCH.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

MATINEE AT 2. PARIS BY NIGHT. New Entertainments in the Lectorium. EVENING AT 8. PARIS BY NIGHT.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, APRIL 16, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

SETTIE BLUME. ASSOCIATION HALL.
READINGS AND MUSIC.
J. E. FROBISHER, Director.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

A very fine suite of rooms, just vacated, to let to a family of adults; also a parlor floor, consisting of four rooms, vacated 19th; every convenience, with private table; and one large square room on fourth, with pantries and bath, with board.

NO. 4 WEST 14TH ST., FIRST DOOR FROM 5TH AV.—TO DENTISTS AND PHYSICIANS.—Parlor or second floor, handsomely furnished; formerly occupied by a prominent physician, and arranged with front door speaking tube, water, and other conveniences for the profession; overlooks 5th av. and Delmonico's.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—A handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table, consisting of parlor, three bed-rooms, dining-room, and bath-room; will be vacated the latter part of April; also, smaller suite, without private table.

NO. 4 WEST 14TH ST., FIRST DOOR from 5th av.—A choice of handsomely furnished rooms on parlor and second floors, without board; private baths and every modern convenience; private balcony overlooking 5th av. and Delmonico's; suitable for a small club.

UNFURNISHED.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, singly or in suites, with every convenience, (no kitchens,) to let in the newly-arranged apartment house No. 33 East 17th st., Union square, next to Everett House; breakfast provided by janitor if desired.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor, with private bath and closet, to let without meals; house first-class; near Union Club. Address S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, WITH board, newly-furnished rooms to a family of adults or gentlemen; location West 45th st.; references exchanged. Address H. M., BOX NO. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, FIVE DOORS WEST OF Broadway; reception room, with bedroom attached; also large front parlor, newly painted and furnished; without board; first-class conveniences; reference; terms reasonable to permanent parties.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Desirable suites of apartments on first and second floors, with or without private table, in the pleasantly-located double house No. 45 5th av.

NO. 124 EAST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a third-story room; all modern improvements; suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 222 OPPOSITE HOTEL BRUNSWICK.—Elegant apartment-house; a very desirable suite, parlor, bedroom, bath, &c.; handsomely furnished; possession May 1; would let unfurnished.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, handsomely furnished rooms, separately or together, with board; also, newly-furnished rooms for single gentlemen; Summer prices; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 206, OPPOSITE MADison square.—Elegant suites of rooms, handsomely furnished, second story, with or without board, at moderate prices; references exchanged.

PARLOR FLOOR — THREE LARGE ROOMS, handsomely furnished, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table. Also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references. No. 36 East 20th st.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished front room; hot and cold water, closets, gas, with first-rate board for two gentlemen, at $20 per week.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A VERY DESIRABLE floor, newly furnished, with piano, &c., en suite or separately, with or without private table; single rooms without board; moderate terms.

LARGE, PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED rooms on third floor, for the Summer months, in a neat, quiet house, with good table; terms moderate. No. 48 West 15th st.

HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDROOM, to responsible gentleman and wife desiring quiet, by a private American family of adults. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, TO ONE or two gentlemen, with or without board; family strictly private; references. Call at No. 50 Morton st., high-stoop.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—AT A large farm house near Sing Sing; surroundings pleasant; ready by May 1; also a pleasant cottage to rent. Address Box No. 6 Sing Sing.

ELEVENTH ST., NO. 160 WEST, NEAR 6TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished front rooms, with first-class board, to permanent parties only; references given and required.

HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO a responsible gentleman and wife desiring quiet, by a private American family of adults. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURnished, to let, without board, to gentlemen of respectability only, at No. 36 Irving place, opposite the Westminster Hotel.

GENTLEMEN WISHING APARTMENTS elegantly furnished, without meals, can be accommodated at No. 33 West 26th st., near Broadway. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—AT NO. 13 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH av., elegantly-furnished rooms, in suites or single, without board, for gentlemen only; reasonable prices; owner on premises.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. —Two rooms on third floor, with board, and rooms on second and fourth floors, by May 1. Table boarders taken.

AT NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON—Furnished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; partial board if desired; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

Houses Crowded! Laughter Incessant.

THE BIG BONANZA.

THE HIT OF 1875. NINTH WEEK.
57TH TO 64TH PERFORMANCE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
LADIES' MATINEE, SATURDAY, 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 21, at 1 o'clock,
benefit of Mr. JAMES W. MORRISSEY, Treasurer, on which occasion the present great Comedy Sensation, the BIG BONANZA,
will be given, together with the Screen Scene from the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
after which
Mlle. AIMEE
will appear in LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
The fourth act of the ever popular Opera
IL TROVATORE,
will then be presented, with
Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN,
and the artists of Mr. Max Maretzek's Italian Opera company in the cast.
FLEDERMAUS,
the new Opera, by Strauss, will conclude the performance.
Miss LINA MAYR making her appearance therein.
Mr. MAX MARETZEK and Mr. AD. NEUENDORFF, Musical Directors.
*** The sale of seats will begin this morning.
*** Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

THIS EVENING AND FRIDAY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
RAFAEL.
By general desire the drama
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN
will be given on
SATURDAY EVENING.
Mr. WALLACK has the honor to announce
A NEW AND IMPORTANT REVIVAL.
HALCROFT'S GREAT LEGITIMATE COMEDY,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
This fine play will have every advantage of cast, scenery, and other accessories, and will be illustrated by
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,
who will make his first appearance in the character of HARRY DORNTON.
Mr. JOHN GILBERT
in his well-known impersonation of OLD DORNTON.
Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. PLYMPTON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. CARROLL, Mr. BROWNE, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss KATE BARTLETT, and others. This comedy has been for some time in preparation, and will be speedily produced.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
CARRIAGES CAN BE ORDERED AT 10:45.
WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD
To produce anything to equal the gorgeous tale of enchantment,
AHMED, AHMED, AHMED,
PRONOUNCED BY THE PRESS AND PUBLIC
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT
SCENERY, BALLETS,
MUSIC, DRESSES,
MOUNTINGS, GROUPINGS,
AND EFFECTS
EVER SEEN IN AMERICA.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK.
AROUND THE WORLD
IN EIGHTY DAYS.
Reconstructed Amazonian Marches
by 200 beautiful young ladies.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH.
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 COURT st., near STATE.
PUPILS NOW RECEIVED FOR THE SPRING SEASON.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d st. and 4th av.
THE FIFTIETH GRAND ANNUAL
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
NOW OPEN
DAY AND EVENING.

MEETINGS.

AND YET ANOTHER VETERAN OF 1812 GONE.—Veterans of 1812, you are invited to attend the funeral of our late brother soldier Thomas P. Wendover, from the Dutch Reformed Church, 6th av., opposite Amity st., at 12:30 o'clock THIS DAY, with the usual badge of mourning.
Gen. H. RAYMOND,
Col. ABRM. DALLY.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch will meet THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock in Hall No. 24, Cooper Union. HENRY M. PARKHURST will read a paper ON COMETS. Admission free.
R. WEIR, Secretary. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 59 WEST 19TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE of four large rooms, entire first floor; large handsomely furnished room, third floor, front; single rooms for gentlemen; strictly first-class board.

AT NO. 36 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN University place and Broadway, parties may find very pleasant rooms, with board, after April 15; references.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A PRIVATE family, pleasantly located. Address Post Office Box No. 641 Yonkers, N. Y.

NO. 156 WEST 14TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at reasonable rates for the Summer; no moving.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—FIRST FLOOR, THREE rooms, suited for business or an apartment; large second floor. Also, single rooms.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, with first-class board, at Summer prices; references given and required.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO OR THREE desirable furnished rooms, gas, bath, &c., without board; terms moderate.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD-floor room for gentleman and wife; superior board. For sale, a Plympton secretary bed in perfect order.

THREE ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR TO let, with board; hot and cold water; also, single rooms for gentlemen, at No. 128 East 23d st.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, third story, to let with board. Best references given and required.

TO LET—AT NO 13 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH av., to a first-class physician or dentist, an elegant suite of parlors newly furnished; owner on premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 244 West 42d st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, without board, at No. 35 West 18th st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—LARGE FRONT ROOM AND hall bedroom connecting on second or third floor, with board, where there are but few other boarders, for lady and maid, between 31st and 48th sts., from 1st of May; references given and required. Address M. G. P., No. 219 East 48th st.

A LADY DESIRES ROOM AND BOARD IN a private family; location central; room large enough for a piano, not above third floor; price not to exceed $10; references exchanged. Address C. D., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—AN UNFURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR by a gentleman, with or without breakfast, and care of rooms; location between 17th and 30th sts., Lexington and 5th avs. Address, with full particulars, S. S. W., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED FOR GENtleman and wife in first-class boarding-house at a reasonable price. Address DATER, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7 1-4 OCTAVE, four round cornered, carved-leg Bradbury pianoforte, used eight months, cost $1,000, for $300; stool, cover, music cabinet, and box for shipping.
Also, two parlor suits, in satin, cost $900, for $450.
Bedroom suits, carpet, &c., for less than half cost; used by private family six months.
Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av., New-York City.

GREAT SALE OF NEW PIANOS AT HALF ORIGINAL PRICE.—$800 piano, with stool and cover, at $275; uprights and squares, $125, $150, $200, $300, &c. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 306 4th av., Association Building.

GREAT SALE.—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT HALF original price for a few days. $800 "Haines" Piano, $275; "Hazleton" Piano, $175. Upright Pianos. CHAMBERS & SON, 306 4th av., Association Building.

STORY OF A RAILROAD.

REMARKABLE RECORD OF FRAUD AND ROBBERY.

AN EXCITING HISTORY FOR THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES BONDHOLDERS TO HEAR—THE LENGTH OF THE ROAD MISREPRESENTED—GLOWING CIRCULARS OF WORTHLESS BONDS—THE ROAD CHEAPLY BUILT AT VERY HIGH FIGURES—CRIMINAL NEGLECT AND EVASION—A MEETING OF GREAT CONFUSION AND BITTERNESS—THE REPORT ADOPTED—AN AGREEMENT MADE FOR HARMONY.

In response to a call issued by the committee appointed at a previous meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad, to investigate the condition of the road and report, there was a very full attendance of bondholders in the large vacant rooms on the first floor of the building No. 253 Broadway. Representatives from Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and the other great cities were present. Messrs Judson and Tenney, the President and Vice President of the road, who are charged with appropriating it entire to themselves, and Mr. Fosdick, one of the two Trustees, who is accused of aiding them, occupied conspicuous seats. The other Trustee, Mr. Fish, was represented by his son.

The accused officers had a strong backing with them, as became apparent during the proceedings. The meeting was called to order at noon, and Mr. J. M. Dennison, of Philadelphia, was chosen Chairman. Mr. F. W. Huidekoper, of the Investigating Committee, then arose and read a pamphlet of thirty-seven pages, giving the results of the committee's labors. Each bondholder had been furnished with a copy of the pamphlet and all listened attentively following the reading each on his own copy. The document fully corroborates everything that was said in THE TIMES when the frauds were first brought to light, and advances much more. It shows that the officers of the road started off by giving to a company composed of themselves a contract to build and equip 110 miles of the road and no more without ballast or fencing, the compensation for which was to be $2,500,000 first mortgage bonds and $2,500,000 capital stock, (the entire issue allowed by the charter) together with everything the road might ever afterward receive in the shape of donations or aid. The contract was secured by a deed of trust covering everything the road might own. The Company were also given the privilege of operating the road during construction, and receiving all earnings, as well as be repaid all advances they should make for interest coupons. The donations, &c., subsequently turned over to the company aggregated $4,000 per mile.

When the bonds were put upon the market representations were made that the road was finished from Chicago to Momenee, whereas it was never intended to build beyond Dalton. J. E. Young & Co., the contractors, have never furnished the equipment called for in their contract. In 1871 the same firm were given $75,000 contributed by Danville for the construction of shops, to which they had no right. A contract was made with the C. C. and I. C. for the use of twenty miles of the latter road, at an annual rental of $37,200, gold, beside a pro rata of all repairs, taxes, and expenses. In 1872 the C., D. and V. Railroad consolidated with the Western Indiana Railroad Company, for the purpose of getting authority to build the Indiana branch of the road. In order to borrow money they made a trust deed to secure payment of $1,500,000 of bonds on the new branch. This is signed only by one of the trustees, Mr. Fish, who is President of the Marine National Bank, but the committee claim that the negligence of Mr. Fosdick makes him responsible for his co-trustees' action. A supplementary mortgage was then authorized to include both divisions, which should take precedence of the other two. This was intended for emergencies, and was never used. When the Indiana bonds were put upon the market Judson and Tenney issued glowing circulars, the terms of which, when read at yesterday's meeting, caused the swindled bondholders to smile.

Late in 1872 still another mortgage was executed to secure $1,000,000 of convertible bonds, the legality of which the committee question. The company issued a statement in November, 1773, showing that they had paid for twenty-five miles of road from Bismarck to Snoddy's Mills, $2,309,506 76, or $92,382 43 per mile. The overissue of bonds on this division is $395,500, out of $1,500,000. No statement of expenditures was ever made or asked by Trustee Fish until the company defaulted in November, 1873. From figures obtained from the company's books, and an estimate made by a reputable civil engineer, the committee find that the total cost of the road to be $3,681,364. The committee consider the engineer high in his estimates.

The committee went over the road and found it in great need of repair. It had been cheaply built in violation of contract. There is not a stone culvert or a stone pier or abutment along the entire road. The insurance on a station-house that was burned down about a years ago was collected, but the station was never rebuilt. Very little of the road was ever fenced, and that little was badly done. The cost of the water-tanks much exceed their value. None of the trestles were properly braced. The Committee never saw the equipment of a road in such bad condition. Not half the locomotives are fit for use. On the Indiana division, there are two "hog backs," which are very short, and where, from the rear end of a long train, one "would almost lose sight of the forward part of it," The Wabash bridge which the officers claim cost $80,000, really cost $21,000. There is not a guard rail on a single bridge or trestle on the line of the road. Twenty-three miles of grading in the Raccoon Valley cost $115,000. The company furnished 26,000 ties to the Chicago and Southern Railroad, only a small portion of which are charged on the company's books. Many other instances of needed repairs are given, the cost of which is estimated at $102,575. The wages of the men have been withheld for from four to five months, and a due-bill for $20 for wages would not, at Danville, buy a pair of boots.

The committee say that the mortgages of both divisions provide for sinking funds. Mr. Judson informed them that no Commissioners had been appointed because there were no surplus earnings to apply to such funds. They then went to the books and found surplus earnings nearly five times greater than the amount requisite for these sinking funds. The officers claim that only $1,183,000 of the Indiana Division bonds were issued. The committee say that the entire $1,500,000 are issued. A fraudulent chattel mortgage was issued, reducing the security of the mortgage bonds by $782,700. Not a dollar was ever paid for the capital stock of the company. The officers of the company had refused the committee access to the books all along, and they did so now in regard to the stock ledger, so that the committee have no knowledge as to who owns the stock.

In June, 1873, Judson, Tenney & Co., incorporated the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes *Railway*, and issued bonds which were fac-similes of the C., D. and V. *Railroad* under a trust deed to Messrs. Fosdick and Fish. The railway was to be built on the line covered by the mortgage of the C., D. and V. Railroad, and upon which the most of the first mortgage Illinois Division bondholders supposed a road had been built in 1869, and which they thought was a part of the security for their bonds. In September the new line was leased to the C. and D. V. Railroad at a rental of $35,000 gold per annum, and to pay like dividends upon the capital stock of the new company as upon the old one. Not being able to build the railway, a new project was started to construct it under the name of the Chicago and Southern Railroad Company, and this new line was leased to the C., D. & V. R. R. at an annual rental of $22,400, gold, and to pay all taxes and assessments, and to provide a sinking fund. The C. & S. R. R. Company reserved the right to grant the use of their line to any other corporations, except the local business. The local business amounts to nothing, as there is not a town or station on the entire twenty-one miles of road. The committee found this road to have been cheaply built, and to be now unfit for use. It stands charged on the books of the Chicago, Danville, and Vincennes Railroad with $23,223 75 advances.

The committee further charge that the officers allowed the most valuable connection of the road to be diverted to a rival road while a binding contract was in full force, and without reason. The account of J. E. Young & Co. is taken up, and a number of heavy overcharges instanced, including one for expenses of selling donated bonds which by the terms of Young & Co.'s contract belonged to that firm. It is also shown that the C. D. & V. Railroad pays the C. C. & I. C. Railroad a yearly rental of $4,000 per mile for use of the latter road to Chicago. The length of track owned by the company in Chicago is nothing like that sworn to by Mr. Judson. $10,000 of the company's money were used to pay the bonds of the Indiana Block Coal Company, but no entry covering this item was found in the company's books. The committee find that $100,000 of the company's money was lent to the Wabash Coal Company, and they also find that the stock of this coal company was divided in 5,000 shares, of which W. D. Judson formerly owned 950 shares, Amos Tenney 950 shares, J. E. Young 950 shares, and four other parties the balance. That we find from the books of said company that thirty shares only now stand in W. D. Judson's name; that E. G. Judson has 900 shares; that no shares stand in Amos Tenney's name; that Mary J. Tenney has 500 shares; that J. E. Young has no stock now; that E. Ellery, formerly Assistant Treasurer, has 640 shares, and is President of the company; and that George E. Boreland, Secretary of the C., D. and V. Railroad, has 430 shares. The net earnings reported by the officers of the company for 1872-3, and 4, were $174,915 18 more than the real net earnings. While the interest on the first mortgage bonds was in default, money was found to pay the interest on convertible mortgage bonds. The Trustees and Directors also received their interest in cash when the company had no money to pay its employes for labor or the current bills for supplies.

Here the committee describe the re-written books and correspondence, corroborating THE TIMES reports in all particulars. They then discuss the present status of the litigation into which the road has been plunged. They advise the bondholders to repudiate Everything that has been done, and in the first place not to permit Messrs. Young, Judson, Tenney, Fosdick, Fish, and Company to have any further voice in the management of their interests. They also advise a speedy foreclosure and a new organization.

The accused officers heard the document without interrupting the reader, but at the close of the reading Mr. Fosdick sprang to his feet and denounced the statement as a falsehood that he had ever signed a supplementary mortgage. He had never heard of such a thing. He challenged proof to the contrary. Mr. Haidekofer attempted to reply that proof could be furnished, but Mr. Fosdick kept on gesticulating violently, and disclaiming any responsibility for Mr. Fish's acts. A gentleman interrupted him with a demand for an explanation of his having accepted a trust deed for 140 miles of road, whereas there were only 108 miles. Mr. Fosdick replied that he had not known, nor had he cared, whether there was 140 miles or one mile. It was none of his business. A half a dozen gentlemen jumped up and asked him what he supposed his duty as trustee to be, and to whom the bondholders were to look for protection if not to the Trustees. Mr. Fosdick answered, "You are to look to the sellers of the bonds." A little man sprang up at this and shouted, "I hold the bonds on the strength of the Trustees." cries resounded all about of "What are Trustees for?" Mr. Fadick turned very read in the face, and speedily took his seat. A young man who said he was Mr. Fish's son, here arose and said that his father had never signed the bombastic circular spoken of above. Mr. Shattuck said that he saw the circular; saw Mr. Fish's signature on it; knew Mr. Fish's handwriting and was certain that the signature was Mr. Fish's. Young Mr. Fish again denied that his father had signed the circular. Mr. Shattuck said that the circular had been shown him in Mr. Judson's office by Mr. Judson, who told him that the signature was Mr. Fish's, and he knew of his own knowledge that it was Mr. Fish's signature, unless there had been a very clever forgery.

The report of the committee was adopted by a large majority, amid much confusion. A gentleman then arose and offered a resolution, to the effect that the Trustees had been guilty of neglect of duty, inasmuch as they had failed to protect the bondholders, and that they be respectfully requested to resign their charge. [Cries of "good" and applause.] The resolution gave rise to a tremendous row. The adherents of the officers fought to prevent its passage, and at length, seeing that the discussion was only causing a waste of time, the mover withdrew it. Another fight was then made on the question of permitting Mr. Fosdick's attorney, Mr. Walker, of Chicago, to give a statement. Finally the yeas carried it. Mr. Walker claimed that Trustees of a road have only a passive trust until there is a default. He said that he had presented a sworn petition to the United States Court in Chicago that the proceedings in the State courts were a conspiracy to make Messrs. Hammond and Brown Receivers. A gentleman asked: "Who swore to it?" Mr. Walker replied: "Mr. Judson." whereat there was laughter. Mr. Walker said he is a Director in the Chicago and Southern Railroad, and denied the assertions of the committee in regard to that road. He then described the steps he had taken to have the road taken out of the hands of Messrs. Brown and Hammond, and given to one of his own choosing. Judge Drummond holds the matter under advisement, but his action will probably be favorable.

Mr. Huidekaper read a draft of an agreement to be signed by the bondholders, in which they pledge themselves to act in harmony. It also empowers a committee, to be appointed by the President, to perfect a scheme for the purchase, reorganization, and operation of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Road for the benefit of the bondholders. The committee shall employ counsel and take full charge. The bondholders agree to pay an assessment not to exceed $1 per bond, to meet the expenses of any action that may be taken. Over this the fight waxed long and bitterly. The friends of the officers pleaded the wisdom of delay and the folly of rashness. They thought the document ought to be printed. A week would make no difference. Every possible plea was offered, with the evident intention of gaining time. The bond-holders, on the other hand, argued that immediate action was necessary; that a week would throw the road into the hands of Judson, Tenney & Co. Two attempts were made to pass a resolution of censure on Messrs. Fosdick and Fish, but in the confusion nothing came of it. At length, at 4:30 o'clock, a vote on the adoption of the agreement was carried. The Chairman said that he would announce the committee this morning. The meeting then adjourned.

SALE OF CHOICE PAINTINGS.

Last night, at the Kurtz Gallery, No. 6 East Twenty-fourth street, Mr. Robert Somerville sold the first installment of a collection of choice modern pictures from the galleries of M. Knoedler & Co., successors to Goupil & Co.

The sale was well attended, a large proportion of the audience being ladies, and the average prices obtained for the pictures sold was very fair. No. 1 was a landscape by Gullimer, of Paris, and sold for $45; No. 2, "Lighting the Pipe," by Haag, of Paris, $125, to Mr. Powell; No. 3, "The Pet Birds," Saurage, $105; No. 4, "Going to the Post Office," Van Erven, Amsterdam, $45; No. 5, "Sheep and Lamb," Mechetti, Rome, $50, Mr. Horton; No. 6, "Tending Flowers," Marchaux, Paris, $45; No. 7, "Studio Visitors," R. Amado, Rome, $50, Mr. Davis; No. 8, "Amsterdam," Kuwassag, (rils,) Paris, $75; No. 9, "On the Louvre," Castiglione, Paris, $75; No. 10, "Mountain Brook—Adirondacks," Laurie, New-York, $52; No. 11, "The Old Mill," Von Perbandt, New-York, $85; No. 12, "View Near West Point," Fuechsel, New-York, $85; No. 13, "Summer Evening," Inners, New-York, $100; No. 14, "Lake Genesee," J. F. Kensett, New-York, $130; No. 15, "The Prayer," J. B. Enving, New-York, $60; No. 16, "The Little Fruit-seller," J. G. Brown, New-York, $135, Mr. Baldwin; No. 17, "Children at the Cistern," J. Hammer, New-York, $70, Mr. Hurd; No. 18, "Alsatian Interior," Pabst, Paris, $230, Mr. Bishop; No. 19, "Mother and Child," Mitchel, Paris, $200, J. C. L.; No. 20, "Industry," Trayer, Paris, $195, Mr. Miller; No. 21, "Taking Leave," Compte-Calix, Paris, $105, Mr. Lang; No. 22, "Landscape," Ebel, Dusseldorf, $210, Mr. Eastman; No. 23, "Bay of Naples," Arnz Dusseldorf, $75, H. J. C.; No. 24, "The Night Market, Holland," Van Haamen, Dusseldorf, $55, A. B.; No. 25, "Norwegian Rapids," Hergog, Dusseldorf, $102 10, P. B.; No. 26, "Landscape, with Cattle," Seibel, Dusseldorf, $152, Mr. Seaman; No. 28, "Obstinate," Prof. Hubner, Dusseldorf, $210, Mr. Brown; No. 29, "The Pet," Muller, Dusseldorf, $105, Mr. Eastman; No. 30, "Fishing in the Rhine," Dahlen, Dusseldorf, $145, Mr. Elliott; No. 31, "Winter Sports," Ochmicher, Dusseldorf, $140 S. T.; No. 32, "Please, Ma, Some Fruit," Tannent, Dusseldorf, $410, Mr. Burrill; No. 33, "The First Butterflies," Rethel, Dusseldorf, $325, Mr. Allen; No. 34, "The First-born," Anders, Dusseldorf, $345 Mr. Wilson; No. 35, "At the Monastery Gate," Siegert, Dusseldorf, $425, Mr. Oliver; No. 36, "The Shepherd," Marone, The Hague, $255, Mr. Baldwin; No. 37, "The Reader," Maris, The Hague, $200; "Spanish Woman," Georges Becker, Paris, $400, Mr. Bishop; No. 39, "Japanese Toy Shop," Devy, Paris, $300, J. C. L.; No. 40, "The Twins," Leydendicker, Paris, $320, Mr. Allen; No. 41, "The Hammock," Winslow, New-York, $320, Mr. Allen; No. 43, "Pompeian Lady," Gamba De Preydour, $220, Mr. Anderson; No. 43, "The Parrott," Becker, Paris, $345, Mr. Seaman; No. 45, "A Visit to Grandma," Mlle. Duval, $450, Mr. Doll; No. 46, "In the Country," Saunier, Paris, $350, Mr. Fisher; No. 47, "Domestic Happiness," Gerard, Brussels, $660, Mr. Allen; No. 48, "Mediterranean Seaport," Vernier, Paris, Mr. Allen; No. 49, "Confidential News," Accard, Paris, $345, Mr. Brown; No. 50, "Fortune-telling—the Game of the Goose," Picon, Paris, $260, Mr. Davis; No. 51, "The Rivals," Escosura, Paris, $610, Mr. Parsons; No. 52, "Summer Recreation," Saunier, Paris, $340, Mr. Neal; No. 53, "Brittany Coast View," Dana, New-York, $390, J. M.; No. 54, "Italian Landscape," Santoro, Rome, $40, Mr. Graham; 55, "Caprera—The Home of Garibaldi," Achenbach, Dusseldorff, $365, Mr. Edwards; 56, "Landscape," Daubigny, Paris, $315; Mr. Seward; No. 57, "A French Village," Richet, Paris, $295, Mr. Wright; No. 58, "At the Well—Morning," Girard, Paris, $350, Mr. Warren; No. 59, "Landscape," De Cock, Paris, $400, Mr. Harper; No. 60, "View Near Munich," Brochski, Munich, $350, Mr. Doll; Nos. 61 and 62, "Plowing in Italy" and "Plowing in Germany," (companions,) Roux, Munich, $160 each; No. 63, "Landscape," Roeth, Munich, $280, Mr. Allen; No. 64, "Enemies till Death," Boutibonne, Paris, $6,000, Mr. Seward; No. 65, "Landscape," J. M. Hart, New-York, $240, Mr. Seward; No. 66, "Courtyard of a House in Capri," Hubner, Dresden, $325, Mr. Warren; No. 67, "The Listner," Linder, Paris, $175, Mr. Eastman; No. 68, "Eve," Linder, Paris, $105, Mr. Barker; No. 69, "The Violets," Stevens, Brussels, $200, Mr. Hawkins; No. 70, "Alone At Home," Echtler, Munich, $300, Mr. L.; No. 71, "The Lost Law-suit," Karger, Munich, $300, Mr. L.; No. 72, "The Peddler," Zugel, Munich, $300, Mr. Dean; No. 73, "A December Day," Pelouse, Paris, $200, Mr. Baldwin; No. 74, "The Chestnut Merchant," (El Castañero,) G. H. Hall, New-York, $160, Mr. Leighton; No. 75, "Japanese Interior," Fabri, Rome, $550, J. B.

This concluded the first evening's sale. The remainder of the collection will be disposed of to-night.

IRON PUDDLERS RESUMING WORK AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 14.—Fifty puddling furnaces were started in J. Painter & Sons' mill this morning, the puddlers resuming work at the $5 50 scale. It is announced that other mills will resume to-morrow, and it is thought that in a short time a majority of our mills will be in full operation.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard steam-ship Russia, which left Liverpool on April 3, and Queenstown on April 4, reached this port last evening with intelligence later by two days.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The funeral of Rev. John N. McJilton will take place this evening at 5 o'clock from his residence, No. 132 East Sixteenth street.

The annual election for officers of the New-York Liberal Club will take place to-morrow evening at Plimpton Hall, No. 30 Stuyvesant street.

James W. Sneeth, lately from San Francisco, committed suicide by shooting himself, in a room in the Ashland House, Fourth avenue, yesterday morning.

David Singer, aged nineteen years, residing at No. 194 Forsyth street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by taking a dose of Paris Green.

James Duffey, an employe at the Gilsey House, fell from the elevator last evening, receiving injuries from which he died soon after the occurrence.

Thomas Duffy, a child, residing on the corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth street and King's Bridge road, was burned to death yesterday while playing with fire.

The school teachers will be paid this morning by the Controller at the Finance Department, notice having been given yesterday to the Principals through the Police telegraph.

Hall's improved system of automatic electric railway signals will be submitted to an examination by experts to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, at the office of the Erie Railway.

Commissioner Disbecker presided at the Police trials yesterday, and heard evidence in about fifty complaints against delinquent policemen. None of the cases were of public interest.

A cable dispatch to Kiernan's Wall street Financial News Agency, received yesterday, reports the suspension in London of Messrs. Fearon & Co., East India and China merchants. They rank 1½ on the commercial list.

Thomas Seymour, John Kehoe, and Mary Ann O'Brien were arrested yesterday, at St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, charged with picking pockets during the funeral of the late Dan Bryant.

The seventieth anniversary of the New-York Historical Society will be celebrated at the Academy of Music this evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., will deliver an address on "The Early American Spirit, and the Genesis of It."

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company officials report that Mr. Hart has fully and satisfactorily explained his accounts; that no discrepancy exists, and that Mr. Hart is to return to his post as San Francisco agent of the company by the next steamer.

Coroner Cushman made a post-mortem examination yesterday, at the Morgue, of the body of an unknown man found at Sixty-ninth street and Fourth avenue. The stomach was found inflamed by some irritant poison, and the conclusion was that the deceased had committed suicide.

Association Hall will be opened at 4 o'clock this afternoon for the first of a series of three meetings to discuss the "Necessity of Individual Effort for the Salvation of Men." Rev. Dr. Anderson will preside, and Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., Rev. Mr. Parker, and others will participate in the exercises.

Henry Crutchley, of No. 212 Sixth street, entered the saloon No. 213 Sixth street, yesterday afternoon, and quarreled with H. F. Gretering, the bar-tender, who discharged a revolver at his antagonist, wounding him slightly in the head. Gretering alleges that Crutchley threatened to shoot him, and that his own pistol, which he drew in self-defense, was accidentally discharged. Crutchley was attended by Dr. Mackey and sent to his home. Gretering was locked up.

The habitués of the City Hall, owing to the lack of patronage, and the dull condition of politics, are not the most peaceable in the world. Their discussions respecting legislative bills affecting the interests of the City, and the wisdom of Mr. John Kelly and his associates, are not often characterized by a friendly spirit. The latest illustration of this fact occurred yesterday, when two men began a bitter argument, which ended in blows. Several politicians looked on approvingly, but the combatants were finally separated by their friends.

A judgment of foreclosure of mortgage was entered yesterday in the County Clerk's office, on Canary's livery stables in Mercer street, near Bleecker. The judgment was for $10,000. The mortgagee was William C. Dewey. This fact is interesting in connection with the new civil suits against Tweed, as the property was a part of that recently attached as having once belonged to him, and William C. Dewey, the mortgagee, is the brother of Foster Dewey, formerly private secretary of the ex-Boss.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday a communication was received from Dr. Stephen Smith and Dr. Joel Foster, the Medical Committee of the New-York Infant Asylum, stating that that institution is prepared to receive street cases of midwifery, the charter of the asylum requiring it to take charge of such cases. Secretary Phillips was directed to acknowledge the receipt of the communication, and to issue an order that until further instructions the ambulance surgeons be directed to convey all women in labor south of Fourteenth street to the reception-house of the Infant Asylum.

BROOKLYN.

There were 185 deaths reported in this city last week.

Public School No. 31, in Dupont street, will be opened on next Monday.

A large batch of indictments were presented yesterday by the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions.

The last Philharmonic rehearsal of the season will take place on Friday afternoon, and the last concert on Saturday evening.

A concert will be given to-night at the Athenæum by the Princeton College Glee Club for the benefit of the boating interests of their college.

Mayor Hunter, in obedience to a mandamus, will sign the warrant for $61,949 50, to be used by the Park Commissioners for making a road in the town of Flatbush.

On motion of Mr. Keady, of counsel for Mrs. Sarah Merrigan, indicted for the murder of Miss Maggie Hamil, Judge Pratt put off Mrs. Merrigan's trial until the June Term of the court. A physician's affidavit was read, showing that the prisoner's physical condition would not permit her trial at this time.

By direction of District Attorney Britton, Capt. Smith, of the First Precinct, arrested A. J. Conry and T. A. Cleveland for selling prize photographs at No. 455 Fulton street. The technical title of the charge is carrying on "irregular business." The prisoners were held for examination by Justice Morse.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Kings County Supervisors yesterday, the Chairman of the special committee appointed to examine into the charges preferred by Supervisor Gardner that the milk supplied to the poor was unwholesome reported that a large number of witnesses had testified that the milk was perfectly pure, and that the committee believed it to be so. The report was adopted.

Controller Powell has had made, for the use of his office, a stamp which puts upon bonds belonging to the Sinking Fund, by cutting through the paper of the bond itself, the words: "The property of the Sinking Fund of the City of Brooklyn, transferrable from said fund only by written order of the Mayor, Controller, and Auditor, the Commissioners of said fund."

Mayor Hunter, President Palmer, (of the Board of City Works,) and Alderman McIntyre (Chairman of the Committee on Grading and Paving) held a consultation yesterday morning, in the Mayor's office, in reference to the losses sustained by the city by the vacation of assessments for local improvements. It was agreed between these gentlemen that the best means of meeting the difficulty would be to finish the improvements already begun, so as to levy the assessments and collect the money.

A letter written by Mayor Hunter to the President of the Board of City Works in reference to what appeared to be a duplicate of a certificate for work already paid for, brought out a general reply from the latter stating that the apparent duplication was merely a clerical error, but that there were many contractors who had received large sums of money from the city for contracts which had never been performed. It was suggested that the Corporation Counsel be directed to prosecute the sureties of the delinquent contractors.

STATEN ISLAND.

It is stated that Rev. Mr. Irving, for the past twenty-five years Rector of Christ Church, New-Brighton, has at his own request been retired by the parish from active parochial duties, and that for the present Rev. Hamilton Lee, the curate, will take charge.

Small-pox has broken out in Tompkinsville, an old lady named Papie, living on Sarah Ann street, having contracted the disease. The neighborhood is thickly populated by the poorer classes. The Board of Health having been abolished, the village Trustees will take the necessary measures to prevent contagion.

LONG ISLAND.

The Presbytery of Nassau held their annual Spring meeting at Freeport yesterday. The meeting was opened with a sermon by the retiring Moderator, Rev. J. C. Nightingale, of Babylon. At the constitution of the executive session Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Islip, was elected Moderator. Rev. Mr. Noble, of Brooklyn, was received in the Presbytery, the call of the Hempstead Church placed in his hands, and accepted. A committee was appointed to carry out the order of Presbytery and proceed to his installation. Rev. Mr. Burs was also accepted, and a committee appointed to proceed to his installation over the church at Whitestone. The following delegates were elected to the General Assembly: Rev. Alexander Miller, Rev. Mr. Law; alternates, Rev. Mr. Hopkins, Rev. T. S. Bradnew. The assembly adjourned to meet at the call of the Moderator.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of an unknown man was found lying in a ditch at Pollifly, near Hackensack, and was taken in charge by Squire Labriskie who gave a permit for burial.

Mary Lawler, aged thirteen, an employe in Strange's silk mill in Paterson, was seriously injured yesterday by being caught in a cog wheel of the machinery. She was taken to the Sister's Hospital.

The trial of Frederick Klenen, charged with having stolen $20,000 in bonds from the Hoboken Savings Bank, in April, 1873, of which he was then an officer, was concluded in the Hudson County Court of Sessions, before Judge William T. Hoffman, yesterday afternoon. Soon after the opening of the court Hon. Leon Abbett, Klenen's counsel, summed up the case for the defense. He was followed by Mr. Garretson for the prosecution. Judge Hoffman read his charge from the stenographer's notes of the charge on the former trial, and the case was given to the jury at 1:30 o'clock. The court at this point took a recess for half an hour, and the prisoner was sent back to jail. Within half an hour the jurors announced that they had agreed. The prisoner was taken back to the court, and the jurors were immediately conducted into the room, and announced that they had agreed upon a verdict of guilty. Klenen will be sentenced probably to-morrow.

THE TURF.

POOL-SELLING ON THE NEW-ORLEANS RACES.

There was an increased attendance at the Turf Exchange and Johnson's last night, and the investments on the races of to-day were numerous. As usual, there are three events—a selling race for all ages, one mile and a quarter, in which are Mary L., Chris Doyle, Mildew, King Amadeus, Tom Leathers, Bob Britton, Stone's filly, Century, and Charles Reeder. In the mile and a half for all ages are Limestone, Survivor, King Amadeus, and Denver, and the mile heats, best three in five, has Crown Prince, Port Leonard, Harry Felter, Sweet Bay, and Denver. The betting was as follows:

SELLING RACE.

	Turf Exchange.		Johnson's.	
Mary L. / Chris. Doyle }	$25	$40	$20	$16
Mildew	15	31	20	16
King Amadeus, Tom Leathers, Bob Britton, Stone's filly, Century, Chas Reeder } Field..	50	72	[illegible]	30
Total	$90	$140	$70	$62

MILE AND A HALF.

	Turf Exchange.		Johnson's.	
Limestone	$25	$50	$18	$20
Survivor	50	50	20	20
King Amadeus / Denver }	15	20	2	2
Total	$90	$120	$40	$42

MILE HEATS (3 IN 5.)

	Johnson's.		Turf Exchange.	
Crown Prince	$20	$20	$50	$30
Harry Felter	12	12		
Denver / Port Leonard / Sweet Bay	7 / 6 / 5 }	8	35	22
Total	$40	$40	$85	$52

NEW-ORLEANS RACES — THIRD DAY OF THE LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB SPRING MEETING.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 14.—On this the third day of the Louisiana Jockey Club Spring meeting the weather, track, and attendance were all good:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and one-eighth, for all ages, Club purse, $400; first horse, $300; second, $75; third, $25. The race was won by Survivor by a length and a half; Sweet Bay, second; Leap Year, third, beating Port Leonard, King Amadeus, Pauline Sprague, and Denver. Time 1:59. Survivor led at the start and throughout the race, winning easily. In the pools last night Survivor sold at $120; Leap Year, $100; Port Leonard, $40; Denver, $40; King Amadeus, $32; Pauline Sprague, $28, and Sweet Bay, $20. On the track to-day Leap Year was the first choice.

SECOND RACE.—Three miles, for all ages; Club Purse, $650; first horse, $500; second horse, $100; third horse, $50. Galway won by two lengths, Falmouth second, Granger third, beating Captain Hutchinson and Crown Prince. Time, 5:40. Galway led to the half mile when Captain Hutchinson went to the front, holding that position until entering the homestretch, when Galway went ahead. In the pools last night Galway brought $380, Granger $220, Captain Hutchinson $200, Crown Prince $180, and Falmouth, $70. On the track to-day there was no perceptible change in the betting.

THIRD RACE.—Mile heats, for all ages; Club purse, $500; first horse, $400; second horse, $100. Harry Felter, 1, 1; Mary L., 2, 2. Time—1:48, 1:49. Harry Felter won easily. In the pools, last night, Harry Felter brought $200; Mary L. $85. On the track, to-day, betting was three to one in favor of Harry Felter.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB BETTING-BOOKS.

Several changes have been made in the betting-books of Mr. John Morrissey at the rooms of the American Jockey Club, and the latest quotations up to last night are as follows:

WITHERS STAKES.

	Taken.		Taken.
Aristides	4 to 1	Mecco	12 to 1
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Jo Cerns	12 to 1
King Bolt	6 to 1	Lord Zetland	15 to 1
Relentless colt	6 to 1	Volcano	15 to 1
Ascot	8 to 1	Warwick	15 to 1
Rhadamanthus	8 to 1	Examiner	20 to 1
Sangara	9 to 1	Ascension	20 to 1
D'Artagnan	10 to 1	Probability	25 to 1
Invoice	12 to 1	Helen Ward	30 to 1
Gyro	12 to 1	Douglas	35 to 1

BELMONT STAKES.

	Taken.		Taken.
Hyder Ali	5 to 1	Jo Cerns	12 to 1
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Tom Ochiltree	5 to 1
Willie Burke	5 to 1	Relentless Colt	15 to 1
Aristides	6 to 1	Lord Clive	15 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	Lelaps	15 to 1
Sangora	8 to 1	Orphan Boy	15 to 1
St. Martin	8 to 1	Warwick	20 to 1
Bayminster	8 to 1	Gyro	25 to 1
Ascot	10 to 1	Alton	30 to 1
Rhadamanthus	10 to 1	Orel	30 to 1
Milner	12 to 1	Young Bonnie	35 to 1
Oyark	12 to 1		

JUVENILE STAKES.

	Taken.		Taken.
Faverdale	8 to 1	Mollie Carew	10 to 1
Nubia, filly	8 to 1	Parapline	12 to 1
Daelgasian	8 to 1	Knapsack	12 to 1
Boniform	8 to 1	Lillie Belle	15 to 1
Julietta, colt	8 to 1	Warlock	20 to 1

WESTCHESTER CUP.

	Taken.		Taken.
Ballankeel	5 to 1	Kadi	12 to 1
Shylock	6 to 1	Satire	15 to 1
Reform	7 to 1	Fadladeen	15 to 1
Madge	8 to 1	Emma	15 to 1
Saxon	8 to 1	Botany Bay	15 to 1
Vandalite	8 to 1	Limestone	20 to 1
Culpepper	10 to 1	Persuader	25 to 1
Grinstead	10 to 1	Dead Head	30 to 1

TRAVERS STAKES.

	Taken.		Taken.
Chesapeake	7 to 1	St. Martin	12 to 1
Hyder Ali	7 to 1	Jo Cerns	15 to 1
Willie Burke	8 to 1	Heatherbell Colt	15 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	D'Artagnan	15 to 1
Aristides	8 to 1	Lord Zetland	20 to 1
Sangara	9 to 1	New-York	20 to 1
Caroline	10 to 1	Holbrook	30 to 1
Ascot	10 to 1	Douglas	35 to 1

NOTES.

Hennigan, the well-known Irish steeple-chase trainer and rider, has arrived in this country, and is to take charge of Donohue's stable. Mr. Hennigan taught Gaffney all he knows about steeple-chase riding, and the latter was a stable-boy in the former's employ.

Mr. Lovell, the owner of the great trotting mare American Girl, says that she has wintered well, and looks better than he ever saw her before at this season of the year.

The leading trotting associations will doubtless give large purses for horses that have never beaten 2:18 and 2:20, as there are a large number of trotters that have developed speed enough to fill purses of those classes. The subject is being agitated by the owners of horses who think it useless to compete with the nonpareil Goldsmith Maid. The free for all purses can then be competed for by the Maid, American Girl, Lulu, Occident, &c., who have records better than 2:18.

Mr. Humphrey is anxious to match Fullerton against the California champion Occident, who is now here. Fullerton is still in California, but will be brought East in the latter part of May, under the charge of Hickok, the trainer.

[Advertisement.]

YOU CAN'T MAKE a mistake if you select your Spring style of HAT at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It is matchless in beauty and excellence. Wholesale buyers should patronize KNOX at No. 212 Broadway.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship China for Liverpool.—Mr. Seligman, Arthur Moore, A. Blackburn, William E. Jefferson, Rev. Mr. Williams, Lieut. Com. Folger, United States Navy, and wife, James M. Paterson, R. Gejer, Johnson Gould, Rufus Waterhouse, W. S. Caine, Hon. H. S. Sandford and wife, Manuel G. Buch, Mr. and Mrs. Alden Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Woodward, infant, and nurse, Thomas Moran, G. W. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus Rosenfeld, two children, and maid servant, A. Escanuon, A. Woodthorp, Felix Cuevas, Daris Molinas, William Barrow, son, and two man servants, Mr. and Mrs. James Beakey, W. P. Keating, Miss Julia Vion, Miss Ada Leslie, Rev. Lewis Colby, Thomas R. Downie, E. P. Grare, J. T. Suffield, Lady Milton and maid servant, W. H. S. Shannon, Mrs. Gasheeiler and son, Mr. Meikeljohn, T. G. Grieve.

In steam-ship Italy, for London.—Capt. Eyttinge, J. W. Bradley, Mrs. Robert, Mrs. Henry Sangster, A. W. Thompson, F. A. Du Rivage, Miss Lucy Smith, Edward S. Connor, Mrs. Llewellin, Joseph H. Pool, Mrs. Pool, Miss Pool, Master Pool, Mr. Dastin, Dr. James Moorhead, Mrs. Moorhead, Miss Maggie Greacen, Mr. Fleming, Stuart Bolton, Mrs. Bolton, W. H. Lindley, C. F. Wood, Mrs. Cooner and two children, Ezra Wells, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Magnus and two children, Mr. Pettit, August Kullberg, James Otis Kaler, Mrs. Kaler, Mrs. S. A. Griffeth, Mrs. Henderson, Ernest Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss Henrietta Smith, Miss Martha Smith, Miss Mary Smith, Miss Caroline Smith, Master Maurice Smith, Master John Smith, J. R. Weedon, Miss Wheeler, Mrs. Wheeler.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Mrs. B. H. Van Auken, Miss Nellie Van Auken, Miss Minnie Garrison and maid, Mrs. Morrell and maid, W. Austin Ordt, wife, child, and two servants, Thornton N. Motley, John A. Goin, Mrs. Dix, Miss Dix, Mrs. Wills, Charles Green, Jr., Miss Bradford, P. C. Devlin and wife, J. H. Cole and wife, E. Doran, P. O. Hearn, Joseph Garvy, Charles Abel, Dr. J. Holdich, Miss H. Holdich, Mrs. H. G. Denniston, C. A. Smith, T. H. Barowsky, J. H. Mills and wife, Miss E. A. Downs, Miss M. E. Crombie, C. H. Barnes and wife, E. H. Stephens, C. F. Mayer, J. C. Rich, R. J. Cutler, F. H. Cutler, James A. Travers, F. J. Gay, J. Bowman, J. C. Mack and wife, A. Krizck, Mrs. J. C. Braine, P. Friedman, H. Potter, H. Myer, W. Frederick, B. Sweezer, John Wells, George Simes, H. Tudor, C. W. Dibble, L. Rossiter and wife, T. M. Johnson, J. Wayworth, J. Reilly, S. R. Orcott, W. A. Morrow, J. W. Rhoades, Mrs. Turner and child, Miss Wagner, D. Gixnon, E. Shippen, Mrs. H. G. Stephens, Mrs. C. L. Rawly, Mrs. Com. Marston, Mrs. Seal, Mr. Coates, Miss Coates, Mrs. Skeine, C. B. Littlefield, D. H. Wheeler, Mrs. A. Manning, Mrs. J. Lowe and child, A. M. Crawford, P. McVeigh, Miss C. Burke, P. Johnson and wife, W. E. Chester and wife, J. McLaughlin & Bro., T. F. Botts, W. Kinnon and wife, Mrs. W. W. Kinnon, Mrs. Reanie, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. L. O. Bellows, Mrs. L. Humphrey, S. Collins, W. H. Drant, Mrs. J. B. Van Epp, Miss A. Van Epp, Richard Moore, H. Fly, Thomas Stanley, W. P. McFarland, C. A. Dodge, and 61 steerage.

In Steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson and man-servant, J. Anderson, Mr. St. Auburn, W. Baker, A. C. Baldwin, Mr. Bartholomew, Gen. De Benavides, U. S. A., Mrs. De Benavides, W. H. Bender, R. H. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bond, Hamilton Bruce and man-servant, R. Bruce, F. Bruce, George Callettas, J. H. Camps, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cook, Miss J. Cook, Mr. Dalton, M. E. d'Engelbronner, Miss Cornelia Edgar, Sister Edna, H. L. Einstein, A. Fraser, E. P. Frye, E. Gethin, R. M. Gomez, J. M. Grant, J. Gray, Mrs. Hinckle, Mr. and Mrs. John Haldeman, Mrs. G. D. Homans and maid, Mrs. Howe, Miss Howe, F. Lane, Mr. Ickelheimers, A. Lonsdale, C. C. Marsh, D. MacLaren, H. Mouinm, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Murray and child, E. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Olivera, infant, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Peabody, G. J. Plaisted, Mr. Plock, G. C. Power, G. W. Prescott, W. Gair Rathbone, F. A. Reichard, Mr. and Mrs. M. Schoenfield, L. S. Schoenfield, George Seacombe, Miss M. Sever, R. Simon, Mr. Smith and valet, Gen. W. Farrar Smith, United States Army, G. A. Snow, T. Stewart, H. A. Stinson, J. H. Stone, Col. Tate, G. C. Taylor, H. Thomas, Rev. and Mrs. R. Thomas, Miss Thomas and maid, Mr. and Mrs. C. Thorndike, Miss Thorndike and maid, Master Thorndike, Mr. Thurstan, E. Tunnicliffe, Mr. Turnbull, F. Turnbull, Dr. A. Van Deweer, Mr. Waithman, Mrs. J. Walker, H. W. Walker, James Walsh, Prof. H. A. Ward, H. G. Wheeler, Miss White, Mr. White, J. Wills, B. R. Winthrop, Mr. Yates, B. S. Bernard, Capt. N. Coward, Col. MacCarty, U. S. A., B. W. Jones.

In steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, from Havana.—G. Youngs, wife, child, and nurse, Mrs. Ida G. Beal, Miss Fanny P. Wylie, Dr. M. D. Van Doren, wife, and two daughters, Miss M. B. Van Wyck, J. Sazerac and wife, Mrs. E. D. Speir, daughter, and son, Mrs. Charles F. Beste, Jaun Manuel Ceballos, Louis J. Ponvert, D. J. M. Mailles, Miss S. Fortun, Miss E. Fortun, Mrs. M. De B. Cancia, M. Zaro, Y. Preciado, P. Alvarez, A. Ordañez, J. A. Del Valle Ysnaga, wife, two children, nurse, and servant, N. W. Chater, John J. Terry, Fred Waydell, John Waydell, P. J. Cazañas, F. M. da Acosta, F. Orbia, N. Font, J. Puerto, L. Hass, G. Jensew, H. Upmann, H. Bunemann, O. H. Roesing, H. Freidrichs, G. W. Lyon, D. G. Rollins, A. W. Colwell, Thomas Morgan, Benjamin Perkins, J. Corcukes, G. J. Potter, Alfonso Gruel and wife, S. Adler, D. Onlecina, V. Blanco, T. Logreca, V. Di Gregoria, A. Franco, G. Micucci, J. Oraqurel.

In steam-ship Schiller, from Hamburg.—Ernst Schierenberg, Mrs. Minna Keeberg, Mrs. Pauline Magnus, Ullrich Thomas, Mrs. Bertha Heilbronn and two children, Berthold Gerstenberg, Aug. F. Voltzkow, Carl E. Von Berg.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:22 | Sun sets....6:39 | Moon sets...3:25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:44 | Gov. Island..4:33 | Hell Gate...5:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......WEDNESDAY, April 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; China, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool, &c., Charles G. Francklyn; Geo. Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman; Italy, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; George W. Elder, Reed, Baltimore, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Regulator, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Experiment, Allen, Philadelphia.

Barks Syrian Star, (Br.,) Corning, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tupper & Lightbourne; Nictaux, (Br.,) Masters, Matanzas, &c., C. W. Berteaux; Commendatore Tonello, (Aust.,) Schnordo, Newry, Slocovich & Co.; Lea, (Aust.,) Somerchiuick, London, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Solario, (Br.,) Stuart, Bahia, Brazil, R. P. Currie & Co.; Julia Lingley, (Br.,) Jones, St. Thomas, D. W. L., Heney & Parker.

Schrs. Henry Gibbs, Coffin, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Darius Eddy, Rideout, New-Smyrna, Fla., F. H. Smith & Co.; Mary and Eliza, Hurst, Savannah, H. W. Loud & Co.; Forest City, Johnson, San Domingo City, A. Nones & Co.; Daniel Webster, Gorham, Providence, Delanoy & Cottrell; Hattie Card, Moon, Fernandina and Jacksonville, Warren Ray.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Schiller, (Ger.,) Thomas, Hamburg April 1, via Cherbourg 3d, with mdse. and 404 passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. Experienced strong westerly winds and high sea the entire passage; April 10, lat. 42, lon. 50, passed an immense iceberg, distant about 10 miles; April 4, lat. 49 46, lon. 11 29, passed bark Vale, of Nith, (Br.,) from San Francisco, for ——; 12th, lat. 40 58, lon. 62 14, passed an Inman steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool April 3 and Queenstown 4, with mdse. and 113 passengers to Charles G. Francklyn; April 9, lat. 46.37, lon. 38.43, passed an Allan steamer bound E.

Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana April 10 with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons; April 11, lat. 26.40, lon. 79.50, passed a United States frigate, monitor, store-ship, and tender bound N.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, April 10 with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steamp-ship Co.

Ship Otago, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Gullison, Liverpool March 18, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored at S. W. Spit for order.

Bark S. J. Bogart, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Reynolds, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to Heney & Parker. Will load for Bremen.

Schr. Helen Mar, Nickerson, Bath, with ice to order.
Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-London.
Schr. Charmer, Noyes, Noank, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Sunny South, Derrickson, New-Haven.
Schr. Rienzi, Cooleigh, Fall River.
Schr. E. Russell, Campbell, Stonington.
Schr. Maria Webster, Young, Wellfleet, with fish to master.
Schr. R. H. Daley, Lamphear, New-London.
Schr. S. A. Mount, Allen, Newport.
Schr. Jenny, Rogers, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.
WIND—Sunset, moderate N.W., clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships C. F. Funch, for Antwerp; Italy, for London; China, for Liverpool; Cleopatra, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington; barks Dagmal, for Rotterdam; Ceres, for Bristol; Noah, for Cronstadt; Anna Walsh, for Montevideo; Thomas Fletcher, for Valparaiso; E. C. Litchfield, for Cienfuegos; Canada, for Cardenas; Maggie M., for Baltimore; brigs Cotello e Ciro, for Leghorn; Caroline Gray, for Matanzas; A. W. Goddard and Maggie, for St. Thomas; Isis, for St. Jago; E. L. Shaw and J. A. Devereaux, for Cardenas; Ruby, for Port Spain; Jas. Crosby, for Baltimore; Eliza Stevens, for Boston; Augusta, for Ponce; schrs. Izetta, for Barbados; Wm. Deming, for Aguadilla; O. M. Marrett, for Jacmel; M. S. Bradshaw, for Savannah; B. L. Hazard, for Georgetown; Paul and Thompson, for St. Augustine; D. & J. Lee, for Havana; Julia R. Floyd, for Georgetown, D. C.; schrs. C. E. Lane, Gov. Burton, J. L. Maloy, Mary E. McHale, Julius Webb, Lottie, Mary, Helen Hasbrouck, Emma Curtis, I. B. Gibson, Breeze, H. W. Whittaker, Wyoming, Lydia Budd, John S. Williams, B. W. Robinsons, J. W. Doyle, Maggie J. Chadwick, John S. Wright, Moderator, Skylark, Rachel Seaman, E. C. Knight, Jr., and J. Chamberlain, for ——

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Lucile, (Br.,) Andrews, from Cork, arr. 7th, and anchored in Lower Bay, was towed to the City this afternoon.

Bark Nellie T. Guest, (Br.,) Messenger, from Havre, arr. 12th, and anchored in Lower Bay, was towed to the City this morning.

Bark Fridlief, (Norw.,) Marthensen, from Bristol, arr. 11th, and anchored in Gravesend Bay; was towed to the City this A. M.

Ship H. W. Workman, (Br.,) Kenny, from Liverpool, arr. 11th, and anchored in Lower Bay; was towed to the City this A. M.

Bark Grace E. Cann, (Br.,) Sheldrake, from Havre, arr. 9th, and anchored in Lower Bay; was towed to the City this A. M.

Bark St. Andrew, (Br.,) Dick, from Bremen, arr. 11th, and anchored in Lower Bay; was towed to the City this A. M.

Bark Vesta, (Dutch,) Millsocvich, from Amsterdam, arr. 12th, and anchored in Lower Bay; was towed to the City this A. M.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, April 13.—Arr. steamer William P. Clyde, New-Orleans.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 13.—Sld. Bark Fanny H. Loring, Cardenas.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 14.—Sld. for United States ports: Rhine, C. Neumann Goedebehn, Howard, Warrior, Kitchen, Lillie Soullard, Naja, Olaf Kyrre, Soren, Berger, Maria Frisari, Alliance, Sarah, Tilley.

Arr. from the United States on the 11th inst., Bengal, Baltic, and Hypathia, the last two at Elsinore.

Arr. on the 13th inst., Ennerdale, Betsy Gude, Harriet, (Norw.,) Marathon, Johann Wilhelm, the latter in the Channel.

Also arr., Amy.

HAVRE, April 14.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer Amerique, Capt. Pouzolz, from New-York April 3, arr. here this morning at 4 o'clock.

ANTWERP, April 14.—Arr. steam-ship Auguste Andre, Greve, New-York.

Electro Silver Plate

On Fine Nickel Silver and White Metal.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FACTORIES—WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

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TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

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HERTER BROTHERS,
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CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
BREWSTER & CO. OF BROOME ST.,
5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

CARPETS,
W. & J. SLOANE,
649 TO 655 BROADWAY.

CLOTHING,
BROOKS BROTHERS,
BROADWAY AND BOND ST.

SCALES, (THE STANDARD,)
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
311 BROADWAY.

PIANOS,
STEINWAY & SONS,
STEINWAY HALL, 14TH ST.

SEWING-MACHINES,
WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
44 14TH ST.

FLAX THREADS,
BARBOUR BROTHERS,
134 CHURCH ST.

REAL BRONZES,
HENRY T. COX & CO.,
694 AND 696 BROADWAY.

GUNS AND MILITARY GOODS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 MAIDEN LANE.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, [65 Branches,]
DUN, BARLOW & CO.,
335 BROADWAY.

SAFES,
HERRING & CO.,
251 BROADWAY.

EUROPEAN STEAM-SHIPS,
WHITE STAR LINE, (BALTIC SAILS ON SATURDAY, APRIL 17,)
19 BROADWAY.

SILVER-PLATED WARE,
MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY,
550 BROADWAY.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING-BAGS,
CROUCH & FITZGERALD,
556 BROADWAY,
AND BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE.

PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
M. KNOEDLER & CO.,
(Successor to Goupil,)
170 5TH AV.

PORTRAITS,
W. KURTZ,
23D ST. AND MADISON SQUARE.

ARMY, NAVY, THEATRICAL, AND CHURCH GOODS,
HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN,
7 BOND ST.

HORSE-TIMERS,
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
652 BROADWAY.

CABINET AND PARLOR ORGANS,
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY,
25 UNION SQUARE.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
913 BROADWAY.

GAS-FIXTURES,
MITCHELD, VANCE & CO.,
597 BROADWAY.

HARD-WOOD LUMBER AND VENEERS,
GEORGE W. READ & CO.,
186 TO 200 LEWIS ST.,
FOOT OF 5TH ST., EAST RIVER.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, MARBLE, AND WOOD-MANTELS,
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
220 AND 222 WEST 23D ST.

MASONIC GOODS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 MAIDEN LANE.

CUTLERY,
MERIDEN CUTLERY COMPANY,
49 CHAMBERS ST.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE,
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
747 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL BOXES,
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
680 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MUSIC,
G. SCHIRMER,
701 BROADWAY.

CHENEY'S AMERICAN SILKS,
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

HATTERS,
DUNLAP & CO.,
174 5TH AV. AND 589 BROADWAY.

BILLIARD TABLES,
H. W. COLLENDER,
738 BROADWAY.

BAXTER STEAM ENGINE,
W. D. RUSSELL,
18 PARK PLACE.

BOOK-BINDERS,
(Fine Bindings a Specialty.)
R. W. SMITH & CO.,
46 MARION ST.

KITCHEN FURNITURE AND REFRIGERATORS,
LEWIS & CONGER,
601 6TH AV. AND 1,306 BROADWAY.

PATENT WIRE SIGNS,
SIGN AND STORE PAINTING,
UPHAM & CO.,
399 BROADWAY.

WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

AMERICAN SILKS,
CHENEY BROTHERS,
477 BROOME ST.

FINE PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
COLGATE & CO.,
53 AND 55 JOHN ST.

PURE WHITE LEAD, (ATLANTIC,)
ROBERT COLGATE & CO.,
CORNER PEARL AND BEEKMAN STS.

AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
WALTHAM WATCHES,
1 BOND ST.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO.,
STANDARD AMERICAN CLOCKS,
581 BROADWAY.

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
365 AND 367 BROADWAY.

STEEL PENS,
JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,
91 JOHN ST.

DIAMONDS,
RANDEL, BAREMORE & CO.,
29 MAIDEN LANE AND 58 NASSAU ST.

FLOUR MERCHANTS,
LANG & ROBINSON,
1 FRONT ST.

There are many dealers in carpets, but there are none that approach the house of Messrs. W. & J. Sloane. This statement is not of much importance in this City, where this house holds a position of its own, only as illustrating a business principle that the merchant who supplies the best goods on absolutely uniform conditions is always growing in public estimation, and in this instance the growth has been aided by the fact that no other house at all approached them in intelligent attention to the wants and tastes of discriminating buyers. Knowing their business, they can afford to sell and do sell at a moderate profit, because there is very little waste where there is taste and knowledge at the first step in organization.

This truth holds good in everything, for even poor advertising costs fully as much by space as the most skillful, and it needs but little argument to demonstrate the superiority of skilled and intelligent work in everything.

JOHN MANNING,
ADVERTISING AGENT,
Domestic Building, Broadway and 14th st.

STORAGE

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

Storage and Insurance of Jewelry, Plate, Pictures, Laces, and other Valuables.

Facilities are afforded for opening of packages, and for occasional removal of the whole or part of contents.

Our Factory on the premises enables us to clean and put in perfect order Plate, &c., if desired.

Packages and Articles will be sent for and delivered by our own wagons free of charge.

WEDDING SILVER.

A choice assortment of new and elegant designs in Sterling Silver.

BLACK, STARR & FROST,
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & Co.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

WEBER PIANOS.

NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *concert-room* and my own *house*.
LUCCA. Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHLI. Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *rival anywhere*.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
WAREROOMS:
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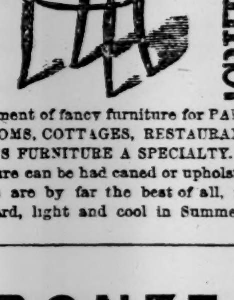
THIRTY-SIX FIRST-CLASS MEDALS.

AUSTRIAN BENT-WOOD FURNITURE,

NO. 808 BROADWAY. NO. 808

THONET BROTHERS.



Rich assortment of fancy furniture for PARLOR, DINING, BED-ROOMS, COTTAGES, RESTAURANTS, &c.
CHILDREN'S FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.
This furniture can be had caned or upholstered.
Caned seats are by far the best of all, neither too soft or too hard, light and cool in Summer and very healthy.

BRONZES and WORKS OF ART.

Starr & Marcus,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 22 JOHN ST., New-York.

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Brooks Brothers,
BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,
HAVE NOW READY
SPRING STYLES IN THEIR
Ready-made and Custom Department,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

AT HOME AGAIN.
BARGAINS IN
FURNITURE.

Having thoroughly rebuilt our warehouse, we have stocked it with a large and elegant assortment of new goods FROM OUR OWN MANUFACTORY, comprising Parlor, Library, Dining-room, and Chamber Furniture. All of the latest and most approved designs, and of superior workmanship. We use only the best materials. All goods sold warranted as represented.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
75 AND 77 SPRING ST., CORNER CROSBY.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Have established a Branch Office in the Nathan Building, No. 12 West 23d st., also in the Grand Central Depot, 42d st., both of which will be found a great convenience to the residents and business community in the upper part of the City.
Packages and freight arriving from the East will be promptly delivered direct from the above offices.
Orders to call for goods will receive prompt attention.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
Principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
Branch, corner Spring and Broadway.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Champion, from Charleston.—H. D. Skinner, John Carr, J. Robinson, W. Weddell, J. B. Garrett, D. W. Dixon, F. A. Forbes, D. S. Jarvis, E. W. Wanley, Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Snediker, Miss M. Ward, Miss Kate Shannon, F. Fraser, S. Shannon, W. B. Bailey, T. Augusta, Mrs. S. E. Sands, Mrs. B. S. Robinson, G. P. Swords, Col. R. S. Swords, Mrs. J. Tabn and son, Mrs. M. J. Vail, W. E. Vail and son, Mrs. Cherry, O. A. Bowen, H. M. Fisher, Spence Meade, Capt. E. H. Foster, Dr. Wiel, Miss N. Ryan, Miss Coppel, C. Dawson and wife, N. C. Newhall and wife, Mrs. Sandford, H. G. Peck, S. Monroe, Capt. J. T. Whitehead, P. Riley, Joseph E. White, D. F. Dwight, Miss Erwin, Mrs. S. W. Woolsey and nurse, T. McConkey, C. J. White, Mrs. J. H. Van Antwerp and two children, Lieut. E. W. Totten, W. J. McCormack, C. C. Neville, T. D. James, Mrs. Benjamin Mason, Mrs. Watson, W. S. Chapel, Mr. Colton, N. W. Moore, B. Warner, D. McPhee, W. S. McPhee, J. Hoffman and wife, J. Glass, F. Van Dine, Truman Lee, John Root, T. B. Hughes, C. Moran, W. W. Miller, J. P. Wilson.